

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1982

1 August

—

31 October

By DAVID PETERS
and JEAN LE MAY

PREPARATIONS for a Security Council resolution announcing United Nations-sponsored elections in Namibia are about to get under way

These will be coupled with full consultation between the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Dame Hough, and the UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Brajesh Mishra, on an electoral system

Representatives of the Western Five Contact Group told newsmen in Windhoek, after meeting internal politi-

(221) S. Express
1/8/82

UN prepares for Namibian election

cal groups (including Swapo's domestic body), that they were satisfied with progress made for a final settlement of the Namibian independence problem

Spokesman for the group was West Germany's Africa expert, Dr Hans Vergau

"The contact group mission leaves Windhoek with a clear impression that nothing will be done to impede the implementation of UN

Security Council Resolution 435 at the earliest possible date"

He said progress so far was acknowledged by Swapo

Outstanding issues are

- The organisation of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG)

- The question of impartiality — described by Dr Vergau as "a two way street"

Dr Vergau also said the Western Five were agreed that the question of the removal of Cuban troops from Angola could not be a prerequisite for the implementation of UN Resolution 435

Although the Western Five had no mandate to talk about the Cuban presence in Angola, he said, "there is no doubt that it would be in the interests of all — of peace in the region — to have the Cubans leave"

The UN Security Council is now expected to pass a resolution clearing the way for impartial treatment of all parties during elections

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SADF generals to consult with UN officials

SOUTH Africa's military chiefs will begin critical consultations with United Nations officials tomorrow — with agreement already reached on the vanguard infantry battalions of a UN Namibia force

But South Africa alone has yet to accept the wording of a declaration of basic agreement on all phases of the independence settlement and officials say everything depends on how and when it responds

Their hope is to win Pretoria's acceptance and settle other super-sensitive issues within a week to ten days, or at least by August 15, the date South Africa has targeted for a ceasefire

This was disclosed as UN officials waited — "agog,"

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

said one — for the arrival of South Africa's top brass — Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Major-General Charles Lloyd and Lieutenant-General P van der Westhuizen

The talks are being held at South Africa's request and are expected to last two days

The Western contact group, the African Frontline

group and Swapo meanwhile agreed on the draft text of a letter that would announce "basic agreement" on all phases of the settlement plan

When presented to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, this would trigger a meeting of the security council to order the creation and deployment of Untag. The council meeting would launch the entire process

"The West, the frontline states and Swapo have wound up their business and now we're waiting to hear from South Africa on a number of questions," one senior official said

Officials stressed that the August 15 ceasefire projected by South Africa was not part of the UN plan

Interim

It would be regarded as an "interim" measure, they said, intended to hold until Untag was deployed and the UN ceasefire began

The UN has said it needs six weeks from the day of the security council go-ahead to recruit and deploy Untag — setting back a monitored ceasefire to late September at the earliest

Meanwhile, big questions needing answers include

- The election system proportional representation or single-member constituencies

- The Cubans in Angola. It has been suggested that their guaranteed exit is not a South African pre-condition for implementation

- The impartiality package, including the UN de-recognition of Swapo and the disbanding of such elements of home-rule as the Assembly, Council of Ministers and the SWA Territory Force

(221) S. Times
**Western 5 doubt
Swapo hit list** 1/8/82

By KOOS COETZEE
Windhoek

DID Nujoma or didn't Nujoma sign those documents?

The riddle of the two documents quoted from this week by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in meetings with internal political leaders in Windhoek is as far as it ever was from being solved

According to the documents, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, purportedly gave orders to his men to murder influential politicians in SWA and to build up arms caches in the country before the implementation of the ceasefire.

Swapo this week vehemently denied the existence of the documents and accused South Africa of telling "malicious lies" to wreck negotiations.

Western Five diplomats told Mr Peter Kalangula, leader of the Christian Democratic Action and one of the people on the alleged

hit-list, that they had appointed experts to investigate the authenticity of the documents

It appeared however that they did not regard the documents as important.

Mr Kalangula, who called the documents "disturbing", said he did not know whether they were authentic.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, previously prominent in Swapo and now leader of the Swapo Democrats, said the jargon of the documents was "completely right" for Mr Nujoma.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr John Kirkpatrick, said his party queried the authenticity of the documents during the meeting with Mr Botha, but were assured that the Government was satisfied that the documents were authentic.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said "developments" on the documents were in store, and asked to be contacted later.

6
9

SWAPO loads arms for ceasefire-claim



Annanias Hangula, captured during a security force raid on a Swapo base.

Namibia: terror plans on show

By Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Defence Force has released alleged secret Swapo documents and orders to kill Namibian politicians, in an attempt to prove Swapo friends murdering political opponents and sowing insurrection in the territory before elections.

At a Press conference in Windhoek the SA Defence and SWA Territory Forces also disclosed:

- The documents were captured in a security force-attack on a Swapo regional command in Southern Angola less than two weeks ago

- The secretary of Swapo's central regional command, identified by his combat name, Queque had been killed in possession of the documents

- A wounded guerilla, Annanias Hangula, was taken prisoner. He was later shown to newsmen

- Detailed military intelligence as to what happened before and after Swapo's central committee allegedly ordered the kidnapping or death of Namibian opponents, and storage of arms in the territory at the time of ceasefire

Five original documents were shown to the Press. Two of them

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by Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

South African military intelligence has learned that huge quantities of arms and equipment have in the last two weeks been sent to Swapo's military commands in Southern Angola in preparation for a Namibian ceasefire.

The move was in response to an order by the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, that arms be stored in the territory before a ceasefire, an SWA Territory Force officer said yesterday.

One consignment trucked to the south from Swapo's military headquarters at Lubango on July 16 contained 1 000 landmines — calculated at current usage to be a three-year supply.

The arms had been requisitioned by Swapo's southern command post near Cassinga for "special storage". A similar consignment had also been sent to Swapo's western regional command near Cahama. The officer was giving details of the latest security force strike against Swapo in Southern Angola, in which secret documents allegedly compiled by Swapo were captured.

He also revealed the existence of a Swapo base west of Lubango, code-named "Volcano," where elite guerillas were trained.

The fighters who infiltrated Namibian white farming districts of Tsumeb and Outjo on April 13, were trained at this base.

Recruiting

As a result of Swapo's heavy losses in this operation — it is claimed the organisation suffered more than 100 casualties — the military wing Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) has again begun recruiting from its conventional ranks, the officer said.

Acting on information, a Reconnaissance (Recce) group was detailed to find the central and eastern regional commands of Swapo, near Mupa, south of Cassinga.

On July 22, the group attacked the eastern regional headquarters of Swapo. The guerillas suffered heavy losses and survivors fled into the bush. One of the dead was Queque, combat name for the central regional secretary.

P.T.O

being fed with the same old stories

The chief minister said that if he turned against the king and went off on his own in the interests of apartheid the Zulu people would ditch him immediately

Late hour

Similarly if the king 'hived off' on his own in the interests of the apartheid plans of the government he would suffer an identical fate. He was offering the hand of friendship to Afrikaners even at this late hour

But if they backed Mr P W Botha in his 'wild and irresponsible plans' his story would say the Zulus could not be blamed for the ensuing holocaust

Swapo's death orders disclosed

CAPL Times 2/8/82 221

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The headquarters of the SWA Territory Force yesterday released the original Swapo documents in which orders were given to abduct or kill prominent SWA/Namibian politicians

In a document called 'Comba' Order signed by Mr Hamutenya Nandenga regional commander of the northern headquarters and the regional chief-of-staff with the combat name Kwaame Nkrumah orders are given to arrest puppet Petrus Kalangula a former president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

He should be brought to the organization for questioning and if this was not possible he should be eliminated the document said

The document added that all his companions should be treated in the same way

It said the resignation of Mr Kalangula from the DTA was not politically impressive as it was well-known that he was made to resign on the pretext that he was against all the evils being practised against the Namibian people

'Fascist junta'

The document continued that in reality he was well instructed by the fascist junta in Pretoria to campaign for the proposed election in the country and he was deceiving the Namibian people by saying that he was on good terms with Swapo the document said

He was a big obstacle, retarding the progress of



Mr Sam Nujoma

our revolutionary struggle'

Swapo guerillas were given 14 days from May 5 1982 to abduct or kill Mr Kalangula

In another top secret document it was stated that the 'revolutionary struggle' had reached a crucial stage and that the 'commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia', Mr Sam Nujoma had given orders that all influen-

tial puppets be eliminated before the ceasefire

Mr Kalangula and another prominent member of his party Pastor Trius Heita were mentioned in the document

At the time of the signing of the ceasefire mines must explode everywhere in Namibia Simultaneously fire raids must be carried out the document said

Arms depots

Arms depots had to be organized in order to have arms and ammunition stocked inside the country while all clergymen teachers businessmen chiefs and sub-chiefs had to be mobilized the document said

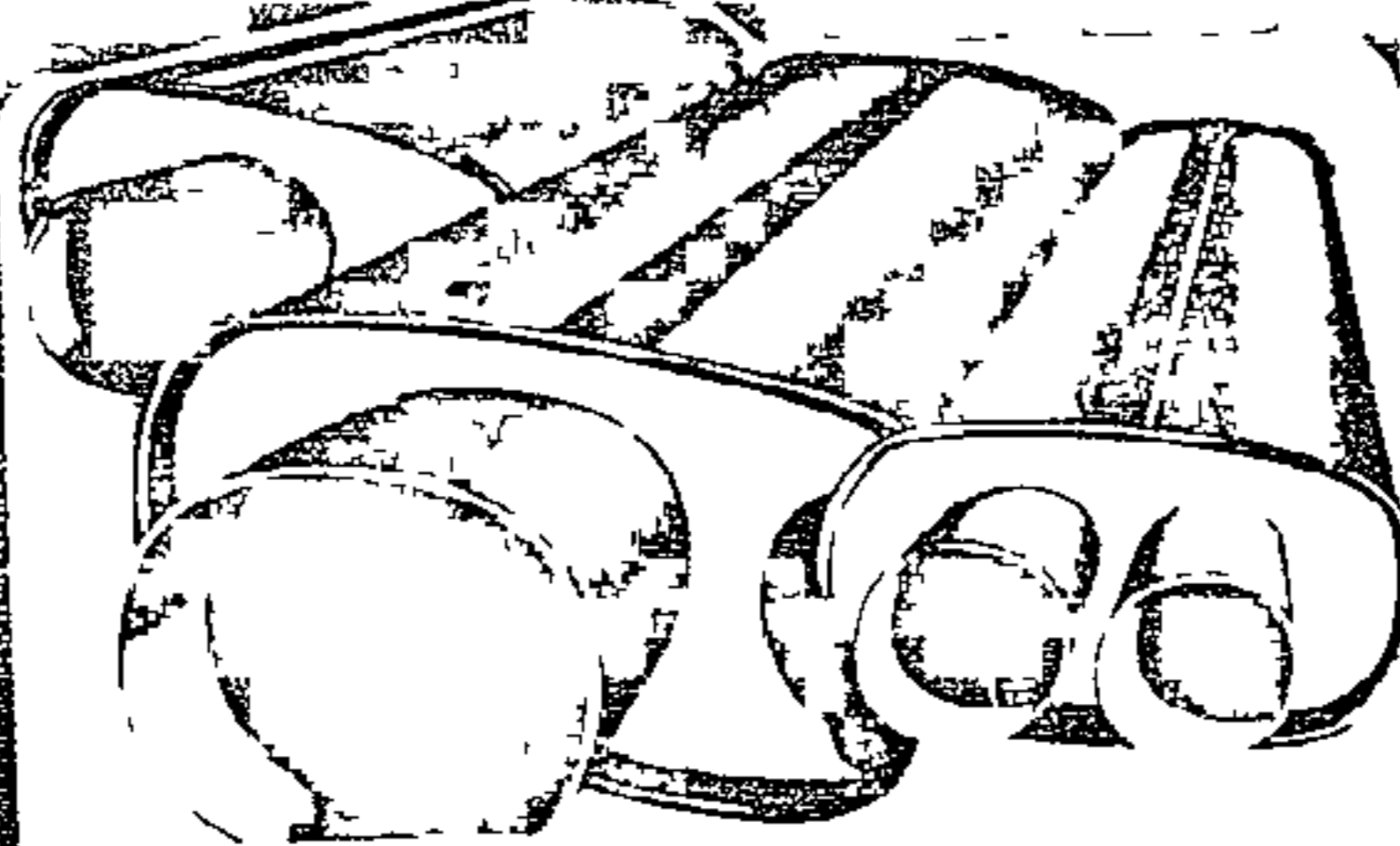
In another combat order given to units W 11 and X 12 instructions were given to arrest or eliminate the puppet Muunda and Ndoova at Eenhana in north-eastern Ovambo

These two Botha henchmen are earning their bread through giving away the precious lives of individual Namibians" according to the document

Their crimes against the masses of Namibian people were too big and they were automatically liable to consequence

This order also signed by Mr Nandenga and Kwaame Nkrumah also gave the units two weeks from May 5 1982 to carry out its mission

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Smuts Airport yesterday morning

The flight was scheduled to arrive at 9 15am and when it had still not arrived by 10am panic and pandemonium broke out As rumours of a coup spread quickly through the arrivals halls many rushed to telephone newspapers and diplomats to have their fears confirmed

Telephone call

Mr George Shattaoulas who was meeting his wife

- 6 35 Ubhokoloshe Iher Droebieboe is building the animals can hide in the forest
- 6 45 Radio Buza (Radio 1 plans to get more in Produced by Erling S
- 7 00 Izindaba/Indaba (News)
- 7 10 Izimbali Zesizwe/izi (Womens Forum) A followed by a discussion view for a job should be produced by Barry Coetz
- 7 30 Ezemidlalo (Sport)
- 8 00 Metshameko (Sport)
- 8 30 Di A Rora A program
- 8 40 Tse Di Tswago (Programme)
- 9 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
- 9 25 Ralesoko Thapelo (Oordenking) Produced and presented by L

Week

TV 1

THE internal politics of most organizations are usually either boring or sordid or both Saturday night's movie The Girls in the Office showed both characteristics

The women portrayed were shallow and not particularly believable and the film's unsatisfactory conclusion couldn't have come soon enough for me The question is where does SAFV find these poor-quality eminently forgettable B grade movies with which they belabour the long-suffering viewing public

The heartbreak and tragedy so often featured on the Family Hour Festival is hardly suitable for Sunday evenings when most people faced with the coming week need a lift of some sort Why not slot the series somewhere else or scrap it all together?

NEIL VEITCH

Too late for

DEATHS

MIDLANE — Winifred Emily, passed away peacefully July 30 in her 66 year Deeply mourned by her loving sons Stanley and Ivor and their families Cremation private Donations in lieu of floral tributes to the Sunnyside Home 11 Marpeth Plumstead Arrangements Goodie and Williams Waterfall & Harrold Phone 71 6617

MIDLANE — Winifred Emily passed away peacefully July 30 Deeply mourned by her sister Eve and Edna

RIES — Louis entered his service on Friday July 30 In his he suffered with patience he be Always remembered and sec

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78 REGENT



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SWA to hold poll next year,

ARGUS 2/8/82

221



Mr Danie Hough

confirms Hough

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, says elections will be held next year, even if the Western settlement initiative fails.

He said in an interview that he did not attach much value to an "internal election," but there should be some kind of poll, even if the international attempts did not succeed.

Mr Hough said South Africa had not been stalling on the independence question.

South Africa did not have the money to hold on to the territory any longer, and it also wanted stability in the region.

REPRISALS

Regarding security force strikes against Swapo in Angola he said that when "reprisals" were necessary, "you don't ask whether it's a

sensitive time or not" — you go in.

He said there was no doubt about the authenticity of the Swapo hit-lists and other secret documents which the Defence Force claims to have found in Angola.

The South African Cabinet had decided last week to reveal these documents to SWA/Namibia's internal parties because it felt it had a duty to do so.

The documents were "absolutely evil."

IMPARTIAL

Mr Hough said that in the event of an election under United Nations auspices he would have to remain impartial, even though South Africa was presently waging undeclared war against Swapo.

He did not expect violence from the territory's far-right groups, but emphasised that the territorial police would be prepared for any eventu-

ality during the run-up to the election.

He was asked what pitfalls he foresaw during implementation of an internationally recognised settlement.

He said: "The most important thing is to ensure that we have a fair and free election."

MAIN TASK

"As far as that is concerned, there might be many pitfalls, but that will be the main task of the Administrator-General — to ensure law and order in the territory."

Asked if the Cuban withdrawal from Angola were the major stumbling block now, Mr Hough said: "It is very difficult to say — we have so many important matters to resolve."

"We've always regarded impartiality as a very important matter."

"The Cuban question is also a very important question. But which is more important?"

UN BIAS

"If Cubans leave Angola and we still have a UN supervision which is partial towards Swapo, I don't think that would be in order."

"But I can't say which is more important."

Asked if a settlement were not becoming subordinate to the Cuban issue, he said: "The one is just as important as the other."

"Many people in the West know we can't have a sensible settlement in SWA/Namibia with the presence of Cubans in Angola."

THREAT

"It's just not possible because of the threat they hold for the territory."

"The major common denominator between ourselves and the United States is the presence of Cubans in Angola."

"We are busy with an American initiative, and the only thing I can say is that in this initiative, the Cuban issue is very important to both us and the Americans."

Swapo hit list

a blueprint

for terror

ARGUS 2/8/82

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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The South African Defence Force has disclosed details of the alleged top-secret Swapo documents and orders, to kill South West African politicians in order to prove that Swapo intends to murder political opponents and sow insurrection in the territory before elections.

In a Press conference in Windhoek the SA Defence and SWA Territory Forces also disclosed that:

- The documents were captured in a security force reconnaissance attack on a Swapo regional command in southern Angola less than two weeks ago.
- The secretary of Swapo's central regional command, identified by his combat name, Queque, was killed in possession of the documents
- One wounded guerrilla was taken prisoner. The middle-aged man, Annanias Hangula, was later shown to newsmen.
- Detailed military intelligence about what happened before and after Swapo's central committee allegedly ordered the kidnapping or death of South West African opponents, and storage of arms in the

territory at the time of ceasefire.

Five original documents were shown to the Press. Two of them — combat orders to arrest or eliminate the CDA party leader, Mr Peter Kalangula, and lesser-known Ovambo leaders — were signed in blue ball-point ink above the names Hamutenya Nandenga Zulu and Kwaame Nkrumah, military commanders of the central region in Angola.

The two orders were dated May 4 and 5, respectively, and were to be carried out within two weeks.

Copies of all the documents were handed to the media.

MURDER CALL

A regional headquarters circular, classified "top secret," quotes Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president and commander-in-chief of the military wing Plan, as calling for the murders in an emergency meeting of the central committee in Luanda on June 15.

It expresses fears that South Africa will secretly arm "reactionary elements" in South West Africa and use the Unita guerrillas in Angola to attack Swapo members after a ceasefire.

"Comrade commander-in-chief of Plan and the president of our mighty Swapo detailed us with the following tasks

"All influential puppets, eg Petrus Kalangula (Titus) Hrita and alike to be eliminated (sic) before the ceasefire."

ARMS BUILD-UP FOR SWAPO 221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — South African Military Intelligence has learned that huge quantities of arms and equipment have, in the past two weeks, been sent to Swapo's military commands in Southern Angola in preparation for a SWA/Namibian ceasefire.

The move is in direct response to an order by the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, that arms be stored in the territory before a ceasefire, a SWA territory force officer said yesterday.

One consignment trucked to the south from Swapo's military headquarters at Lubango on

July 16, contained 1 000 landmines — calculated, at current usage, to be a three years' supply.

Secret documents, allegedly compiled by Swapo, were captured during the security force's latest strike against Swapo in southern Angola.

The military intelligence officer also revealed the existence of a special Swapo base west of Lubango, code-named "Volcano," where elite guerrillas were trained.

It was in this base that Swapo's elite fighters were trained before infiltrating SWA/Namibia's white farming districts of Tsumeb and Outjo on April 14.

As a result of Swapo's

heavy losses in this operation — it is claimed to have suffered more than 100 casualties — the military wing had again begun recruiting from its conventional ranks, he said.

On June 22 Swapo's command post near Casinga issued a requisition to Lubango for a huge consignment of arms and equipment "for special storage"

Acting on information, a security force Reconnaissance (Recce) Group was detailed to locate the central and eastern regional commands of Swapo, situated near Mupa, south of Casinga.

The recce attacked the eastern regional head-

quarters of Swapo on July 22. The guerrillas suffered heavy losses and survivors fled into the bush.

One of the dead was Queque, combat name for the Central Regional Secretary.

A briefcase in Queque's possession was found to contain several documents, including death lists and the top secret minutes of the Lubango meeting on June 15.

Territory force spokesmen refused to disclose whether the central command was also destroyed. However, only one prisoner was taken — a platoon commander of logistics in the central regional command.

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Untag: 2/3/82
(221)
SA gives
nod to 4
nations

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — South Africa has agreed on four nations to provide infantry battalions to serve with United Nations forces in SWA/Namibia.

The four, who would constitute the vanguard of a force of up to seven battalions, or 7 500 men, are Panama, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh and Sudan.

Their acceptance by all sides was confirmed by highly-placed sources as UN officials prepared to meet here today with South Africa's military chiefs. The talks, at South Africa's request, are expected to last two days and will feature prominently General Prem Chand, the Indian commander-designate of the UN force.

All sides except South Africa have also now agreed on the wording of a declaration of "basic agreement" on all phases of the independence settlement and officials say everything depends on how and when South Africa responds.

Officials said the declaration was in the form of a letter. When presented to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, this would trigger a meeting of the Security Council to authorize the formation and deployment of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and set the process in motion towards independence elections.

The hope was to win Pretoria's agreement on the text of the letter and settle other sensitive issues within a week to 10 days, officials said.

Marathon talks between the contact group and the African frontline representatives have meanwhile been suspended till August 12 — just three days before the date for the "trial" ceasefire projected by South Africa.

Agreeing on the composition of Untag's military wing proved relatively easy after initial difficulty, according to negotiating sources.

221
3/8/82
Stew

Come what may, Namibia will go to the polls

WINDHOEK — Namibia will have elections next year, even if the Western settlement initiative fails, says the territory's Administrator - General, Mr. Danie Hough

Mr Hough rejects the idea of an 'internal election,' but says there could be some kind of oil even if the international attempts fail

He denies that South Africa has been stalling in the independence process South Africa, he says, hasn't the money to hold on to the territory any longer and it also wants stability in the region

Regarding security force strikes against Swapo in Angola, Mr Hough says that when reprisals are necessary 'then you don't know whether it's a sensitive time or not' — on go in

He says there is no doubt about the authenticity of the alleged Swapo hit lists and other secret documents, which the Defence Force claims to have found in a recent raid on a Swapo regional command in Angola.

Regarding a possible election under United Nations auspices, Mr Hough explains that he will have to remain impartial, even though South Africa is still claiming undeclared far against Swapo

He also does not expect violence from the territory's far-righting groups, but stresses the territorial police force will be pre-

The Administrator-General is convinced that he could remain impartial during a UN-supervised election. He talks to Peter Honey of The Star's Africa News Service.

pared for any eventualities during the run-up to the election

Here is an edited version of the interview

QUESTION: What pitfalls do you foresee during implementation of an internationally recognised settlement?

A N S W E R The most important thing is to ensure that we have a fair and free election. As far as that is concerned there might be many pitfalls but that will be the main task of the Administrator-General — to ensure law and order in the territory

Q: Swapo is to this day engaged in undeclared war against South Africa. Won't you be the embodiment of South African authority in the eyes of its supporters?

A: But they have agreed as far as Resolution 435 is concerned, the functions of the Administrator-General are laid down. I don't think there is any question about that. He should be here, and South Africa should have its presence here, etc.

Q: But there is a gap between theory and practice. Won't a lot of parties use you as a "punch-bag" to suit

their own political ends? Are you prepared?

A: Yes, we are prepared, but I don't really foresee problems in this regard. The Secretary-General also has his representative here — Mr Martti Ahtisaari. Everything will be done in close cooperation with him. To a certain extent I think the Swapo party will have free access to Mr Ahtisaari. I just can't foresee any problems as far as that is concerned.

Q: Do you feel capable of remaining objective towards Swapo?

A: I will have to be very objective. I will do everything in my power not to become involved in party politics. According to Resolution 435 I have to be absolutely neutral. This is a very personal question. If you ask whether I can succeed in doing this, I have to say yes.

Q: Do you fear violence from the right wing elements in Namibia?

A: No, I don't really fear any form of violence. There will most probably be some kind of resistance. But I believe that when we really move into this process

people will realise that their whole future is then at stake. And the only way they can have any stake in their future will be to participate in the election.

The only thing I can say is that we will be absolutely prepared for any form of violence. The police force is the main instrument in this matter.

Q: We've had several near-misses in the past. Why is South Africa now so eager to go for independence?

A: Firstly, South Africa has always been prepared. I can prove to you from the records that we have been prepared all the way along; not only were we very anxious to carry on with the process and get to the end of the process. But I think one of the main reasons is that at some stage the Prime Minister's advisers would have advised to settle them.

I think there is a financial reason. You know that on many occasions he spelled out the financial involvement here which we just can't afford any more. You know what South Africa's financial position is at present

with the gold price down, etc.

The second reason is that we would like to have peace on the border. We would like to have peace and stability in Southern Africa.

The third reason is that we have an undertaking towards the people here, that we will lead them to independence as soon as possible. We think the people are ready to have their independence as soon as possible.

Q: Will we have elections here next year no matter what happens to the Western initiative?

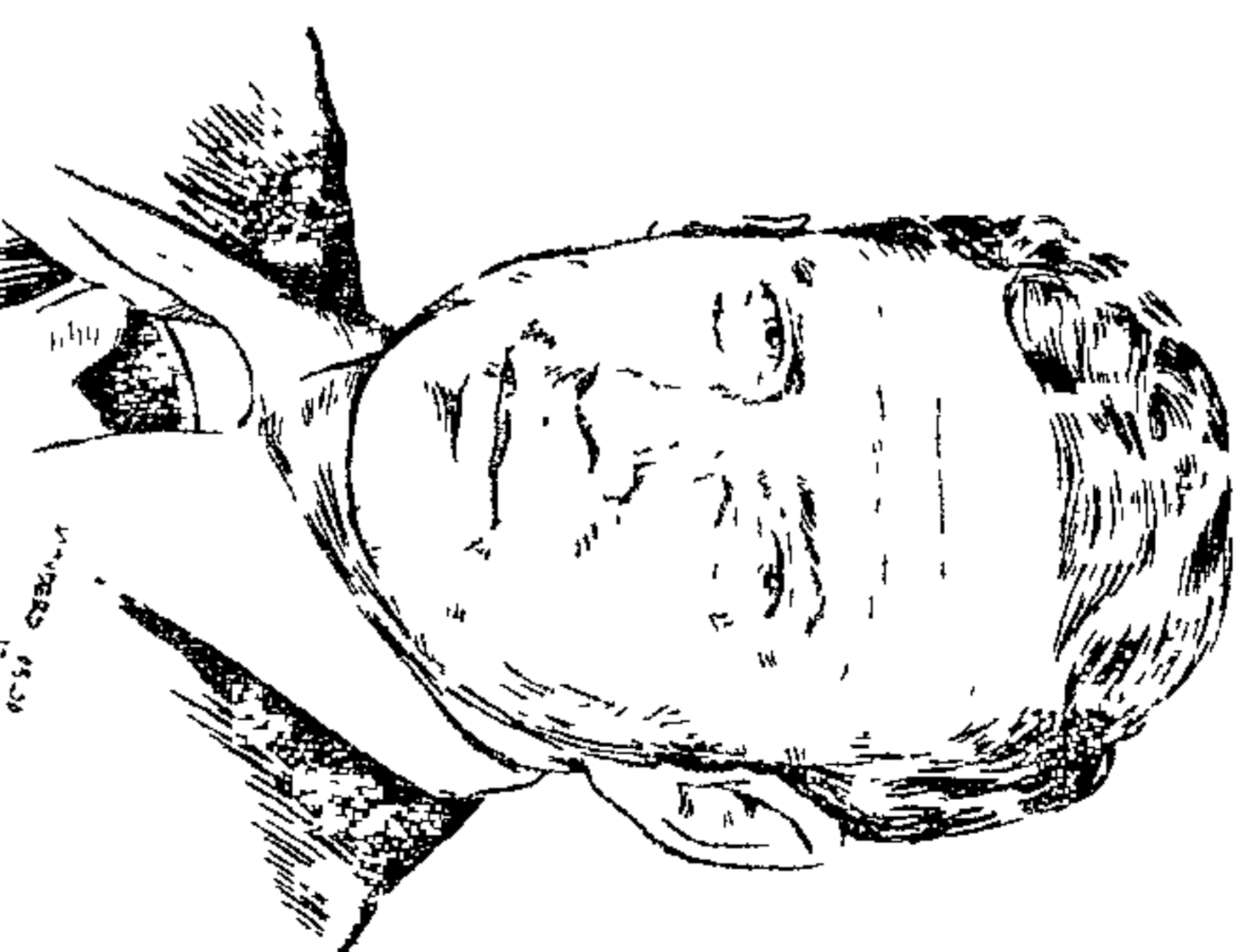
A: Yes, we will have elections. There are many factors why we will have elections.

Q: Would they inevitably be internal elections if the Western negotiations break down?

A: I don't think one should attach too much value to internal elections. Many people speculated on elections with the intention to move towards a unilateral declaration of independence, but there are many forms of elections.

I personally do not at this time have any thoughts about the type, reasons for or objectives for elections next year.

But I quite agree that if we don't have an internationally supervised election, Swapo participation



Danie Hough... violence not expected.

ing, under UN supervision and the rest of it, that we should at least have some form of election?

Q: It has been suggested that recent developments in Angola, and in Namibia, are about to bring large-scale reprisals from South Africa on the territory front. Is this likely at this rather delicate time?

A: I think when it is necessary to have reprisals when it is necessary to go after people, then you don't ask whether it's a sensitive time or not. Then you have a duty towards you people. Then you have to act

always regarded impartiality as a very important matter. In fact, it was the main obstacle at the time of Geneva.

The Cuban question is also a very important question. But which is more important? If Cubans leave Angola and we still have a UN supervision which is partial towards Swapo, I don't think that would be in order. But I can't say which is more important.

Many people in the West know we can't have a sensible settlement in SWA Namibia with the presence of Cubans in Angola.

The major common denominator between ourselves and the United States is the presence of Cubans in Angola. We are busy with an American initiative, and the only thing I can say is that in this initiative, the Cuban issue is very important to both us and the Americans.

Q: Can there be any doubt as to the authenticity of the documents allegedly proving that Swapo intends sabotage and murder in the territory after ceasefire?

A: None whatsoever. To say the least, I think it's absolutely evil. We are now in the final stages of reaching a peaceful settlement. And during this final stage, he says all right, kill the goalkeepers and the

Swapo accuses SA of death plots

7/8/82

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D. Dispatch

WINDHOEK — While top South African military brass started negotiations at the United Nations yesterday, Swapo accused South Africa of plotting to assassinate Swapo leaders

The UN representative of Swapo, Mr Theobert Gurirab, reiterated statements that the Swapo documents in which orders were given to kill influential SWA politicians were "fabrications" by South Africa

Swapo had captured South African agents sent to assassinate Swapo leaders while it also had numerous documents setting out South African plans to kill Swapo leaders, Mr Gurirab said

But Swapo was not making a "fuss" about it, as it knew it was in a war situation, he said

Even if, in a hypothet-

ical situation, Swapo wanted to kill politicians it would never put it on paper. It was characteristic of South Africa to use "diversionary gimmicks" as soon as negotiations had reached a certain stage, he said

Sapa reports that three high-ranking South African military officials, accompanied by Department of Foreign Affairs officials, arrived in New York yesterday for talks with the chief of the United Nations Task Force to monitor the independence process in SWA

The South African delegation includes the chief of the army, Lieutenant-General Janie Geldenhuys, the officer commanding SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, and Lieutenant-General P van der

Westhuizen from defence force headquarters

Richard Walker reports from New York that South Africa has agreed on four nations to provide infantry battalions to serve with United Nations forces in SWA

The four, who would constitute the vanguard of a force of up to seven battalions, or 7 500 men, are Panama, Yugoslavia, Bangladesh and Sudan

Their acceptance by all sides was confirmed by highly-placed sources

In a further advance, all sides except South Africa have now agreed on the wording of a declaration of basic agreement on all phases of the independence settlement and officials say that everything depends on how and when South Africa responds. — DDC.

Top-level talks on Namibia peace unit

221 Star

3/8/82

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Top-level South African military officials yesterday met United Nations representatives to discuss the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping force in Namibia.

The talks followed discussions last week between South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The talks last week centred on the UN role in a build-up to independence for Namibia, particularly the UN's impartiality and the composition of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

DEPLOYMENT

According to diplomatic sources yesterday the UN and South African officials looked in close detail at the deployment of the Untag force and the logistics of supplying it.

The South African team was headed yesterday by the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Major-General Charles Lloyd, Namibia Defence Force Chief, and the Chief of the South African Defence Force Intelligence Service, Lieutenant-General P van der Westhuizen, were also at the meeting, with Pretoria's Ambassador to the UN, Mr David Steward, and former Ambassador, Mr Riaan Eksteen.

The UN team at the

talks was led by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand of India, designated to command the military peacekeeping force.

The SWA National Party warned in Windhoek today that the implementation of the present Western settlement initiative could lead to chaos in Namibia.

The leader of the party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said his head committee had decided that implementation of the Western strategy would illustrate the "worst form of coercion."

He made this statement at the opening of this year's SWA National Party congress which is discussing the territory's future under interim rule and a permanent government.

● Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, said in London today bloody violence would be stepped up in Namibia because there had been no tangible evidence of progress towards independence.

SWAPO's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), is once more in the spotlight after alleged Swapo orders to kill South West African politicians and to build up arms caches in the country

According to military intelligence sources Swapo's highest operational headquarters, called its "Commanding Post", is situated in Lubango in South-Western Angola, and the Defence Secretary is Mr Peter Nanyemba

Mr Nanyemba is described as "the strong man behind Mr Sam Nujoma" by a former prominent member of Swapo and now leader of Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga

Mr Shipanga says Mr Nanyemba is "utterly corrupt", selling clothes, military equipment, medical supplies and even food meant for guerillas on the black market for his own pocket

Mr Nanyemba treats the military cadres badly and is disliked by the guerrillas — he has never received military training as he is scared he will lose his position while receiving training, Mr Shipanga says

The operational head of Plan, Mr Dimo Hamaambo, is altogether different and constantly at loggerheads with Mr Nanyemba

Mr Hamaambo is a seasoned and tough commander who received his military training in Algeria in 1963-64 and started planning immediately afterwards for the war in SWA, which started in 1966

He is well liked by his men because he is "always with them at all times", Mr Shipanga says

Besides the main headquarters in Lubango, there are three regional headquarters in Southern Angola, and one in South-Western Zambia

The western regional headquarters is north-west of Camaha in Angola and is used for operations in western Ovambo and Kaokoland Its regional

KOOS COETZEE in Windhoek looks at Swapo's military wing in the wake of Pretoria's extraordinary allegations about the South West African insurgent organisation.

A look at Swapo's military structure

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ROM
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Mr SAM NUJOMA
or "Comrade Tshafiishuna"

commander is Mr Uno Shaanika with the combat name "Kanana"

The central and eastern headquarters lie close to each other north-east of the Mupa reserve in Angola and their regional commanders are respectively Mr Hamutenya Nandenga, combat name "Zulu", and Mr Nda-kolo Mathias, combat name "Mbuluganga"

Regional headquarters are organised on a purely military basis, but each of the headquarters also has a political commissar with the same status as the regional commander who is responsible for the political activation of the cadres in his area

Other staff at each of the headquarters include the chiefs of operations, reconnaissance and intelligence, staff, logistics, communications, transport, administration and fi-

nance, artillery and anti-air defence, and the chief of demolitions — whose department is responsible for the laying of landmines and sabotage

There is also a secretary of the regional command council, the decisionmaking body of each of the regional headquarters

The regional command council consists of the regional commander, the chief of staff, other departmental heads as well as the commanders of the fighting units.

The command council of the supreme headquarters in Lubango consists of the commander-in-chief of Plan, Mr Nujoma, its operational head Mr Hamaambo, the defence secretary, Mr Nanyemba, as well as the chiefs of staff and operations and the regional commanders of the different headquarters

It was at a meeting of the Lubango command council on June 15 that Mr Nujoma allegedly gave orders that politicians be killed and that at "the time of the signing of the ceasefire mines must explode everywhere in Namibia"

Plan also has a special unit "Volcano" which is stationed 30km to 35km to the west of Lubango

This unit was responsible for the deep infiltration of the white farming areas in April, and is also responsible for deep infiltrations into the country for intelligence and political purposes and "hard" intimidation, according to intelligence officers

One of the documents given to the Press revealed the combat name of the commander-in-chief of plan — "Comrade Tshafushuna Nujoma"

C.T. 4/8/02

4, 1982

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Blacks in 'much of the fighting'

Defence Reporter

IN terms of contacts and "kills", the most efficient units serving on the SWA/Namibian border are those manned mainly by blacks, according to Professor Kenneth Grundy, an American who has made a special study of the SADF.

Addressing a lunch-time meeting at the Institute of Race Relations yesterday, Professor Grundy said "large numbers" of blacks were serving in the operational area and were in "much of the fighting".

Professor Grundy is here as the first Bradlow Scholar of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

'Ruthless'

He said two units serving in SWA/Namibia were the "most efficient". One was the once-secret 32 Battalion, composed of Angolan refugees. The other was a South African police unit, composed "almost entirely of Ovambos and some trackers and white officers", which had "a reputation of being very effective, although somewhat ruthless", but was "respected by the military".

Between them they were making "a significant number of actual contacts" and "suffered a high proportion of casualties".

They also boasted a high proportion of the so-called "kills", he added.

Other points made by Professor Grundy included

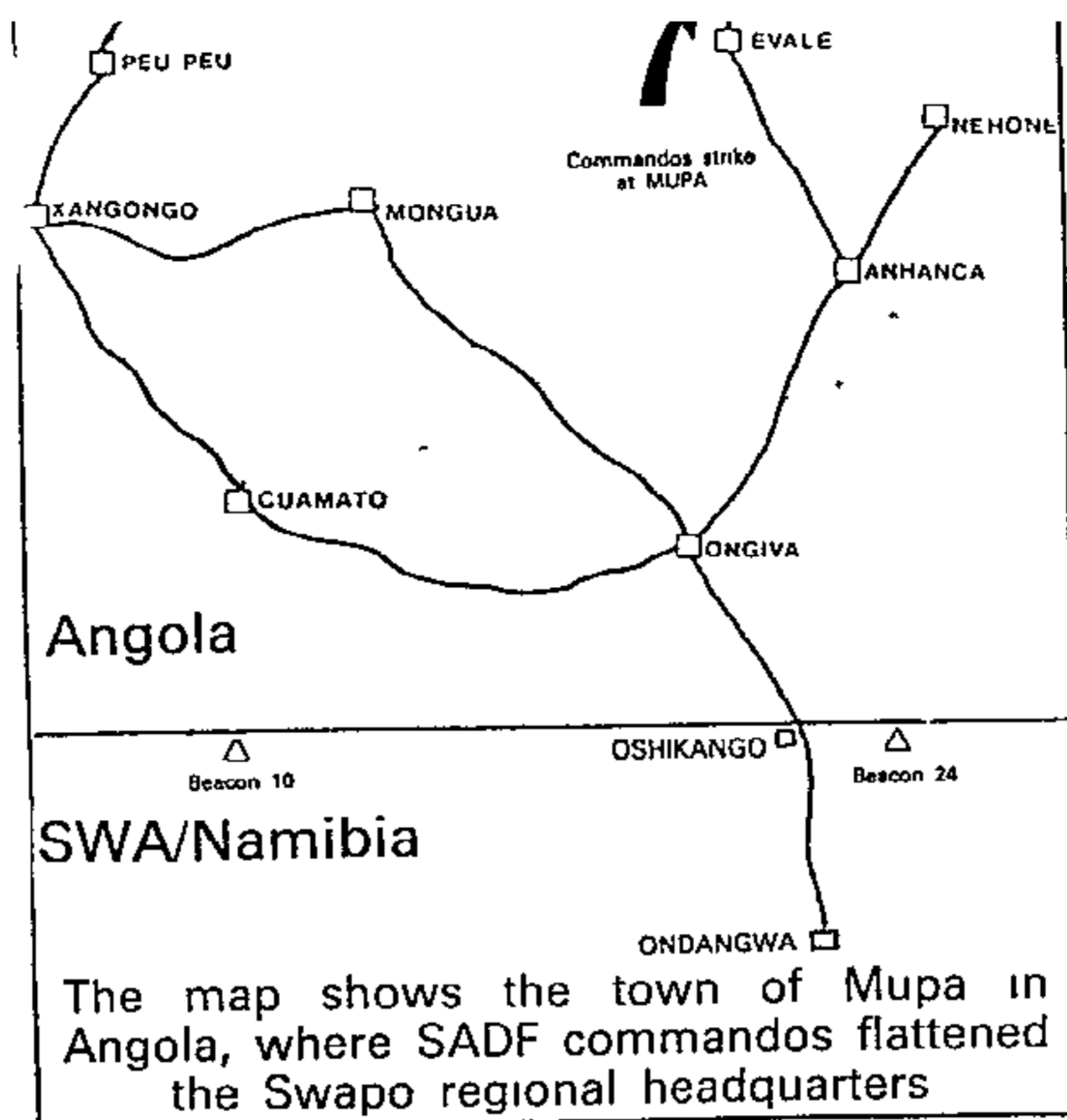
● Since 1962 there had been a "proliferation" of "various units, battalions and companies" manned by black, Indian and coloured servicemen.

'Pandora's Box'

● Pay discrimination still existed in the SADF, but in the case of coloured men it was not a great deal — in ratio terms seven-eighths or nine-tenths. "Probably if the Defence Force had its way I think it would equalize pay tomorrow. The trouble is that the Civil Service Commission has been resisting because it doesn't want to open a Pandora's Box."

● The Defence Force was still separate in the eyes of coloureds and blacks from the police, which was "not a popular organization".

● During past visits the SADF had always been prepared to show him what it was doing as far as racial matters were concerned, but on his present visit there was less openness. "The reason, I think, is the fear of the National Party that to its right the Conservative Party and the HNP are ready to jump on it."



SA 'Recces' destroy Swapo HQ in Angola

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***Defence Reporter**

ALMOST unnoticed by the media, one of the SADF's super-elite reconnaissance commando units has carried out what seems to be the most important cross-border raid to be launched into Angola from SWA/Namibia this year.

The aim of the raid to nip in the bud a planned "offensive" in the operational area by a special unit Swapo calls "Volcano" — responsible for infiltrating the Tsumeb district earlier this year.

According to facts released in Windhoek on Sunday, the "Recces" destroyed two of Swapo's three main southern operational headquarters and penetrated almost 200km into Angola.

This makes it of greater significance than the only other deliberate trans-border operation so far this year — Operation Super, in which a Swapo transit camp was destroyed north of Kaokoland.

Shadowy units

But there was not a breath of the glaring publicity which followed every other trans-border raid. Perhaps because the reconnaissance commandos are shadowy units, the members of which rarely disclose their identity to outsiders.

According to the scanty facts available, the commandos went into action at Mupa, a small town

well to the north of Ongiva, scene of last year's Operation Protea, and flattened the Swapo regional headquarters controlling insurgent activities in Central and Eastern Ovamboland.

Casualties are not known, but an insurgent named Ananias Hangula, who was wounded and captured during the attack, told newsmen on Sunday that no-one remained alive in the camp where he had been — those that had not been shot dead had fled, he said.

Swapo plan

Senior military officers said the SADF's intelligence apparatus had gathered evidence of a Swapo plan to unleash a drastic escalation of the conflict in southern Angola and the operational area just before the ceasefire built into present independence negotiations.

Local military observers have pointed out in past weeks that another raid might be on the cards if the SADF came across indications that Swapo intended escalating its activities in accordance with international political events.

The reconnaissance commando units — like the British Special Air Service, the American Special Forces and others — are trained in infiltration techniques that ordinary troops find difficult to counter.

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Gloomy Swapo view on prospects

From **STANLEY UYS**

LONDON — The talks on SWA/Namibia's future have made no tangible progress in the past two months. At least six major issues have still to be resolved. Prospects of a settlement in the immediate future are "very gloomy" and Swapo can foresee only the continuing escalation of bloody violence."

This sombre assessment of the SWA/Namibia negotiations was given by one of Swapo's top men, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, in formation secretary and a member of the national executive, at a press conference here yesterday.

Mr. Hamutenya accused the Western five contact group of making "very optimistic statements" for which there was "not an iota of supporting evidence."

The fundamental problem is that South Africa is not resigned to the inevitability of a Swapo government in Windhoek.

South Africa knew that in free and fair elections Swapo would become the government of SWA/Namibia and rather than face up to this it preferred to indulge in cosmetic games of internal elections.

'New condition'

The South African delegation had deliberately absented itself from the New York talks during the past three weeks.

Instead of coming to New York to enable the negotiations to reach a final and definitive conclusion the South Africans

chose to raise a new condition for the resolution of the Namibian conflict, namely the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Washington and Pretoria are now using the Namibian negotiations as a trump card to arm twist Angola regarding the Cuban troops. It is because of the American South African attempts to link the Namibian issue to the Cuban presence in Angola that no agreement could be reached in New York on the outstanding issues.

Swapo believed South Africa would stick to its insistence on this link. The immediate prospects for peace therefore were gloomy.

'Time needed'

Mr. Hamutenya said there was no hope for the Western five's target date of August 15 for a signing. The Western five in fact were now saving shamelessly, at least in private, that more time was needed to settle the South African's contact agreement on outstanding issues.

He said the six main outstanding issues on which no agreement had been reached were the composition of the UN tag team, South Africa's allegations that the United Nations was not impartial, the ceasefire arrangements, the linking of a settlement with withdrawal of Cuban troops and the voting system.

Swapo had rejected

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From page 221

"the double-headed monster" of one-man, two-votes. It would support either proportional representation or a single-member constituency system, but not both.

Mr. Hamutenya said South Africa had dropped its insistence on the mixed electoral system and was no longer insisting (according to the Western five) on the nullification of two UN General Assembly resolutions — one declaring Swapo the sole and authentic representative of the SWA/Namibian people and the other granting Swapo observer status at the UN.

Swapo had accepted the Western five proposals in principle on June 14, with minor modifications, "such as the demand that the electoral system must be decided upon before the negotiations can be regarded as having been concluded."

Although South African officials were now reportedly on their way back to New York, negotiations would not be meaningful unless Swapo, South Africa, the Western five, the UN Secretary-General and the frontline States were present in New York.

● **JOHN MATISONN** reports from Washington that American officials close to the SWA/Namibia negotiations dismissed as absurd Swapo allegations that the United States was conspiring with South Africa to delay a settlement.

The United States is committed privately and publicly to implementation of the settlement plan beginning in the next few weeks, and talks between the Western contact group, the frontline states and Swapo are continuing in New York.

A spokesman for the State Department declined to react to Mr. Hamutenya's comment yesterday, beyond saying that the talks in New York continue.

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Swapo defiant as Untag talks give hope

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The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Top-level talks between South African military chiefs and United Nations officials on the deployment of a peacekeeping force in Namibia continued in New York yesterday.

The talks are expected to end today after the practical details of basing the peacekeeping force in Namibia and keeping it supplied have been worked out.

The talks are leading to optimism at the UN that a settlement to the Namibia issue might be close.

NO PROGRESS

The South African delegation, which was headed by Pretoria's Ambassador to the UN Mr David Steward, included the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Jan-rie Geldenhuys, and Major-General Charles Lloyd, the SWA Defence Force chief.

In London, reports Sapa, a senior Swapo negotiator said yesterday that there had been hardly any progress towards Namibian independence in the past two months. He accused the United States of conspiring with South Africa to delay a settlement.

Mr Midipo Hamutenya, Swapo's information secretary, arrived in London from the latest talks with the five-nation Western contact group in New York and told a Press conference that August 15 had been put forward as a target date for a ceasefire and implementation of the UN plan for independence.

He added "I don't foresee that I don't foresee the possibility of August 15 being either an end to negotiations or the beginning of the implementation of the plan."

Mr Hamutenya said three major issues remained to be resolved — electoral procedures, the composition and development of the UN transition assistance Group (Untag) and the question of UN impartiality.

He accused the South African Government of holding up negotiations by raising the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, and said the contact group was being "less than honest" in trying to create a false sense of momentum regarding the negotiations.

Talks hold key to SWA peace plans

(221)
ROOM 5/8/82

BONN — An independence settlement for South West Africa hinged mainly on the outcome of secret talks between Washington and Luanda on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, West German diplomats said yesterday.

Diplomats involved in Western efforts to lead SWA to internationally-recognized independence said that if the US achieved satisfaction in the talks, it would put enough pressure on South Africa to enforce a settlement.

President Reagan's special envoy, General Vernon Walters, had had at least two meetings with the Angolan Government in Luanda to discuss the Cuban issue, the sources said.

South Africa has made withdrawal of the Cubans a condition for an independence settlement in SWA.

West Germany is a member of the Western contact group — along with the US, Britain, France and Canada — heading international attempts to find a solution in SWA.

West German diplomats said the question of an electoral system for the territory remained open, and it was now a choice between proportional representation and single-member constituency system.

The sources said Swapo would prefer proportional representation, although it appeared willing to accept either.

Asked about a statement by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last week that August 15 was the target date for a truce in the bush war, the sources said the truce could take a few more weeks.

They said a settlement could still be obstructed or delayed if Swapo intensified attacks or if SA launched another attack into Angolan territory.

"The race hasn't been fully run yet," one source said.

But diplomats said most of the previous obstacles to a diplomatic solution, including guarantees of the adequacy and impartiality of UN forces supervising the elections, had been cleared and all parties had agreed to constitutional principles.

They said that if a ceasefire were concluded in the next few weeks, it would take the UN about six weeks to organise its civilian and military supervisory force and another seven months until elections were held.

That meant SWA would probably elect a Constituent Assembly late next April or early next May, they said — Sapa-Renter.

BACKGROUND to the news

Swan 221 Back units wipe Swapo HQs off map

... and the inner workings of Plan are revealed

er Honey, 's Africa 'service

Secu- strike units red at least sibly three, tary bases golan terr- the last

Intelligence are vague ture of the d casualty t there is that the ntral and quarters of ifary wings, Liberation Namibia

(Plan), have been wiped out. They were within a few kilometres of each other, near Mupa, about 200 km north of the Namibian border.

It is also likely, from Angolan radio reports last month, that Plan's western regional headquarters, near Cahama, has been overrun by Security Forces

Angola claimed South African jet fighters launched a bombing raid in the Cahama district in mid-July. Fighters are used to support Security Force ground units

Revealing the Mupa attacks this week, a senior Territory Force officer provided an insight into the workings of Swapo's most mysterious element — the Plan

Plan's Angolan deployment consists of a military headquarters at Lubango, an operational headquarters, or command post, near Cassinga and forward and rear divisions at Tecamute and Jamba

Until the latest Security Force operations Plan had its four regional commands near Cahama (western), Mupa (central and eastern) and the

south-western Zambian town of Mongu

It is believed the Zambian base is the only one of these regional headquarters still in existence. But, as in the past, it is likely that replacement positions will soon reappear in new locations in Angola

Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma is also commander-in-chief of bat name Zulu Ndak-olo Mathias (Mbundu-ganga) commands the eastern region and Una Shaanika (Kanana) the western region

Mr Nujoma, Mr Hamambo and the regional commanders make up the command council, which usually meets at Lubango whenever military pol-icy, or other important

matters have to be decided. Regional headquarters are organised on a purely military basis, but each has a political commissar whose status is equal to the regional commander's, and who is responsible for political activation of the unit

Second to the regional commander and the commissar is the regional chief of staff

These positions are followed by the chiefs of staff of operations, reconnaissance and intelligence, logistics, medical, personnel, demolition, artillery and anti-air defences, administration, transport and the secretary for the regional command council.

Plan also has a training base near Lubango, code-named "Volcano". This is where elite fighters are trained by Russians and East Germans in advanced techniques of assassination and urban sabotage

A Defence Force spokesman says Plan's command council ordered the code name "Volcano" to be changed after it became public knowledge on Monday

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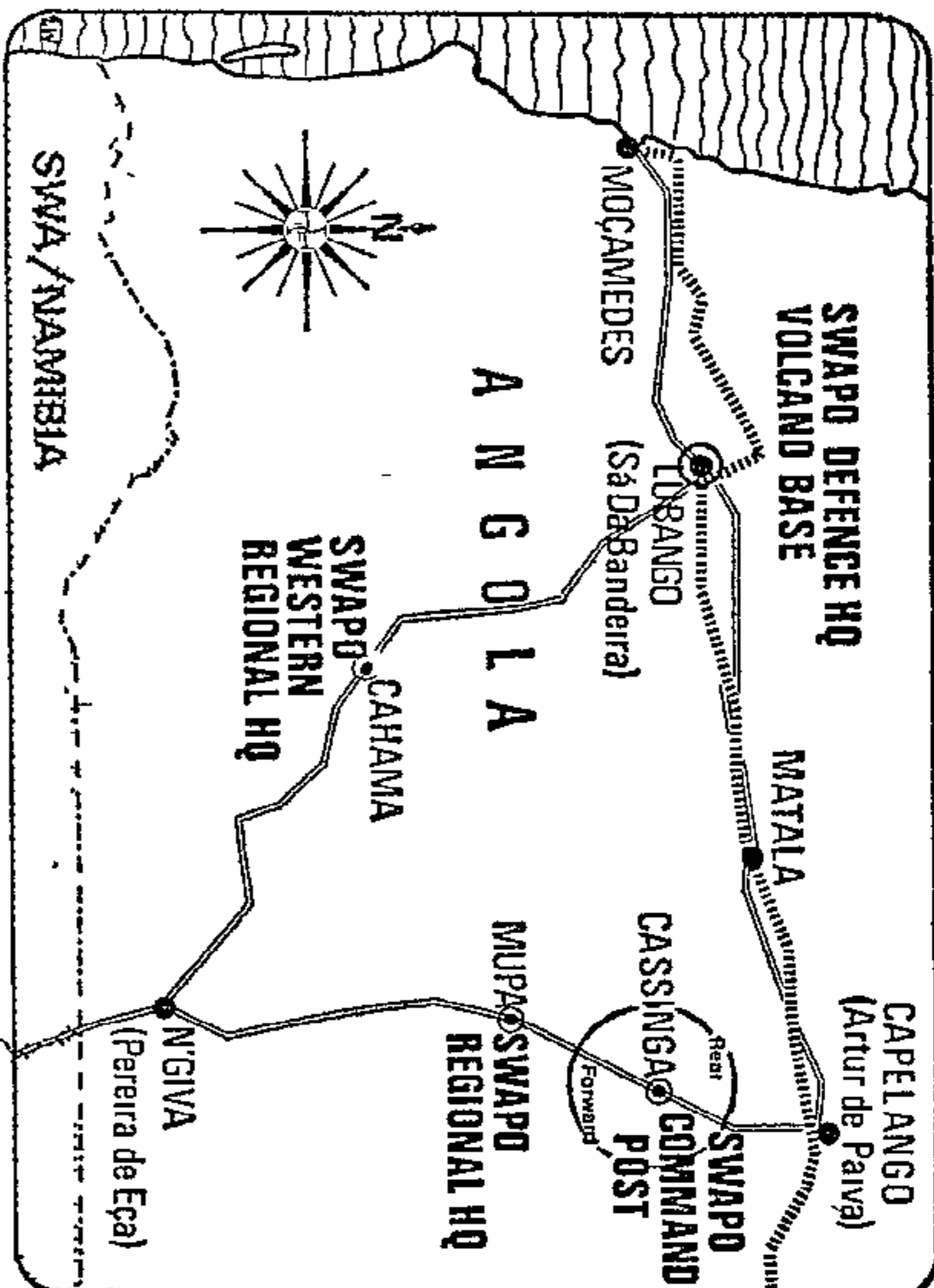
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A Defence Force spokesman says Plan's command council ordered the code name "Volcano" to be changed after it became public knowledge on Monday



The map shows the locations of important Swapo military bases in Angola. At least two bases near Mupa have been wiped out.

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Swapo chief shoots down settlement target date hopes

London Bureau

LONDON. — The talks on South West Africa's future have made no tangible progress during the last two months and at least six major issues have still to be resolved. Prospects of a settlement in the immediate future are "very gloomy" and Swapo "can foresee only the continuing escalation of bloody violence".

This sombre assessment of the SWA negotiations was given by one of Swapo's top men, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, information secretary and a member of the national executive, at a Press conference in London yesterday.

Mr Hamutenya accused the Western Five contact group of making "very optimistic statements" for which there was "not an iota" of supporting evidence. The Western Five had been "less than honest in trying to create a false sense of momentum regarding the negotiations".

"The fundamental problem," said Mr Hamutenya, "is that South Africa is not resigned to the inevitability of a Swapo government in Windhoek." South Africa knew that in free and fair elections Swapo would become the government of SWA and rather than face up to this "ugly reality" it preferred to "indulge in cosmetic games of internal elections".

Mr Hamutenya said there was no hope of the Western

Five's target date of August 15 for a signing of the agreement being reached.

The six main outstanding issues on which no agreement had been reached, according to Mr Hamutenya, are the composition of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group, the deployment of Untag, South Africa's allegations that the UN is not impartial, the ceasefire arrangements, the linking of a SWA settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and the voting system.

And Sapa reports that yesterday the National Party of SWA warned that implementation now of Phase 3 of the Western settlement plan for the territory could cause chaos and would "illustrate the worst form of coercion".

Phase 3 is the actual implementation of the independence plan, including the deployment of Untag forces.

● In Tripoli President Samora Machel of Mozambique called yesterday for an extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU to deal with "the South African attacks on southern Angola" Sapa-AP reports.

● Angola's refusal to send home an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops until South Africa withdraws from SWA and its deep-seated mistrust of Pretoria paint a picture seriously at odds with claims by Western nations that talks on a SWA peace package are progressing quickly and smoothly.

Election without Swapo 'futile', Mudge tells Maties

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Political Staff

THE chairman of the Council of Ministers of SWA/Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night that an election without Swapo's participation would be futile.

Addressing about 300 students at the University of Stellenbosch, he said that if Swapo could not be beaten by democratic means it would have to be defeated "in another way"

Failure to defeat Swapo in an election would result in an escalation of the war in SWA/Namibia

Mr Mudge was addressing students in the Langenhoven Students' Centre as the guest of the Political Students' Organisation of South Africa (Polstu).

Nothing worse

He gave an assurance that neither he nor the people of the territory wanted to delay an election.

"Nothing can be worse than the present situation of uncertainty and frustration," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Mudge hit at the National Party of SWA/Namibia and right-wing groups.



Mr Dirk Mudge



Mr Sam Nujoma

"By their selfishness these people are busy losing everything"

He compared their attitude to that of Ian Smith, who had spoken of "never in my lifetime, not in a thousand years" before he lost power in Rhodesia.

Mr Mudge said it was South Africa's responsibility to see that "these millstones around our necks are removed."

Racists were a danger to SWA/Namibia and could enable Swapo to win an election.

The NP was misusing its position to establish a kind of apartheid that would never be accepted by the people of the

territory, he said. In the vocabulary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, racism did not exist — "neither black racism nor white racism."

During his address, Mr Mudge was heckled by a few people.

At question time, he was asked what guarantees whites of SWA/Namibia had.

He replied: "What guarantees do they want? A piece of paper with a constitution written on it?"

"Let us be realistic. The only guarantee is to be sufficiently realistic to reach an agreement

with the people of the territory and to work out a constitution written in the hearts of people."

Favouritism

Mr Mudge said he was in a hurry for elections to begin. But he wanted to know when the United Nations would solve the problem of its partiality to Swapo

In the search for a settlement, the "referee" was, in fact, the coach of one of the teams playing in the game.

Questioned about prospects if the Cubans were not withdrawn from Angola, Mr Mudge said this issue was not part of the original Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. But both the United States and South Africa regarded it as important.

The presence of Cubans would have an unfavourable psychological effect on an election in SWA/Namibia

Prisoners

Replying to another question, Mr Mudge said he believed SWA/Namibia political prisoners, including Toiva ja Toiva, should be released by South Africa.

They would in any case have to be released before an election in the territory.

Of Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, Mr Mudge said: "We look forward to the day when this idiot returns to South West Africa".

All that the people of the territory were asking for was a fair election. If this could be achieved, there was no reason why Swapo should not be defeated.

Asked what would happen if the present settlement proposals failed, Mr Mudge said that if that happened a new initiative would have to be started. The DTA was prepared to do that.

NAMIBIA

(22)

FM 6/8/82

Swaponomics

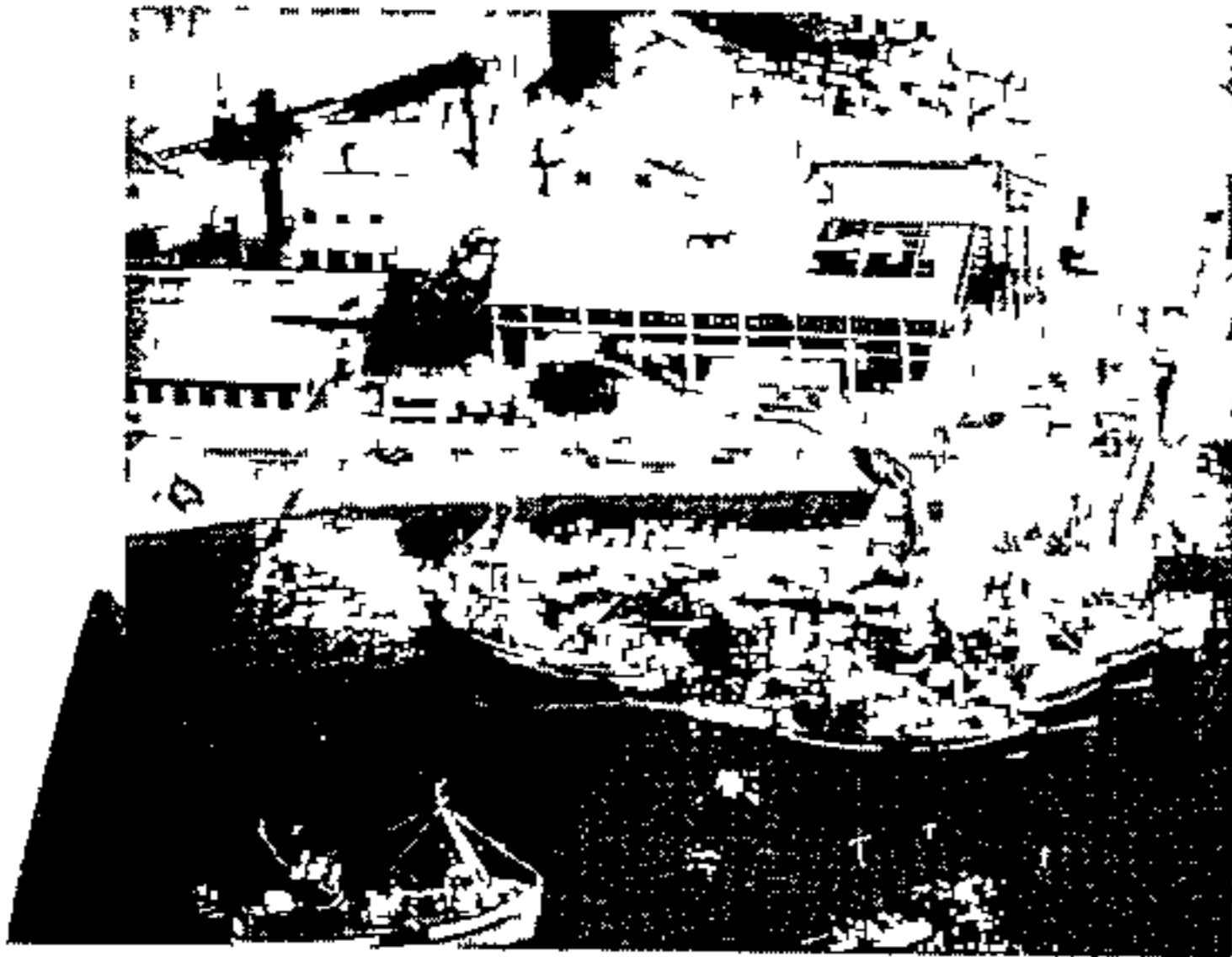
Neither precipitous action nor indiscriminate nationalisations are planned by Swapo, should it come to power in Namibia

These assurances were given this week by Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's United Nations Observer, in a telephone interview with the *FM*

"Swapo plans to take no precipitous actions in economic policy following a victory in internationally supervised elections," says Gurirab, "nor will it nationalise property simply because it is white or foreign owned"

Gurirab suggests, however, that Namibians should expect a national review of all existing arrangements and contracts "The Namibian economy must become more balanced Mining has been the mainstay of the economy, yet the plundering of the nation's resources must be halted Agriculture is essential, yet its development has been neglected. Swapo plans to correct the situation with a fundamental transformation, guided by the principle that the land and resources of the nation should serve the interests of all the Namibian people"

None of Swapo's plans, however, will be executed by command Initial changes will be made only after the constitutional convention mandated by the United Nations



Walvis Bay ... disputed harbour

establishes a legislative process Economic reforms will be backed by the rule of law Gurirab is notably vague, though, on the legislative reforms that Swapo would like introduced in the new Namibian assembly "Robert Mugabe did not announce his economic policies until after his election in Zimbabwe," he says, "and we plan to follow his lead But we welcome in the meanwhile discussions with investors on Namibia's economic future."

Gurirab expects Swapo to follow Mugabe as well in its approach to SA "We look forward to Namibia's admission as the twelfth member of the SADCC and will seek to ensure that our economic programmes are consistent with their plans to develop the region while reducing dependence on SA A Swapo government would seek to maintain friendly relations with Pretoria as does Harare"

Hand-shaking between Windhoek and Pretoria may start and stop, however, in Walvis Bay "Namibian ownership and control of the port is crucial to our economic survival," says Gurirab, "and continued occupation by SA following independence can only be viewed as foreign aggression against a sovereign state SA expects to use Walvis Bay for blackmail and we expect to rely on the UN, where the abiding principle remains might does not make right"

However powerful Swapo may become in diplomatic circles, though, it does not have great scope for argument in the marketplace Pretoria currently controls 45% of the Namibian budget through subsidies and loan guarantees and could squeeze an unyielding Swapo government by withdrawing its support. Drought and low commodity prices have made Namibia's economic position precarious Few people expect the country's circumstances to brighten as independence nears

Bankers report that the economy is awash with liquidity as white farmers and businessmen cash in their real assets and ready themselves for emigration One pessimistic banker says that bank funds could

be cut in half by a white exodus and that banks would quickly become overlevered. Loans would be recalled by the millions, forcing some who stay into bankruptcy.

What businessmen fear most, though, is not Swapo itself, but the uncertainties accompanying its arrival in Windhoek. Like Gurirab, they look to Zimbabwe for insight, yet see instead political violence, disorder and unemployment. Unlike Zimbabwe, though, they do not see themselves locked into the country's future by exchange regulations.

Douglas Hoffe, resident director of Consolidated Diamond Mines, says "Swapo does itself no favours by following Mugabe's strategy of silence since Namibia is financially vulnerable to continuing uncertainties where Zimbabwe was not. The commercial and industrial community has been waiting for years for an authoritative statement from Swapo on its economic proposals and until then, the uncertainty will inhibit the growth of the Namibian economy."

Botswana's example

Sources close to Swapo's economic policy planning suggest that Namibia's mining companies should study Botswana's regulations for indications of Swapo's interests. There government holds a 50% share and profits are taxed above a negotiated return.

Land reform analogies are less apparent. Swapo's greatest fear is that white farmers will emigrate, taking their stocks and razing their ranches. It hopes to begin negotiations for handover contracts within a month after independence and plans later to parcel ranches into smaller acreages which Swapo believes will be more economic. Swapo also hopes to avoid managing state farms and plans to experiment in co-operative farming managed by the



Hoffe .. authoritative statement needed

skilled black farmers who are currently employed by white absentee owners.

Swapo advisers also indicate that Namibia would leave the Rand Monetary Zone within 10 years. They say that with mining exports and balance of trade surpluses, the "Nami" should become a relatively strong currency. They also point out



Ranching in Namibia ... land reform expected

that Pretoria's monetary and fiscal policies will differ from Windhoek's needs, since the economies of SA and Namibia are structurally similar.

Gurirab, along with other observers, says Swapo's most pressing problem following successful election will be to replace the skills of emigrating whites and create jobs for unemployed blacks. Observers predict that, potentially, 35 000 SA civil administrators will leave Namibia along with perhaps 10 000 farmers and businessmen. Gurirab recognises the difficulties of such an acute manpower shortage. He adds that even though provisions have been made for returning expatriates, neither the state nor the economy will operate with "optimal smoothness" during transition.

Job problems

Just how Swapo plans to create jobs remains to be seen. One economist estimates that Namibia's unemployment rate is currently 17% and will rise in urban centres. As soldiers search for work and landless peasant farmers migrate from the north with their families, he believes that Swapo planners will probably move first to develop the construction industry along with health and educational services. They will look later toward increasing agricultural yields in the north through better irrigation and exploring labour-intensive industrial projects like timber production.

Economists anticipate that Swapo may find it difficult to institute minimum wages while working at the same time to reduce unemployment. It may also encounter problems with Gurirab's "fundamental transformation." Namibia's white farmers are its most productive, supplying 80% of its agricultural product. Far-reaching land reforms, they fear, may put farmers on flight, reducing the country's ability to feed itself and forcing the economy into even deeper dependency on SA.

Rossing and CDM provide about 80% of the territory's mining output, 45% of its GDP and 75% of its export value. Should Swapo attempt to increase government control over the mining sector, mines may find their Namibian investments less attractive. CDM's marginal tax rate over the last 10 years has averaged 66%, so there is not much room for increased taxation. One development economist suggests that Swapo reduce mining taxes to encourage investors and work gradually toward increasing equity ownership.

Swapo will need to be far-sighted, using Namibia's current revenues to diversify its economy and resourceful in securing its foreign assistance. Namibia is not currently a member of either the IMF or the World Bank. And since admission may take up to a year, the new nation's economic planners will be eager for foreign donations. Swapo may do well to look realistically at Zimbabwe's experience and realise that aid usually arrives in packages that are too little and too late.

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221 ADM 6/8/87

SWA NP moving further to the Right

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The SWA National Party ended its 40th congress this week amid further signs of a growing affinity with Dr Andreas Treurnicht's Conservative Party and other Rightwing groupings

Mr Kosie Pretorius, re-elected leader, hinted at the possibility that the SWA NP might start a campaign openly lobbying, through public meetings in South Africa, against the Government's agreement to a UN-sponsored election in South West Africa

"The possibility that our

central committee might decide to hold public meetings in South Africa cannot be excluded," Mr Pretorius said

Asked to comment on the presence at the congress of Mr Jock Maree, the SWA leader of Aksie Red Blank Eie Toekoms (ARBSA), Mr Pretorius said, "He attended as a normal delegate. There are no formal ties between ARBSA and the SWA NP"

When asked whether he did not think he was leading the party on a confrontation course with the SA Government, Mr Pretorius replied "If you do the wrong thing

because doing the right thing will lead to a collision, then you are not worthy of the name of a political leader"

The urgency with which white nationalists attended is reflected in the record number of 171 delegates, he said

Faced with the nearing prospect of a UN election in SWA, the congress decided in principle that it remains opposed to universal franchise unless structures ensuring the "self-determination of population groups" were enshrined in the constitution

It also decided that in the event of a UN election being forced on it, SWA NP will

call an extraordinary congress to decide what action to take

It was not merely a matter of deciding whether or not to take part in a one-man-one-vote election "but what we are going to do about it", Mr Pretorius emphasised

Both Dr Treurnicht and the SWA NP have called for the immediate dissolution of the existing National Assembly and Minister's Council in South West Africa, with the return of all powers to the Administrator-General

This was repeated once more at the SWA NP congress

Election without 221 Swapo seen as futile

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night that an election in the territory without Swapo's participation would be a futile exercise.

Addressing about 300 students at the University of Stellenbosch, he said that if Swapo could not be beaten by democratic means it would have to be defeated in another way.

Failure to defeat Swapo in an election would result in an escalation of the war in Namibia.

Neither he nor the people of the territory wanted to delay an election.

"Nothing can be worse than the present situation of uncertainty and frustration," Mr Mudge said.

Lashing out at the National Party of Namibia and rightwing groups, he said the NP was misusing its position to establish a kind of apartheid that would never be accepted by the people.

"By their selfishness these people are losing everything," Mr Mudge said.

He compared their

attitude to that of Mr Ian Smith of Zimbabwe who had spoken of "never in my lifetime, not in a thousand years" before he lost power.

Mr Mudge said it was South Africa's responsibility to see to it that "these millstones around our necks are removed."

Racists were a danger to Namibia and they could enable Swapo to win an election.

'NO RACISM'

In the vocabulary of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) racism did not exist — neither black racism nor white racism.

At an earlier Press conference in Stellenbosch, Mr Mudge said "We are not afraid to tackle Swapo in a free and fair election. The question is whether such an election is possible."

Answering questions, he said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola would not be in the interest of a free and fair election in Namibia or in the interest of future stability in Africa and Southern Africa.

NEWS

The Star's Africa
News Service

The quickening march towards independence in Namibia is believed to be compelling the Soviet Union to review its strategy in Southern Africa.

If peace comes to an independent Namibia next year it could reduce Soviet influence in the sub-continent and particularly in Angola.

This is based on an assumption that a Namibian settlement will be tied to the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola and that Swapo in government will be far less dependent on Soviet support than it is now.

Luanda reportedly would like the 15 000 to 20 000 Cubans to go home not only because they cost up to one-third of Angola's oil revenue but because this would be the key to diplomatic relations with the United States and all the economic deals that such a move would make possible.

For the first time since independence, Angola suffered a balance of payments deficit last year. Low oil and diamond sales and Angola's inability to restore the coffee industry have seriously affected earnings.

Free Namibia

Star 7/8/82
a trump card

against Russia

Before Angola could send the Cubans home, it might need to find an accommodation with the Unita guerrilla movement.

A truce with Unita would destroy the basis of Soviet bloc military support. This would not by itself shift Luanda to the Western camp, but Angola would then have no obligation to Russia and be free to choose its allies East or West.

Namibia is likely to hold no great opening for the Soviets. Its government, whether Swapo or not, would probably have to follow Zimbabwe's example in maintaining strong economic links with South Africa and vigorously courting Western aid.

On the other side of

the continent, the Soviet Union is struggling to increase its influence in Mozambique.

Mozambique already has one war — against the rebel Mozambican National Resistance. But this has not forced it to lean heavily on the Soviets. On the contrary, it has turned increasingly to Portugal.

Portuguese as well as Soviet military delegations have visited Maputo recently, and the Portuguese are reportedly training Mozambique soldiers and supplying arms.

Reports from Lisbon say the Portuguese Government recently warned President Samora Machel of an impending pro-Soviet coup and that this led to a purge of pro-

Soviet security officers in the Mozambique Government.

These reports have not been confirmed but if true would mean a severe setback for Moscow in Mozambique.

A clear indication that the Soviets have lost ground in Mozambique was given this week when it was revealed that the Maputo Government had made a major concession to West Germany in signing a food aid agreement — the recognition of West Berlin as part of the Federal Republic.

Previously Mozambique refused to do so apparently at the behest of Moscow which since World War 2 has tried to end West Berlin's special status.

SWA ceasefire on the cards, ⁽²²¹⁾ says US radio ₂₀₀₄ 7/8/82

WINDHOEK — A formal ceasefire agreement between the two warring factions in SWA/Namibia, South Africa and Swapo, could come into effect on September 15, according to the Voice of America.

A VOA radio broadcast monitored in Windhoek yesterday said, however, that this depended on whether Swapo and the Cuban forces stationed in Angola kept to the conditions of an informal agreement, due to be signed next week.

And Die Republiek newspaper, official organ of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said yesterday an agreement on a provisional ceasefire would be signed by South Africa and Swapo by the end of next week.

This would be followed by the signing of a permanent ceasefire six weeks later, the newspaper, quoting "overseas sources," reported.

VOA said the South Afri-

can Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had accepted August 15 as the target date for an informal agreement.

The radio said the ceasefire would precede implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, leading to independence for SWA/Namibia.

In terms of the provisional ceasefire agreement, Cuban troops in Angola would have to pull back to behind the 14th parallel, about 350km north of the SWA/Namibian border, while Swapo forces withdrew to a latitude approximately 250km north of the border.

Die Republiek said information about a provisional ceasefire had become known on Thursday night, following "fruitful" discussions in Paris between the five nations of the Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — over the presence of the Cubans in Angola.

(221) ROM 7/8/81

Dr Africa: For scum, read skunk

Mail Reporter

DR BEN Africa, a prominent member of the Ministers Council of South West Africa, yesterday brought a complaint against Die Suidwester newspaper for a report in which he was alleged to have called South Africa the "scum of the world" and the army "blighters"

The complaint, against a report in the newspaper's September 10 issue last year and entitled "Army are blighters". "Ben Africa the tape speaks", was heard by the Press Council of South Africa at its offices in central Johannesburg

Dr Africa objected to several phrases in the article, which was obtained from an original tape recording of an inter-

view he had with a Japanese journalist representing the Mainichi newspaper group and stationed in Harare, Zimbabwe

Dr Africa was not present at the hearing and was represented by his attorney, Mr A Theunissen. The newspaper's editor, Mr Ewert Benade, was represented by Mr P Olivier

Dr Africa objected to a paragraph in the report which said he described the army as "blighters (blikskottels) who chase our people into the hands of Swapo through their actions"

Dr Africa said he was referring to individuals "and groups of individuals — primarily the HNP-orientated individuals in the army and members of the

HNP in general"

The version printed in the report was not only totally incorrect, but caused people anxiety and gave ammunition to Rightwing extremists, Dr Africa said

He also denied he had said South Africa was the scum of the world. He had said the country was the "skunk" of the world

Dr Africa said another part of the report had through selective excerpts, created the impression that he identified himself with Swapo's aims and the ideals of a socialist/communist order in South West Africa

The report had failed to mention his standpoint and views on communism in general

A popular television commentator, he has signed up to coach tennis at various venues throughout the country.

Hewitt will be back in Port Elizabeth to do a follow-up course in October. The clinic started last

were coached on their strokes. Later today, there were videos on Wimbledon matches and a prizegiving for the most promising and co-operative players.

Tomorrow a tournament will be held for the clinic players.

of hostages, the independent Turkish news agency IHA reported.

THA said the attack started with a big explosion and fighting was still going on between the attackers and security forces 90 minutes later.

It was not immediately clear who the attackers were. Airport officials contacted by telephone would not comment on the report but said the airport, about 30km north of the capital, was closed to air traffic — Sapa-Reuter.

Court action over Fort Hare ruling

Weekend Post Reporter
AN APPLICATION will be brought to the Ciskei Supreme Court on Monday for an order calling on the University of Fort Hare to show cause why the students who recently left the campus of the university should not be allowed to write examinations they have missed "as soon as possible".

An application will also be brought to the Supreme Court for the university to appear on August 16 to show cause why an order declaring the "purported expulsion of the students invalid and of no force or effect" should not be granted.

Meanwhile, the council of the university said in a statement in Alice today that with only one exception the students who left the campus were not expelled but 'had chosen to

discontinue their studies". The council said it had met yesterday to consider and discuss the recent events and current situation at the university.

It said that after a full and wide-ranging discussion the council, by formal resolution had unanimously expressed its full confidence in the Rector, Professor J Lamprecht.

It confirmed all the actions he had taken in his capacity as chief executive of the university "to control and resolve the situation at Fort Hare in the best interests of the university, staff and students".

The council also noted the senate's "overwhelming support" for the Rector and the actions he had taken.

The council statement said "Contrary to reports in the media and public utterances by ill-informed

critics, with the exception of one case the students now no longer at the university were not expelled".

It said that in the circumstances already set out by the Rector in detail as well as in a letter sent to every individual parent or guardian the students themselves had chosen to discontinue their studies at the university.

The council decided that the interests of the university and of the large number of students continuing their studies would best be served by confirming the decision of the Rector.

This was "not to readmit for the remainder of this academic year those who by their own actions chose to discontinue their studies".

"Council regrets the hardship caused by the boycott and its consequences," the statement concluded.

Angola invasion claim denied by SA

LISBON — South Africa, with the aid of Angolan dissidents, foreign mercenaries and anti-Castro Cubans living in the United States, planned a two-pronged invasion of Angola to be timed with a coup in Luanda against the country's Marxist Government, a Portuguese newspaper claimed today.

The account, carried in the Lisbon weekly Expresso, claims agreement was reached on project "Kubango" by the parties during a meeting in London last April.

In Pretoria, a Defence Force spokesman said the Expresso report could be likened to and seemed to be inspired by 'Marxist propaganda regularly churned out by Angop (the Portuguese news agency)'.
He said the weekly's claims were 'without any substance whatsoever'.

According to Expresso the operation had been set up and was to be run by top South African military officials, with Pretoria footing a bill of some R5 million for arms purchases and pay for hundreds of mercenaries.

Expresso said regular South African troops, stationed in neighbouring SWA/Namibia, would also take part in the alleged invasion backing up guerrillas of two separate Angolan rebel armies and dissident members of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers Party.

Operation 'Kubango' was set to begin either later this month or in September.

Publication of the Expresso report came a day after Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge claimed a new SA invasion into Angola's southern provinces had begun earlier in the week. South Africa has dismissed this claim as propaganda" — Sapa AP.

Weather

FORECAST for the coastal belt from Plettenberg Bay to Port Alfred for the period ending 6pm tomorrow

CONDITIONS: Fine and partly cloudy to mild and warm with the possibility of isolated thundershowers. It will become cloudy and cooler from the west later.

WIND: Moderate north-easterly to north-westerly becoming fresh south-westerly in the west.

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES
Maximum 21C
Minimum 11C

TODAY'S CONDITIONS (3pm)
Sea Temperature 15C
Temperature 18.4C
Pressure 1 020.2mbar
Humidity 53%
Wind 22km/h ENE

THE MOON
Last Quarter August 12
New Moon August 19
First Quarter August 26
Full Moon September 3

THE TIDES
High Water
Today 4 55am 5 21pm
Tomorrow 5 28am 5 56pm

Low Water
Today 10 59am 11 22pm
Tomorrow 11 31am 11 59pm

PORT ALFRED TO PORT EDWARD: Fine to partly cloudy and mild becoming partly cloudy tomorrow with the possibility of isolated thundershowers developing in the south. Wind moderate north-easterly to northerly.

BORDER AND TRANSKEI: Fine to partly cloudy and mild but cloudy over the Midlands with isolated thundershowers spreading to the border areas.

Economic slump sinks many firms

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — More and more companies are going under in the difficult economic climate in South Africa today.

The number of liquidations reaching the courts is rising sharply but has not yet reached its peak, according to liquidators.

They say the "liquidation boom" has yet to reach the proportions of 1977 and 1978 when some of the country's giants crashed.

But they say it is unlikely that collapses of huge concerns like Glen Anil which caused losses of millions to banks and the public will be repeated.

Banks and financial insti-

tutions have learnt their lessons from the past — credit is harder to get and better secured than in earlier years.

However there have been some large crashes this year.

The diamond concern M & A Goldstein went under owing R18 million and Triton Ltd, part of the Triton Group, recently collapsed with debts of R10 million.

Diamonds, with the international market in a depressed state have proved a dangerous business.

Another large diamond company is in deep trouble with liquidation or judicial management pending, and smaller concerns have crashed.

Classified

SWA army plan leaked

w/c ARGUS 221
8/82

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — A SWA/Namibia right-wing movement is distributing copies of a classified defence document outlining military procedures if the United Nations settlement plan is implemented

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has

ordered a thorough investigation to find those responsible for the security leak

He said he was shocked at certain members of the armed forces trying to incite white resistance in such a way

The document appeared amid mounting right-wing involvement in SWA/Namibian politics as hopes

grow in Western circles for an end to the 36-year conflict

White right-wing groups, most with strong ties to similar South African organisations, have in the past year increased their campaign against black majority rule as settlement efforts have intensified

General Lloyd warned that people responsible for copying and circulating the document were committing a serious offence in terms of the Official Secrets Act

"These people are, for political reasons, trying to break down the confidence we are trying to build among our people, through our Defence Force channels," he said

LOGICAL

"This is unacceptable to us"

It was logical, he said, that the Defence Force would plan and prepare for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 as negotiations were heading to a point

The territory force was informing its members so that they would understand the procedure, and not become distrustful through ignorance.

Time is tight for US in SWA

THIS is the crucial year for Namibia. United States involvement will have to be cut back after this year.

This was indicated by United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker, in a recent TV interview with the US International Communication Agency.

Mr Crocker said that was not a deadline "but a reality".

"We never thought of Namibia as something that

By CHARLENE BELTRAMO

221

S. Express

would take up 80% of my time for four years, as well as that of many other senior officials of the US Government.

"If we fail it is not necessarily South Africa's fault but all the parties must recognise that if we bog down and cannot make further progress, we are going to go home."

"Namibia is not as high a priority concern for the American people as it is, presumably, for the Namibian people."

Mr Crocker said the US and Western Five effort had been to make it clear that it was possible for South Africa "to face up to decisions about a settlement that would not mean political suicide at home and would not mean a deterioration in their regional position".

A WORLD-WIDE recruiting drive has been launched from New York to find 10 000 people willing to travel to Namibia to help the United Nations with the independence process in the territory.

The drive, still unofficial because the UN Security Council has not yet sanctioned it, is looking for doctors, nurses, soldiers, policemen and typists, a United Nations spokesman said

Memorandums have been sent to UN offices around the world inviting people to apply for posting to Namibia

"Although we are not in a position to employ anyone yet because we lack sanction from the Security Council, indications are that this could happen soon and we obviously don't want to be caught napping," a spokesman for the UN personnel section said

Although many recruits are expected to come from within the UN, efforts are being made to recruit from the private sector of member nations, he said

"We hope to recruit about 1 000 people in Namibia. This will include drivers for the many vehicles that will be used by UN personnel as well as mechanics

"We will also be hiring people with a knowledge of the many local languages to help as interpreters"

Although no timetable had yet been set for the departure of personnel to Namibia, indications are that some members of the staff will be able to leave for the territory towards the end of August or the beginning of September, the spokesman said

"We will consult all the interested parties to ensure we are not caught unawares and, although there remain a great many points to be finalised between South Africa, the Frontline States, Swapo and the Western Five, all indications are that they are very close to a final accord," the spokesman said

His optimism was echoed by a spokesman for the South African

UNOFFICIAL CAMPAIGN TO FILL 10 000 POSTS

permanent mission to the UN who stressed that there were no "unsurmountable obstacles" in the way of a settlement

"We are still negotiating on a number of aspects which include ways and means to ensure UN impartiality, financial support for the constitutional principles, the status of UN personnel in South West Africa and the composition, functions and operational aspects of the United Nations territorial assistance group (Untag)

"The reciprocal release of detainees is another aspect that is still being negotiated"

He said it was unrealistic to expect the UN to start shipping personnel Namibia towards the end of August

"Negotiations are proceeding on several levels at the moment. Excellent progress has been made so far and it is not entirely beyond the realms of probability that the first members of the UN task force could set foot in South West Africa well before the end of this year," he said

Figures for the number of personnel that have to be recruited consist of 7 500 Untag troops - the composition

of which is still one of the points at issue between the South Africans and the international community, about 1 500 civilians who will consist mostly of UN staff and up to 600 police

A further 600 to 1 000 workers will be recruited in Namibia after the arrival of the first wave of personnel, the UN spokesman said

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BY GHERARD PIETERSE

IN NEW YORK

UN seeks staff for Namibia elections

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NOTE CAREFULLY

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

S. Express
Nature

221 8/8/82
could

death of

WINDHOEK — A proposed nature reserve threatens Namibia's famous San people with extinction

However, the Ministers' Council is reviewing an American anthropologist's report on the dangers of the scheme and a final decision, probably scrapping the proposed reserve, is expected in a month

The reserve was recommended by the Bushman Advisory Council in 1978 to enable tourists to see 'real traditional bushmen' hunting and gathering as their forefathers did centuries ago

Now a strong anti-reserve lobby has emerged. It includes the indigenous inhabitants of Bushmanland, who have taken to stock raising, San member of the South West African Ministers' Council Mr Geelboor Kashe, and the man who sparked it all off, anthropologist John Marshall

Research by the Marshall family since the Fifties has revealed an ugly picture

● A growing social slum at the Bushmanland capital, Tsumkwe, where the population has rocketed from 25 for half the year (between hunt-

S. Express
reserve

8/8/82
mean

the San

By DAVID PIETERS

ing trips) in 1958, to 921 today

● A negative natural population growth rate of 0,09% — from 10 deaths for every 20 births in 1958 — to 35 deaths for every 33 births today

● Increasing crime, alcohol abuse, diet imbalances, sickness and general social collapse from the pressures of a cash economy on a primitive society

"Tsumkwe is killing us" "It is a place of illness and death." — those are among statements made by inhabitants.

The only salvation for the unfortunate 10% (4 500) of Namibia's San who live in Bushmanland is stock farming — the next natural evolutionary step in the development of a hunting and gathering community

The Namibian Government and the Marshall Trust have started competing husbandry projects in various settlements, mainly in eastern Bushmanland — where underground water is nearer the surface than in the west and borehole costs are lower

Mr Marshall has submitted a report and development plan for Bushmanland based on self-initiated husbandry settlements, of which the Marshall Trust supports three

He claims these settlements are a better type of project than the government settlements where a welfare and cash handout ethic prevails

Candidates for Marshall funding must qualify through hard work and dedication

But both programmes are incompatible with the planned nature reserve, which would alienate the best agricultural land, bordering on Botswana. Western Bushmanland is too arid to carry the three-year-old projects

"If they go ahead with the reserve we can say goodbye to the Bushmen," warned Windhoek writer Olga Levinson, who has joined the anti-reserve lobby

At a recent protest meeting, Mr Kashe, who was born in Bushmanland, pacified angry San cattlemen by assuring them the reserve would not materialise

In place of the reserve, the government apparently intends building an agricultural school and developing an experimental breeding farm to supplement the new husbandry settlements

Certainly, in a Bushmanland which has shrunk from 45 000km² in the Fifties to 17 500km² today, the San will never be able to return to their old ways

But if the Namibian Government can be convinced to scrap the nature reserve, there is still a chance they will survive.



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NOTE CAREFULLY

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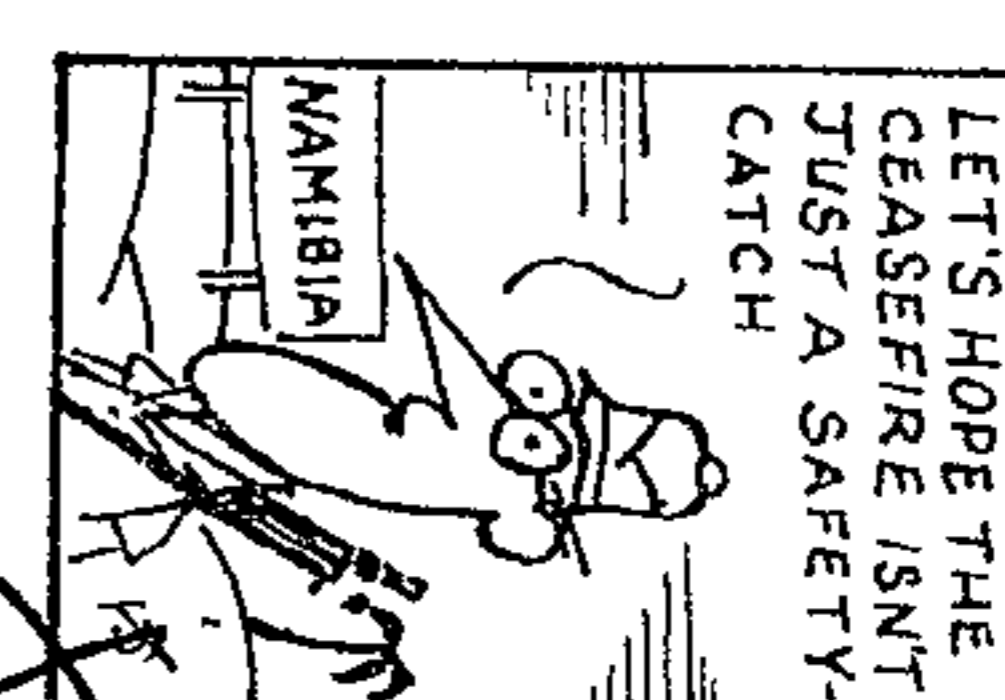
Countdown: six days to planned ceasefire in Namibian war

I'm ready to stop shootings - Nujoma

221

Stev

7/10/82



The shooting in Namibia could stop within a week. All sides have now agreed to a ceasefire and the United Nations has started the machinery to send in a 10 000-man peacekeeping group, beginning possibly later this month.

The last hurdle to a mid-August ceasefire was removed last night when Swapo president, Sam Nujoma, told a Press conference in Tripoli that he would go to New York later this week "ready to sign a ceasefire"

Before this all parties in the Namibian settlement issue had agreed provisionally that the shooting should stop on August 15, as The Star reported on July 29

But this does not spell a definite end to hostilities in the bitter border war between Swapo's Angola based guerillas and the combined forces of South Africa and Namibia

The Western Five nations and the front-line African states spearheading the drive for peace have turned around the programme so that a ceasefire comes first and only after that will the nuts and bolts of elections and then independence be worked out

If this fails, the war could resume

Major points of contention still to be resolved are

● The future of the Cuban troops in Angola and how far they will withdraw from the border when the ceasefire comes into effect.

● The extent of the withdrawal of the South African forces from the territory and of Swapo forces from the border.

● The composition and precise role of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

● The form the elections will take and the structure of the pre-independence government of Namibia

But the general acceptance in principle of a ceasefire as the first step has been acclaimed as perhaps the biggest single step towards peace and settlement

Developments

New developments which have just become public and add weight to the likelihood of a ceasefire are

● The United Nations is now preparing a call for tenders to supply the 10 000-strong peacekeeping and assistance group it intends to send to Namibia

● The 7 500-man force within this group will be commanded by Lieutenant General

Toll of 16-year Namibia bush war

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — If the present high-level and top secret diplomatic negotiations reach a successful climax, it will mean an end to the 16-year-old, low intensity bush war on the Namibia-Angola border

The war started in the Ovambo region now the focal point of hostilities, in 1966. The emphasis of Swapo's military incursions and security force counter-insurgency operations switched after the Angolan civil war from the Caprivi area to the Ovambo region when the MPLA government agreed to host Swapo camps in Southern Angola

Swapo has, in recent years, intensified its armed efforts and has tried to widen its front of operation to Kaokoland and Kavango bordering the Ovambo region

South African and Namibian forces have, in their turn, increased in recent years the frequency of cross-border raids on Swapo positions in Southern Angola. In these ground and air attacks, security forces have seized and destroyed thousands of tons of Swapo arms, ammunition and equipment

Thousands of armed Swapo members have died in the conflict. Official figures show Swapo losses of 1467

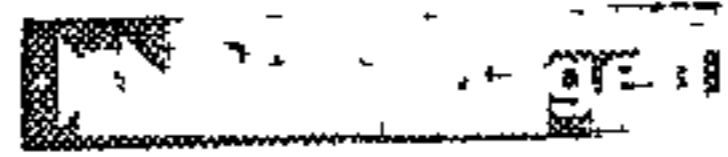
in 1980 and 1 493 last year. Security forces losses run to hundreds and civilian deaths amount to several hundred. Many more civilians, particularly in the Ovambo region, have been maimed or abducted in the bush war

Prem Chand of India, who this week has been holding talks with senior South African military officials at the UN

● The South African Government has proposed a list of more

To Page 3, Col 6

(22) Star
Nujoma ready
for ceasefire 9/18/82



than 20 countries to make up General Chand's military component. Pretoria has rejected the inclusion of Ghana and Finland but has suggested eight other African states and its proposals coincide strongly with the list put forward by the former UN secretary general Dr Kurt Waldheim, in February 1979.

● Speculation mounted in Windhoek today on a possible visit within 10 days by a UN team to Namibia to arrange accommodation for the 1500 civilians in Untag.

● The UN secretary general has invited members in the general service category of its staff to apply for jobs in a unit for super-

vising Namibian elections.

Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, today confirmed in Windhoek that a survey had started to determine infrastructural requirements for an internationally supervised election.

He said Mr Eddie van Rooyen, the chief magistrate of Bellville, was conducting the survey. Mr van Rooyen had extensive experience of election organisation and knew the circumstances in Namibia through previous duties.

Mr van Rooyen is tipped to become chief electoral officer should an election take place.

Government circles in Pretoria today expressed strong scepticism in Mr Nujoma's willingness to sign a ceasefire treaty. But in Tripoli Mr Nujoma said categorically that he was ready to sign if Pretoria was ready to do the same.

At the same time he rejected as "totally unacceptable" any attempt to link a negotiated settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — which America wants and which will be one of the main subjects of negotiation later — The Star's Africa News Service, The Star Bureau, New York, Reuter and Associated Press.

JOHANNESBURG. — The shooting in SWA/Namibia could stop in a week. All sides have agreed to a ceasefire, and the United Nations has started the machinery to send a 10 000-man peace-keeping group. Advance units could arrive this month.

The last hurdle to a mid-August ceasefire was removed last night when Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Tripoli he would go to New York this week "ready to sign a ceasefire".

Before this, all parties in the settlement issue had agreed provisionally that the shooting should stop on August 15.

But this does not spell a definite end to hostilities in the bitter border war between Swapo's Angola-based guerrillas and the combined forces of South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

Reversed

The Western Five nations and the frontline African states have reversed the programme so that a ceasefire comes first. Only after that will the details of elections and then independence be worked out.

If this fails, the war could resume.

Major points of contention still to be resolved are:

- The future of the Cuban troops in Angola.
- The extent of the withdrawal of South African forces from the territory and of Swapo forces from the border.
- The composition and precise role of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).
- The form the elections will take, and the structure of the pre-independence government.

But the general acceptance in principle of a ceasefire as the first step

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)



Mr Sam Nujoma

SWA WAR COULD END NEXT WEEK?

ARGUS

9/8/82

221

(Continued from Page 1) 221
has been acclaimed as perhaps the biggest single move towards peace and settlement
New developments which have just become public and add weight to the likelihood of a ceasefire are
● The UN is preparing a call for tenders to supply the peacekeeping and assistance group. The 7 500-man force within this group will be commanded by Lieutenant-General Prem Chand of India, who this week has held talks with South African military officials at the UN
● South Africa has proposed a list of more than 20 countries to make up General Chand's military component
Pretoria has rejected the inclusion of Finland and Ghana but has suggested eight other African states. Its proposals coincide strongly with the list put forward by the former UN Secretary-General, Mr Kurt Waldheim, in February 1979
● Speculation mounted in Windhoek today on a possible visit within 10 days by a UN team to arrange accommodation for the 1 500 civilians
A West German representative has looked at office space for a contact-group delegation
Members of an American delegation have notified a property agent that they want three flats and a house which they have retained since 1978
● The UN Secretariat has invited staff members to apply for jobs in a unit for supervising elections
Pretoria today expressed strong scepticism about Mr Nujoma's willingness to sign a ceasefire treaty
But in Tripoli he said categorically he was ready to sign if Pretoria was ready to do the same
At the same time he rejected as "totally unacceptable" any attempt to link a negotiated settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — which America wants and which will be a main subject of negotiation later
Mr Nujoma also alleged that South Africa was massing troops on the border

221
ARGUS
SWA 9/8/82

Countdown: 5 days to ceasefire?

221

Star

10/8/82

Contradiction and mistrust are clouding the prospects for a ceasefire in Namibia next Sunday, the date agreed to in principle by all sides, and even for an agreement to be signed on that day for later implementation.

In spite of a statement by Swapo president Sam Nujoma this week that he was ready to sign a ceasefire and was on his way to New York, Western diplomats at the United Nations are ruling out the possibility that the shooting will stop within a week.

Mr Nujoma has expressed scepticism over the progress reportedly made by the Western Contact Group in the negotiations, according to the Mozambique news agency, Aina.

Aina reports from Tripoli that Mr Nujoma, there for the abortive Organisation of African Unity summit, said no electoral system for Namibia had yet been devised. Neither was there agreement on the composition of the UN monitoring force, Un-tag.

Mr Nujoma linked his readiness to sign a

ceasefire to a statement that any correlation between it and the removal of Cuban troops from Angola would be "totally unacceptable".

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, yesterday expressed doubts about Mr Nujoma's sincerity.

However, Windhoek's pro-Government Republican newspaper reported today agreement has been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The report, quoting Western diplomatic sources, said news of the agreement would be tabled in New York when discussions resumed on Thursday among the contact group and interested parties in the Namibian dispute.

Concurrence on Cuban departure from Angola, in exchange for Western economic aid, resulted from negotiations between the US, France and the Angolan Government, the report said.

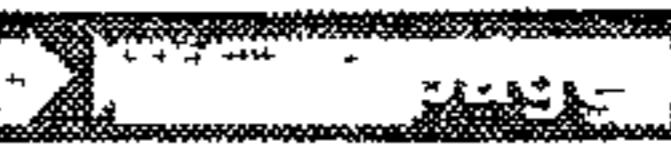
In an editorial the newspaper wrote that there were increasing

To Page 3, Col 11

10 1982

3

Countdown: 5 days to ceasefire



signs that Mr Nujoma would be faced within the next few days with Cuban withdrawal from Angola as an accomplished fact.

But Angolan President Jose dos Santos told delegates to the OAU summit that Angola refused to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops with independence in Namibia. The Cubans would leave "when direct and indirect attacks by South Africa stop".

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, said today South Africa was awaiting the conclusion of an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces.

"Current negotiations are in a delicate phase," Mr Hough said. "But I want to emphasise that there cannot be implementation of any settlement plan without concurrence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

Don Knowler reports from New York that while there are no indications there that Mr Nujoma will arrive this week the Contact Group will continue talks with Frontline African states this week amid growing optimism that a settlement to the conflict is close. — The Star Bureau, New York, The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.

(22)

Names of the dead

- C. Timb 11/18/82*
- The pilot, Captain John Twaddle, 24, of Hoedspruit.
 - The co-pilot, Lieutenant Chris Pieterse, 22, from Hoedspruit.
 - The flight engineer, Flight-Sergeant Coert Grobler, 31, Swartkops, Pretoria.
 - Corporal Esuas Phillippus Lombaard, 20, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D B Lombaard, of Rondebosch, Middelburg, Transvaal.
 - Lance-Corporal Stephen Richard Hoare, 20, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs C M Hoare of 40 Alexandra Ave, Craighill, Johannesburg;
 - Rifleman Andre Wolmarans, 21, survived by his father and stepmother, Mr and Mrs J E V Wolmarans, of Plot 75 Holgate, Nigel;
 - Rifleman Grant William Krull, 20, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs B H Krull, of 18 Sparrow St, Germiston;
 - Rifleman Craig Andrew Moody, 20, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J A Moody, of 19 Banton Drive, Blairgowrie;
 - Rifleman Andries Hermias van Niekerk, 20, survived by his mother, Mrs P J van Niekerk, of 31 Unity Ave, New Modder, Benoni;
 - Rifleman Anton Kruger, 22, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs J C Kruger, of 7 van der Merwe St, Middelburg;
 - Rifleman Martin le Roux, 22, survived by his mother, Mrs E Hilliard, of 82 Skilpad Rd, Monument Park, Pretoria,
 - Rifleman James Thomas Marshall, 20, survived by his mother, Mrs A Marshall, of Plot 63, Babsfontein;
 - Rifleman Alan de Klerk, 19, survived by his mother, Mrs A J de Klerk, of 13 Rondebosch Flats, St Helena, Welkom

Two of the names have been withheld because their next-of-kin have not yet been informed.

15 SA soldiers die

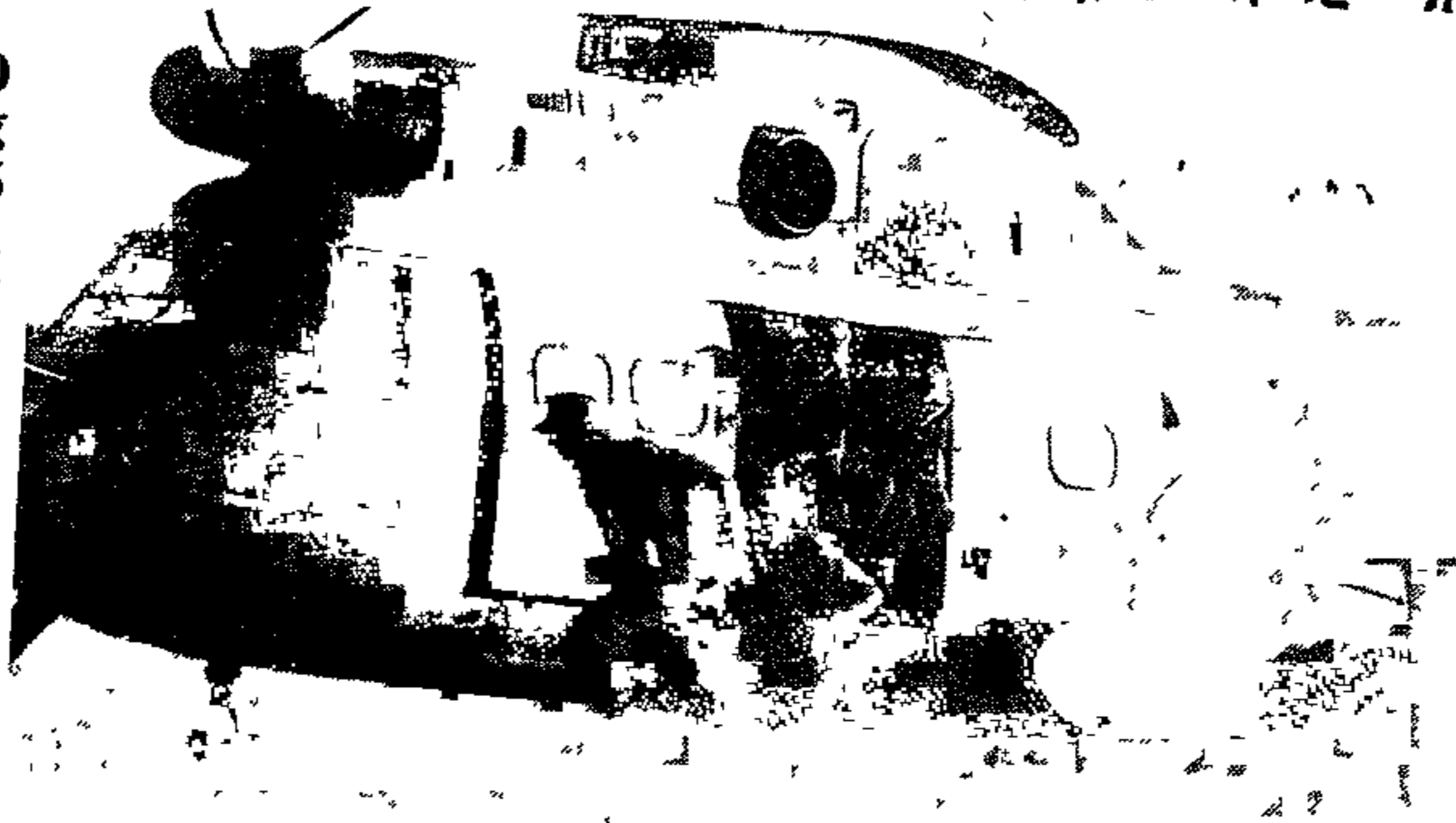
Cape Times 11/8/82 (271)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 200 Swapo men died this week during battles in southern Angola and 15 South African soldiers were killed when the helicopter in which they were flying was shot down on Monday.

In a statement last night, Defence Headquarters said the 15 soldiers had died when the Puma helicopter was hit during a follow-up operation against Swapo.

Three members of the Air Force and 12 national servicemen died in the crash. The helicopter was ferrying soldiers in a direct assault on terrorist positions.



An action picture of a Puma transport helicopter of the type shot down in southern Angola

SADF Puma downed

"During this operation the security force has so far killed 201 Swapo terrorists," the statement said.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, expressed his deepest sympathy with the next-of-kin of the airmen and soldiers killed in action.

He said it was especially tragic after several successes in the past weeks during similar operations, in which the South Africans had shown their gallantry.

"We are proud of these men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country against an unscrupulous band of murderers and terrorists," the statement said.

It is the largest number of Defence Force members to be killed in a single action since the

start of the bush war. It is believed the helicopter was hit while flying at a height of about 16 metres. It plunged to the ground killing everybody on board.

The news of the loss of 216 lives comes only five days before August 15, the date on which the SWA/Namibia ceasefire is due to be signed.

'Heart-rending'

The Progressive Federal Party last night described the death of the 15 men as "heart-rending".

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and the official Opposition spokesman on Defence, said in a statement that the PFP expressed its sympathy to the families of the airmen and soldiers.

With a possible ceasefire in SWA/Nam-

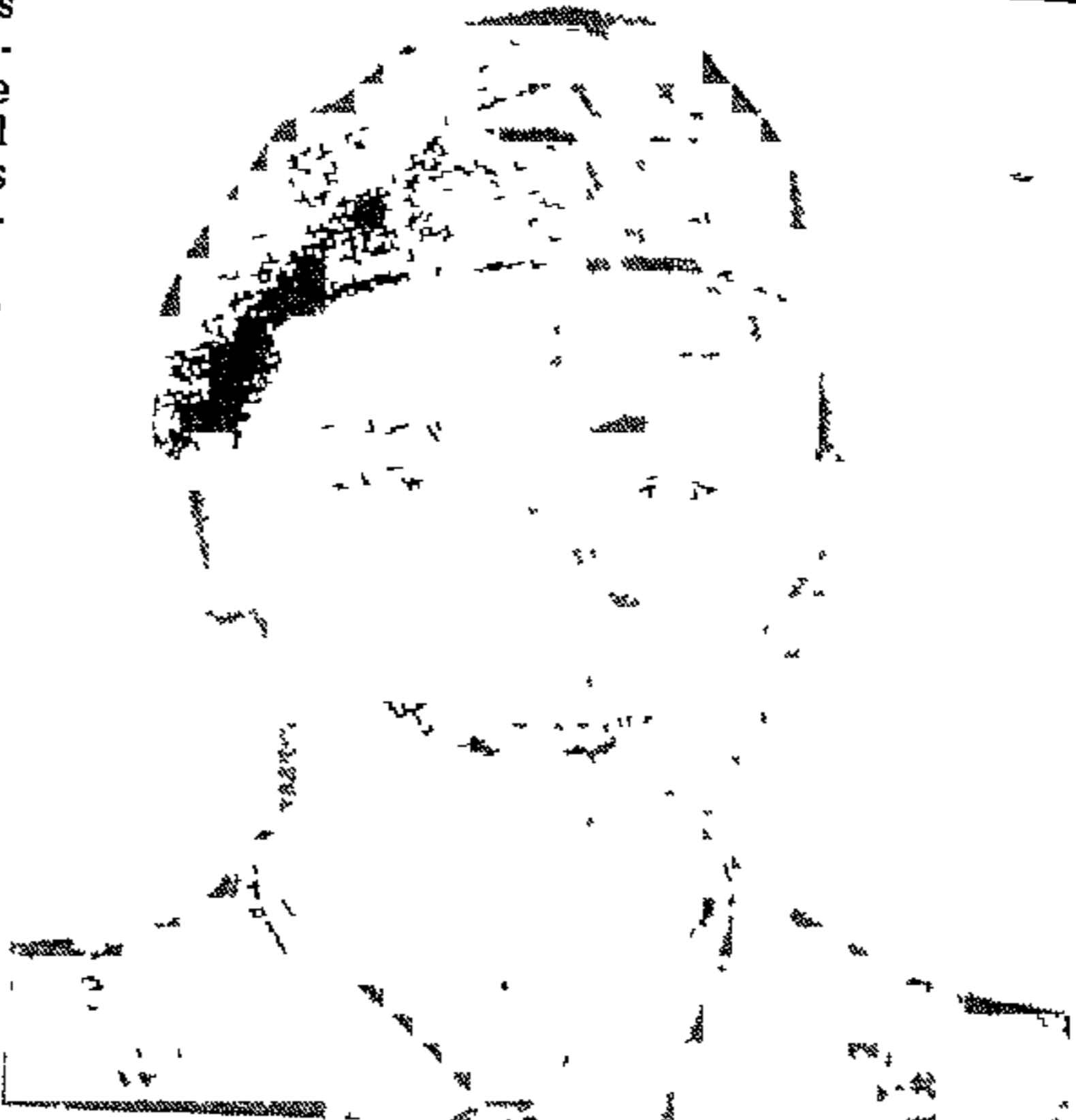
bia so near, the loss was particularly heart-rending and he felt sure that South Africans of all political persuasions would join in the expression of condolence.

The National Party's Defence spokesman, Mr Rex le Roux, MP for Pretoria West, expressed deep sympathy with the families of those killed.

In a statement to Sapa last night he said "As Defence spokesman of the National Party and chairman of the NP's study group, I wish to convey my deepest sympathy to the next-of-kin of those who died for nation and country".

Defence Force spokesman last night declined to elaborate on exactly how deep into Angola the action took place.

30 SADF men killed in attack — Swapo, page 2



Lance-Corporal Stephen Hoare — excelled at rugby and rowing when he was at school.



Rifleman Grant Krull — wanted to be a doctor.



Rifleman Craig Moody — 'nice guy' and patriot.

Ceasefire date 'not possible'

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — A ceasefire in the war on the borders of South West Africa/Namibia would not be possible by August 15, the target date mentioned by South African and South West African Government officials, United States sources said yesterday.

The reason is that Angola has not agreed to the US proposal for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola "parallel" with a South African troop withdrawal from SWA/Namibia.

Negotiations are continuing between the United States and the Luanda Government about the departure of Cuban troops from Angola, and the US continues to press for a Ceasefire Before Implementation (CBI) of the United Nations peace plan in SWA/Namibia.

The South African Ambassador here, Mr Brand Fourie, confirmed a US source's statement yesterday that a CBI had been suggested, and said an exchange of views was taking place about it.

There had been no final agreement on a pre-implementation ceasefire the sources added.

With four days to go before the August 15 target ceasefire date, it had become apparent that too many issues were outstanding for the preparations for a ceasefire to be complete by then, they said.

Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and the Reagan administration's special negotiator, General Vernon Walters, have both recently been in high-level contact with Angola over the Cuban issue.

But earlier optimism proved premature when the Angolans refused to agree to send Cuban troops home.

In spite of the outstanding Cuban issue, the State Department yesterday expressed pleasure at the negotiations last week between the United Nations and senior South African Defence Force officers in New York over phase two of the negotiations.

Pilots just married

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The pilot and co-pilot of the Puma helicopter shot down lived only four houses apart and were both recently married.

Captain John Twaddle, 24, of Hoedspruit, and his 23-year-old wife Nicky were married only five months ago.

His co-pilot Lieutenant Chris Pieterse, also of Hoedspruit, and his wife Desiree were married four months ago.

The couples were close friends and a colleague, Lieutenant Casper Nel, said last night that the two friends left for the border only last week.

'Stunned'

"They were both very likeable fellows and lived in the same street, only four houses apart. We are all stunned by their death," he said.

Lieutenant Pieterse's widow Desiree said in an interview that she was deeply upset and shocked when told the news.

"I sort of expected him home this weekend" and throughout the country, distraught par-

Nearly 1600 died in a year

JOHANNESBURG. — Nearly 1600 men of the SWA/Namibia and South African security forces and of Swapo have died in the operational area in the past year.

In July last year three South Africans died, while 52 Swapo members were killed in the north-west.

A month later more than 1000 people died in Swapo bases while 10 South Africans died during Operation Protea.

During Operation Daisy in November, at least 71 Swapo guerillas were killed for the loss of three security force members.

In March, Swapo had further heavy losses during Operation Super when at least 202 men were killed, the security forces losing three men.

Swapo shoots down hopes of early ceasefire

221

Star

11/8/82

LONDON — Swapo has brushed aside the possibility of an early ceasefire in the Namibian war, and the British Foreign Office has denied knowledge of a reported agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Swapo's Western European information officer, Mr Peter Manning, said after hearing of the latest South African action against Swapo in Angola. "They must be joking if they expect a ceasefire on August 15 while South Africa continues to violate Angola's territorial integrity. "Until such time as the Western Contact Group is prepared to force South Africa to cease its hostilities, they cannot expect a ceasefire."

A British Foreign Office spokesman, asked to comment on a report that Angola had agreed to a withdrawal of Cuban troops, said: "I'm not aware of any agreement on this issue. The Americans and the Angolans are continuing their discussions."

The Star's Paris cor-

respondent reports that reliable diplomatic sources there are suggesting that French troops could replace the Cubans in Angola.

This would remove a major stumbling block to a settlement. Pretoria's insistence that it be linked to a Cuban withdrawal.

President Francois Mitterrand would obtain two outstanding prizes — oil and prestige.

Angola's oil fields in the Cabinda enclave, operated by American technicians, could easily supply France with all her needs.

But just as important would be France's triumphant return to the African continent in the role of peace-maker.

There is no doubt here that President Jose dos Santos of Angola would breathe a sigh of relief at the departure of Cubans.

Representatives of the Contact Group governments — Britain, the US, France, West Germany and Canada — are due to resume discussions in New York tomorrow with Swapo and the Frontline states. — Sapa

30 SADF
capk Timb. 11/8/82
men killed
(221)
in attack
— Swapo

LISBON — Swapo claimed from Luanda yesterday that its bush fighters had killed 30 South African soldiers last week in an artillery attack that destroyed a military base near the Angolan border

But a spokesman for the South African Defence Force in Pretoria yesterday described the claim as "blatant propaganda"

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a communique issued by Swapo in Luanda as saying the attack, on August 4, had destroyed the entire base, its ammunition stores and military installations and had also left many wounded

The Swapo communique said the base was at Omahenene, 45km east of Ruacana in north-eastern SWA/Namibia

The communique said Swapo had no alternative but to intensify its armed struggle to "make Pretoria pay for its illegal occupation of Namibia"

The SADF spokesman said "This propaganda effort is so futile that not even Swapo's own supporters will be impressed"

If Swapo hoped to conceal its true position by "these blatant lies" it would find it was not succeeding anywhere

"This is most probably a desperate effort to try to obscure its own losses at the hand of the security forces," he said — Sapa-Reuter

Swapo claims denied

221

Star 11/8/82

LISBON — Swapo said yesterday it had killed 30 South African soldiers in an artillery attack which had destroyed a military base near the Angolan border.

The official Angolan news agency Angop quoted a communique issued by Swapo in Luanda as saying the attack on August 4 had destroyed the entire

base, including ammunition stores and military installations.

It had also left many wounded.

The Swapo communique said the base was at Omahenene, 45 km east of Ruacana in north-eastern Namibia.

Angop said the guerillas had used heavy artillery but gave no more details about the attack.

It made no mention of Swapo casualties.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday "These latest wild claims are no more than a ridiculous attempt by Swapo to bolster its sagging military image in the eyes of its Russian masters."

"It is such an inept and ludicrous attempt that it is not worthy of further comment."

I.T.
201 Swapo are killed in follow-up

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**15 die as
SA Puma
is downed**
11/8/82

External
(3)

By CHRIS OLCKERS
JOHANNESBURG.

FIFTEEN members of the Defence Force died on Monday when their helicopter was shot down during an assault on Swapo positions.

In a statement last night, Defence Headquarters said 12 paratroopers and three members of the Air Force died when their Puma helicopter was hit during a follow-up operation

The helicopter was ferrying soldiers in a direct assault on Swapo positions when it was hit. Everyone on board was killed

Paper No
(to be copied from)

It is the largest number of Defence Force members to be killed in a single action since the start of the bush war

The statement said 201 Swapo terrorists had been killed in the operation in which the servicemen were involved

It is believed that the helicopter was hit while flying at a height of about 16m

The Air Force members who died were

- Captain John Twaddle 24 of 31 Helicopter Squadron Hoedspruit.
- Lieutenant Chris Pieterse 22, from Hoedspruit
- Flight-Sergeant Coert Grobler 31, of 19 Helicopter Squadron, Swartkops, Pretoria

The soldiers who died were

- Corporal Esuas Lombaard 20 who is survived by his parents, Mrs and Mrs D B Lombaard of Middelburg, Transvaal

- Lance Corporal Stephen Hoare 20, survived by his parents Mr and Mrs C M Hoare of 40 Alexandra Ave, Craighill, Johannesburg.

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of the block on the question you are
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● Rifleman Grant Krull, 20, survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs B H Krull of 18 Sparrow St Elspark Germiston.

● Rifleman Craig Moody 20 survived by his parents Mr and Mrs J A Moody, of 19 Banton Drive Blaigowrie.

● Rifleman Andries Hermias van Niekerk 20 survived by his mother, Mrs P J van Niekerk of 31 Unity Ave New Modder Benoni

● Rifleman Anton Kruger, 22 survived by his parents Mr and Mrs J C Kruger, of 7 van der Merwe St, Middleburg.

● Rifleman Martin le Roux 22 survived by his mother, Mrs E Hilliard of 82 Skulpad Rd Monument Park Pretoria

● Rifleman James Marshall, 20, survived by his mother Mrs A Marshall of Plot 63, Babsfontein.

● Rifleman Alan de Klerk 19, survived by his mother, Mrs A J de Klerk, of 13 Rondebosch Flats St Helena, Welkom

Two of the names have been withheld because their next-of-kin have not yet been informed

Exam- iners' Initials		

troops have launched a major new push into Angola with an announcement yesterday that 15 soldiers were killed when a helicopter was shot down.

South Africa has confirmed that its

It was the worst loss suffered by South Africa in a single incident during the 16-year war against Swapo. However, 16 soldiers were killed during a major cross-border operation in June 1980.

An SADF spokesman said the 15 men had died when the helicopter was shot down inside Angola. He confirmed South African troops were still inside Angola in what he termed a follow-up operation against Swapo.

It was the first official confirmation of a major new push into Angola, where Swapo has its main bases.

Security forces have killed 314 armed Swapo members during the current operations.

The death of the 15 SADF personnel brings security forces' losses this year to 72.

A spokesman for the Defence Force in Pretoria today told The Star that follow-up operations against Swapo were continuing.

"Acting on new intelligence the follow-up operation against communist supported Swapo terrorists is continuing.

"Yesterday, after initially drawing heavy SAM 7 RPG 7 and 14.5 mm anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire from the terrorist camp in south-western Angola, the

Paper No
(to be copied from)

NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Enter at the top of the block on this you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink. The use of a ball green ink may be used for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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Brisbane University

Swapo death toll rises to 314 as SADF continues raid

Sheu 11/8/82

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SA thrust into Angola ^{11/5/88. Stan} ~~1/5/88~~ (221)



A Puma helicopter of No 1 Squadron A troop-carrying Puma was shot down over Angola yesterday, resulting in the deaths of 15 men

Operations

were conducting several successful operations against Swapo positions in Angola

He did not say how far the troops had gone into Angola

The Angolan government claimed last week that a large South African force had invaded the country on July 20

The force included armoured cars and artillery

A South African Defence Force spokesman described this claim as "propaganda" timed to coincide with the negotiations between the Western Five — France, Great Britain, the United States, Canada

and West Germany — and Swapo, South Africa and black African states

The Western Contact Group is at present engaged in a new drive to find a peaceful independence solution for the territory

Before yesterday's announcement of the new incursion into Angola diplomats had expressed optimism that a breakthrough in negotiations might be near

There was also speculation that a ceasefire date could soon be agreed to

South Africa has made several large scale attacks deep into Angola against Swapo, the most recent in March

Sympathy for families

The Government and the Defence Force have expressed deep sympathy to the families of the 15 men who died in action, and the Progressive Federal Party has described the deaths as "heart-rending"

The chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said the deaths of the three airmen and 12 soldiers were especially tragic after several successes in past weeks during operations in which the South Africans showed their gallantry

In a statement he said "We are proud of these men who made the supreme sacrifice for their country

against an unscrupulous band of murderers and terrorists

Both the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, expressed the Government's sympathy

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and PFP spokesman for defence, said that with the possibility of a ceasefire in Namibia so close, the loss was particularly heart-rending. He felt sure that South Africans of all political persuasions would join in the expressions of condolence

Mr Rex le Roux, chairman of the National Party defence

group in Parliament and MP for Pretoria West, said "As defence spokesman for the National Party and chairman of the NP's study group I wish to convey my deepest sympathy to the next-of-kin of those who died for nation and country

It is in circumstances and times such as these that a people stands together speaks with one voice and grows more resolute to ensure that civilised norms are maintained here

"History will show that their sacrifice was not in vain and we pray for solace for those near to them"

C. Times 12/8/82

B

From page 1

towns of Xangongo, Oncocua, Kalueke, Evale, Mupa and Kuamato

Both the United States and South Africa are insisting that any independence solution for SWA/Namibia be coupled to a withdrawal of Angola's allied Cuban force, estimated to number between 16 000 and 20 000 men

Angola and its African allies say that the Cuban presence is an 'internal' matter totally distinct from SWA/Namibia and that the Cubans will only leave when South Africa ceases to be a military threat

● An SADF spokesman last night said "In reaction to the military allegations, this hackneyed propaganda is becoming so absurd that one wonders whether it is necessary to keep on reacting to it at all

"It has been proved beyond all doubt that Swapo terrorists planned to infiltrate South West Africa on a large scale and even to murder political leaders in that country

'Murderers

"It is also well known that South Africa has reiterated its point of view over many years that it will fight these communist-inspired bands of murderers wherever they may find themselves

"In doing so it was never necessary for South Africa or the SADF to occupy one single inch of Angolan territory

Referring to the latest follow-up operations the spokesman said "It is with pride that the Defence Force can state that the security forces involved in this operation were completely outnumbered by the murderous gangs they followed and killed"

CVE Times 12/8/82

5 500

men

dug in

— claim

LISBON. — Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos claims that 5 500 South African troops, supported by hundreds of armoured cars, have been occupying a large area of southern Angola for the past year, reports which reached here on Wednesday said President Dos Santos's charge, made in Tripoli and monitored in Lisbon, came as South Africa confirmation that its forces were carrying out new cross-border attacks against guerillas based in southern Angola

He also reiterated that a future departure of some 20 000 Cuban troops from the oil-producing Southern African country was an "exclusively" Luanda-Havana concern and could not be linked to an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia

He said that since last August, 5 500 South African soldiers, backed by 360 armoured cars of various types had been entrenched in the southern province of Cunene, which lies along SWA/Namibia's northern border

Exactly one year ago, South African ground and air forces launched a two-week offensive, code-named Operation Protea, against Swapo guerillas and Angolan regulars in Cunene.

Since then, Angola has repeatedly denied South African claims that its strike force had fully withdrawn across the border, but Angola has never before given details of the alleged occupying force

President Dos Santos said South African battalions were presently stationed in the Cunene capital of N'Giva and

To page 2

B

THE August 15 target date for a ceasefire leading to elections to an independent South West Africa will not be met.

The obstacle is the "linkage" between SWA independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. American expressions of optimism that the matter could be speedily resolved have given way to a realisation that for the moment Angola is coolly evaluating the proposals.

The Reagan administration has all along approved of linkage — but felt distinctly that saying so would not help it happen. South African calls to link what was already being linked were an accurate reflection of American policy, but the public statements made their achievement more difficult.

One of the many prongs of the intricate negotiations including the Western contact group, the African Frontline states, Swapo, South Africa and the United Nations, was the bilateral discussions between the US and Angola.

US officials have been encouraged by the response to meetings between Dr Chester Crocker, America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, with Luanda's leadership in Paris, Geneva, New York, Washington and Luanda itself.

Angola seems willing to end Cuban troop presence on its soil, and anxious to establish diplomatic relations with the US. But the MPLA government has lost support during its protracted civil war, and it is not clear exactly where the power lies. There has just been a cabinet reshuffle which some Western diplomats see as a shift to the Left.

At a time when the government has to make major decisions about its alignments with East and West, shifts at the top of the MPLA could be critical.

Still, American officials are encouraged that Angola continues to negotiate with the US. It will be a while

SWA peace plan: the US may yet need its big guns

JOHN MATISONN in Washington

before a final Angolan position on the present proposals is clear.

If there are reservations, the US may have to juggle with various details of the formula that will remove the 20 000 Cuban troops from Angola during the course of the SWA settlement process.

Then the US will have to try to ensure South Africa and Angola agree on terms conveyed by the American go-betweens.

Meanwhile the Western Five continues its work of negotiating with South Africa, the Frontline states and Swapo, to settle remaining elements in phase two of the negotiations over SWA — the composition of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag), where they will be deployed, how UN impartiality will be arranged to both sides' satisfaction, and monitoring of South African and Swapo bases

during the election campaign.

South Africa and the US regard most of these issues as settled. The remaining details of which countries will make up the UN force and other minor questions are not expected to cause any serious stumbling blocks.

At the same time South Africa is now talking to the UN directly. To arrange the mechanics of the UN operation, right down to the location of the offices of the UN Special Representative and the South African Administrator-General, and how far they will be from each other.

Cuban troops are the critical question. Recent raids into Southern Angola may be another cause for Angolan delay, and there is no reason to expect the position to be clear this month.

Various alternatives for the Cuban withdrawal and interconnected ceasefire are

being discussed, and nothing is in a final form.

If there is an impasse at that point, according to a number of experienced negotiators close to the talks, it may be necessary for a high-level American to step in to do some arm-twisting.

Dr Crocker has masterminded the negotiations, and brought in the Reagan administration's ambassador-at-large, General Vernon Walters, to add diplomatic muscle. But they may need higher level and concerted interest by Americans with political clout to complete the job.

Sources close to all parties to the negotiations, from South Africa to the Frontline states to American officials, say there may be a strong need for the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, or even President Reagan himself, to ensure that any resisting party stay on board for

implementation of the SWA settlement and the Cuban withdrawal.

Pretoria may see that as an opportunity for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to make a visit to the Oval Office, with all the diplomatic advantages of such a trip. The Reagan administration is likely to want to see the settlement signed and sealed before agreeing to a Reagan-Botha meeting.

In the meantime, the concerted interest of Dr Crocker's bosses is likely to be important to ensure all parties know that the full weight of American power follows the success or failure of the initiative.

At this point it is not clear that involvement is active. Mr Shultz and the President are heavily involved with the crisis in Lebanon and President Reagan has delayed his vacation for a budget battle with congress that many see as crucial to the future success of his presidency.

If the war in Lebanon can be ended soon, the top level of the administration may turn its attention to Southern Africa. President Reagan's battle with the congress must pass too.

Then America will be in the full swing of its mid-term congressional election campaign, and someone in the corridors of Washington power may have to make a decision about whether to risk bringing in the big guns in the hope of a diplomatic victory before the November 2 poll.

Peace plan may be in jeopardy

Swapo toll hits 314 as SA thrust goes on

221
COM
12/8/82

By CHRIS OLCKERS

DEFENCE Force follow-up operations against Swapo bases in southern Angola are continuing — more than 314 Swapo guerrillas have been killed in the latest gunbattles, the Defence Force announced yesterday.

Swapo shot down a Puma helicopter on Monday, killing 15 South Africans

Numerous arms caches and other military hardware have been destroyed in the deep thrust into Angola in renewed "search and destroy" operations

Since the helicopter was shot down, Security Forces acting on new intelligence, in a massive attack on a Swapo camp, shot dead a further 113 Swapo soldiers

The death toll may rise further

On Tuesday the Defence Force announced that 201 Swapo men had died after a battle with Security Forces at a base in southern Angola

Swapo had attacked the follow-up forces with Sam-7 missiles, RPG-7 rockets, 15.5mm anti-aircraft and machinegun fire, a SADF spokesman said

"A total of 113 armed Swapo terrorists were killed during this attack, and more than 12 14.5mm Russian-made anti-aircraft guns and numerous arms caches were destroyed"

The follow-up operations had been triggered by the recent capture of secret Swapo documents, revealing "the double standards of Swapo during the negotiations in respect of South West Africa," he said

Since August last year 1 629 Swapo "terrorists" had been killed by Security Forces, he said. The figure for this year now stood at 933

The names of another two of the 15 soldiers who died in the helicopter crash on Monday were also announced yesterday

They were Rifleman Shane Patrick Mallon,

21, whose guardian was Mr J Brummer of Plot 1, Botha Street, Aisef Agricultural Holding, Honeydew, and Rifleman Russel Hilton Barrett, 21, who is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs G Barrett of 12, First Crescent, Vaal Reefs. Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, expressed the Government's sympathy to the next-of-kin of the 15 South African soldiers

The latest flareup in violence came only days before the resumption in New York of finely-balanced talks for Namibian independence and only a week ahead of what some reports said was a target date for a trial ceasefire

Meanwhile, KOOS COETZEE of the Mail's Africa Bureau, reports from Windhoek that a very senior Western diplomat said at the United Nations yesterday that "military action of this kind is obviously detrimental to the negotiating process". A cable to this effect had been sent to South Africa, he said

Western diplomats spoken to were unanimous that the invasion could seriously affect settlement negotiations

But it was too soon to say what specific effects the invasion would have, they said. The scale of the invasion, not known yet. The reaction of Swapo and the Angolan Government would be crucial factors

The South African invasion gave credibility to two letters circulated at the UN by Angola's permanent UN representative last month, claiming South Africa intended to invade Angola, a Western diplomat said

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shupanga, said the invasion was "disgusting"

● The Mail's London Bureau reports that the invasion was deplored by the British Foreign Office yesterday

Swapo toll 314 as ^{CAR Times 12/8/82} raid ₂₂₁ goes on

**Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.**
— Security forces are continuing follow-up operations against Swapo bases in southern Angola in which more than 314 Swapo men have lost their lives with 15 South Africans who died when their Puma helicopter was shot down on Monday.

Numerous arms caches and much military hardware have been destroyed in the deep thrust into Angola in renewed search-and-destroy operations.

After the downing of the helicopter, security forces, acting on new intelligence, mounted a massive attack on a Swapo camp and shot dead a further 113 Swapo

soldiers

On Tuesday the Defence Force announced that 201 men at a Swapo base in southern Angola had died after a battle with security forces.

A Defence Force spokesman said the follow-up operation against Swapo in the region was continuing.

The attack force had come under heavy Sam-7, RPG-7 and 14,5mm anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire from the Swapo camp in southern Angola.

"A total of 113 armed Swapo terrorists were killed during this attack and more than twelve 14,5mm Russian-made anti-aircraft guns as well as numerous arms caches were destroyed," he said.

He said the security force follow-up operations had been triggered by the recent capture of secret Swapo documents revealing "the double

standards of Swapo during the negotiations in respect of SWA/Namibia"

Since August last year, 1 629 Swapo terrorists had been killed by security forces, he said.

The figure for this year now stood at 933, he added.

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Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, have

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To page 2



Mirages for Namibia to check MiGs

Saw 13/8/82

221
\$
2/84

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The security forces have transferred Mirage interceptor jets to northern Namibia to counter the threat of Soviet MiG fighter planes which are believed to be in southern Angola.

Military intelligence indicates that MiGs have been positioned at bases in Angola not far from the Namibia border.

This was confirmed in a briefing yesterday by the head of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, who also disclosed further details of the month-long security force raid which has penetrated about 250 km into Angola.

The presence of MiG jets in Angola, apparently within striking distance of Namibia, could throw new light on the South African Government's concern that the settlement efforts in the territory be linked with a withdrawal of Cuban forces in Angola.

It is believed that Angola has no pilots capable of flying the later model MiGs, and that they are piloted by Cubans or East Germans.

South African forces have had unchallenged

superiority in the air in all operations against Swapo in Angola, and if MiGs were to be used against them, a significant new element would be brought into the war — comparable only with the deployment of sophisticated ground-to-air missiles.

Such missiles were reported to have been deployed deep inside Angola, but have not been reported close to the Namibia border, though General Lloyd said they had been found on Swapo trucks ambushed by security forces about 200 km inside Angola.

He did not say whether these were hand-borne Sam 7 missiles, which have been fired at South African aircraft on recent operations, or the more sophisticated truck-mounted missiles.

Last November 6 South African interceptor aircraft shot down a Mig 21 in Angola. A second was allowed to return to its base.

The pilots were overheard speaking on the radio in Spanish — indicating they were Cubans.

General Lloyd said orders were issued on Wednesday for one of the security force units in Angola to be withdrawn.

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MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS
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BELLVILLE - DURBANVILLE

DURBANVILLE - BELLVILLE

T From City / Vanaf Stad
H From City / Vanaf Stad
M Mondays to Thursdays only / Slegs Maandae tot Donderdae
S Via Eversdal to Durbanville High School / Oor Eversdal na Durbanville
Hoërskool

1805) From Fisantekraal to Durbanville / Vanaf Fisantekraal na Durbanville
SATURDAYS / SATERDAE
0730 From Durbanville to Klipheuvel / Vanaf Durbanville na Klipheuvel
0735 From Durbanville to Fisantekraal Station / Vanaf Durbanville na Fisantekraalstasie
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Lloyd

CAPE TIMES
13/8/82

tells of

221

attack in

Angola

From KOOS
COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — THE Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, yesterday released extensive details of the latest push into Angola.

General Lloyd told editors of Windhoek newspapers that South African security forces were waiting for more information and would carry on attacking Swapo bases in Angola.

General Lloyd said, however that if a ceasefire were implemented the security forces would quickly move back to the border and said one of the paratroop units was already back in SWA.

He said the security

forces started with a certain number of men and no additional troops had been deployed since the start of the operation.

He emphasized that the South African operation was not an invasion and that the security forces were only working on information received. He also said that action was taken against Swapo and not against the Angolan army, Fapla.

Pamphlets

Before attacking a Swapo base north of the Mupa Reserve in Angola the security forces had distributed pamphlets to warn Fapla not to get involved in the operation.

General Lloyd gave a chronological account of the South African operations in Angola since the beginning of July this year.

He said that at the be-

ginning of July, the security forces had found that Fapla and Swapo intended taking over the Xangongo and Ntiva bases in Southern Angola. Both these bases about 100km inside Angola had been held by the SA security forces since Operation Protea a year ago.

By means of follow-up operations in the eastern part of Southern Angola the security forces had established that the central headquarters of Swapo were at Evale and Ionde.

The forces started operations against the central headquarters and found on July 16 that the bases were deserted. Information was received that the headquarters had been moved to north of the Mupa Reserve and the forces started deploying

Swapo documents

On July 22 an operation against the headquarters was started and eight Swapo guerillas were killed 18km north of Mupa.

It was on this occasion that the security forces had found documents in which Swapo guerillas were given orders to kill prominent politicians in SWA and to build up arms caches in the country.

The headquarters and the 'socialist unit' were moved farther north and on July 26 the security forces had attacked again. Eighteen Swapo members were killed on this occasion.

On July 31, information was received that new headquarters had been established near Cassinga. These headquarters were also found deserted, but three Swapo members were killed. New headquarters had been established far-

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To page 9



C.T. 13/8/82
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From page 1

ther north still near Cassinga

On August 2 the security forces located Swapo's A Battalion and 106 Swapo soldiers were killed. On August 9 the South African helicopter was shot down and South Africa lost 15 men.

During the night of August 9 Swapo guerillas fled further north and on August 10 their base was located. Altogether 118 Swapo guerrillas were shot.

General Lloyd gave monthly figures of Swapo

and South African soldiers who had died since June. In June Swapo lost 73 men and the security forces six. In July Swapo lost 110 and the security forces seven, while in August Swapo lost 235 and the security forces 16 including the men in the helicopter which was shot down.

Since the beginning of 1982 Swapo had lost 951 men and the security forces 71.

This was told to the Cape Times correspondent by an editor of a Windhoek newspaper. Reporters of South African newspapers were not invited to the briefing.

Reports from Sapa and Associated Press

Bloody battles between South African and Swapo forces in Southern Angola during the past two months have claimed nearly 450 lives.

The fierce battles in the bush, which started at the beginning of June and reached a climax in the past week, come against a background of continuing diplomatic efforts to achieve a ceasefire.

Security Forces shot and killed 418 Swapo insurgents during the two-month offensive, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek

The total number of Swapo fighters killed since the beginning of the year was 951, he told Sapa

The most recent clash came when a Security Force contingent ambushed an arms-transporting convoy about 200 km from the Namibian border between Cuvelai and Tchamutete in southern Angola, destroying 13 vehicles and seizing three large trucks carrying anti-aircraft ammunition.

During the two-month offensive, guerillas shot down a South African Puma helicopter, killing all 15 on board, the worst single South African loss in the 16-year war

The latest clashes have claimed the lives of 29 South African and Namibian troops

At the same time, South Africa has put Mirage interceptor jets on alert in northern Namibia following reports that Soviet-built MiG fighters were based in Southern Angola

In Lisbon, the Angolan news agency, Angop, said South African troops were advancing north from Cunene province in southwest Angola and that the South African Air Force was flying over wide areas more than 200 km inside Angola.

Major-General Charles Lloyd, Officer Commanding the Namibian forces, confirmed that operations had penetrated 220 km into Angola

They embraced Evale and Xangongo and eventually moved towards the north-east aimed at Swapo's area headquarters at Mupa.

Talks

Swapo has claimed to have shot down three South African combat helicopters during heavy fighting on Monday. Swapo claimed ground fire from its forces actually hit seven South African choppers — three Alouettes and four Pumas — but that only two of the Pumas and one of the Alouettes went down

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the Swapo claim as "a blatantly weak attempt to gain a little propaganda value from reports which have already been published all over the world. It is no more than a figment of Swapo's already over-worked imagination"

In New York, talks were scheduled to resume yesterday between the Western Five, Swapo and representatives of the frontline states on implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

Hopes are for agreement on a ceasefire as early as September 15. Britain and France have said the raids could threaten the negotiations

"We have repeatedly condemned violence from whichever quarter it comes and deplore the present South African action and loss of life which has resulted," a British Foreign Office spokesman said.

SA 450 die in Angola
221
14/8/82

418 Swapo ²⁰¹⁴ ²²¹
men killed
^{14/8/82}
since June

WINDHOEK — The security force in South West Africa had killed 418 Swapo insurgents since the beginning of June, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

The total number of Swapo fighters killed since the beginning of the year was 951.

A report from Windhoek said yesterday that a security force contingent had ambushed an arms transporting convoy about 200km from the SWA border in southern Angola.

In the ensuing action, 13 convoy vehicles were destroyed and three trucks carrying anti-aircraft ammunition were seized — Sapa

SWA editor gets 3 contempt of court writs

221

14/8/82

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Three summonses for contempt of court and one for the possession of obscene photographic material have been added to the eight summonses already received by the controversial editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith

Mr Smith will appear in court on Monday on eight charges under the Defence Act, the Police Act and the Publications Control Act

This week he was summonsed to appear in court on October 25 to answer the following additional charges

● Intentionally violating the dignity, reputation and authority of the courts of SWA by publishing in the Observer on July 10 the following "It follows logically that this newspaper has no hope of ever being found not guilty by any law court in this country and it is a foregone conclusion that we will be con-

demned and imposed with heavy fines"

● That the accused had published on July 31 a picture of Mr Justice Chris Mouton with an inscription reading "Still operative as a reporter-

well not after the next time " thereby implying that the judge, who presided at a previous Windhoek Observer court case, carried out his function as a judge in a biased, partial and unfair manner,

● That Mr Smith wrongfully violated the authority of the courts by publishing on August 7 the following

" because as it is, there is little hope of this newspaper ever finding relief at any court in this country, no matter how sound its case may be " and " I'll do so in my court case when I lead evidence in mitigation — because I will be convicted"

● That he was in possession of obscene material

TWO-MONTH TOLL OF FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE BUSH

ERLWOODY ANGOLOA 450

u/g AREAS 14/8/82

221

EXPLANATION FOR MARRIAGE?

WEEKEND ARGUS
CORRESPONDENT

ated, and her death was made to appear directly related.

The police charged David Joseph DeWitt, described in news reports as having provided police with clues in the Sharon Tate murders in the Manson family, and as having credited the charge to a friend of the late Senator Edward Brooke, said he felt "Madame" murdered by a "hit" in a person possibly a book reader whom she knew.

DeWitt has been charged by a Beverly Hills antique dealer that his wife is in the "hit" of the 4th anniversary of the death of Marilyn Monroe.

The 4th anniversary of the death of Marilyn Monroe is celebrated in Los Angeles.

JOHANNESBURG. — Bloody battles between South African and Swapo forces in southern Angola in the past two months have claimed nearly 450 lives.

The fierce battles in the bush, which started at the beginning of June and reached a climax in the past week, come against a background of continuing diplomatic efforts to achieve a ceasefire.

Security forces shot and killed 418 Swapo insurgents during the two-month offensive, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek.

Weekend Argus
Correspondent and
Sapa-AP

The total number of Swapo members killed since the beginning of the year was 951, he added. The most recent clash came when a Security Force contingent ambushed an arm convoy 200 km from the SWA/Namibia border between Cuvetel and Libimutle in southern Angola, destroying 13 vehicles and seizing three large trucks.

Major General Charles Floyd, officer commanding the SWA/Namibian forces, said forces had penetrated 220 km into Angola. They captured 13ale

VENUE
OF KENI

ONE OF THE
DISCOUNTERS OF

INGREDIENTS

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JOHANNESBURG. — Bloody battles between South African and Swapo forces in southern Angola in the past two months have claimed nearly 450 lives.

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The most recent clash came when a Security Force contingent ambushed an arm convoy 200 km from the SWA/Namibia border between Cuvelar and Tchamutete in southern Angola, destroying 13 vehicles and seizing three large trucks carrying anti-aircraft ammunition.

During the offensive guerrillas shot down a South African Puma helicopter killing all 15 on board — the worst single South African loss in the 16-year war.

Jets

The latest clashes have claimed the lives of 29 South African and SWA/Namibian troops.

At the same time South Africa has put Mirage interceptor jets on alert following reports that Soviet-built MiG fighters were massed in southern Angola.

In Lisbon, the Angolan news agency Ancop said South African troops were advancing north from Cunene province in southwest Angola and that the South African Air Force was flying over areas more than 200 km inside Angola.

The weather Rain

(Details page 3)

Weekend Argus Correspondent and Sapa-AP

Major-General Charles Lloyd, officer commanding the SWA/Namibian forces, said forces had penetrated 220 km into Angola.

They embraced Evale and Xangongo and eventually moved towards the northeast aiming at Swapo's area headquarters at Mupa.

Swapo claimed to have shot down three South African combat helicopters during heavy fighting on Monday.

Ground fire from its forces hit seven South African helicopters — three Alouettes and four Pumas — but only two of the Pumas and one of the Alouettes went down, said Swapo.

Hopes

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the Swapo claim as 'a blatantly weak attempt to gain a little propaganda value from reports which have already been published all over the world. It is no more than a figment of Swapo's already over-worked imagination.'

In New York, talks were scheduled to resume between the Western Five, Swapo and representatives of the frontline states on implementation of the UN plan for SWA/Namibia independence.

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Details on Page 26 of Business Argus

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Trad SADF intercepts (221) of Swapo 'hit squad' ^{S. Times} 15/8/82

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

AS OUR country has actively few export commodities our labour force can rightly be regarded as black gold, Ciskei's Minister of Power, Clive Leites told the National Assembly on June 3. But black gold unlike the real thing makes demands on trade unions and sometimes even goes on strike.

Since 1976 the Ciskei government has acted against opposition politicians, students, sports administrators and anybody else who has trodden its toes. But the independent trade unions, based in East London, have drawn special attention. Hundreds of union officials and members have been detained, host verbal attacks have been launched against the unions and the Ciskei government has itself intervened in labour disputes to break strikes.

Political threat

Cape Town University sociologist and labour expert Johann Maree believes the Ciskei opposition to independent trade unions is based on a desire for cheap and docile labour force. "It also sees the unions, particularly the SA Allied Workers Union (Saawu), as a political threat."

During the run-up to independence last year Saawu actively campaigned against Ciskei and it was clear that Mdantsane anyway, they had a lot of popular support. This drew the allegation that Saawu was a 'political' union but the union replied that it could not keep quiet when its members were being stripped of their South African citizenship and their benefits at the workplace and while the Ciskei insisted on attacking the unions.

Commuters

The vast majority of East London's workers commute daily from Mdantsane, which is on the outskirts of East London but within the boundaries of Ciskei. Twenty years ago it was virgin farmland, but through resettlement, mainly from Duncan Village in East

A SWAPO "hit squad", including a specially trained sniper, has been intercepted in the operational area, SADF headquarters has confirmed.

This is the first of a number of squads believed to have been ordered into South West Africa to assassinate political leaders before a ceasefire is implemented.

South Africa learnt of the Swapo assassination plans through several documents captured recently.

The sniper constitutes the first evidence that the plans have already been put into effect.

Military sources now fear Swapo will ignore a "trial" ceasefire today because attempts to get at local leaders have so far failed.

The sniper killed recently was one of a large group of terrorists who lay in ambush for SADF forces on a follow-up operation.

He was in possession of a Soviet-made Dragonov sniper's rifle, useless for any purpose other than sniping.

Fourteen other terrorists were also killed. There were no SA casualties.

The "hit squad" was intercepted in a follow-up operation separate from the week's major clash against Swapo bases in Southern Angola during which a Puma helicopter was shot down and 15 SA security force men killed.

Captured Swapo documents detailing assassination plans were shown to the Sunday Times this week.

The documents were marked "top secret" and compiled following an "emergency meeting" on July 15, chaired by Swapo boss Sam Nujoma.

He ordered intensified combat actions and urged

Dunlop Flooring and this has had an adverse effect on morale. The union has claimed that these multi-nationals have acted in concert with the authorities to break the union and warned workers not to strike for fear of mass dismissals. Security police raids are a regular event and the union is no longer able to find a hall in East London to hold mass meetings.

Mr Maree says "It looks as if in the short run, the



A South African soldier with the Dragonov sniper rifle

"special units" to penetrate deep into the white farming areas of South West Africa.

Swapo military leaders were ordered to eliminate all influential leaders such as Mr Peter Kalangula before the ceasefire.

At the time of Swapo signing any ceasefire, mines were to explode everywhere in Namibia.

Simultaneously, fire raids were to be carried out.

Swapo were to continue to infiltrate the territory and influence clergymen, teachers, businessmen and all other influential figures.

● The position of the Angolan Government of President Dos Santos is desperate, the officer commanding of the SWA territory force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has said at a meeting with journalists in Windhoek.

General Lloyd said the situation of President dos Santos was worsening day by day.

Unita, which did not play any role in a settlement negotiation for SWA, was an embarrassment to President dos Santos.

The President refused to acknowledge the fact that the Cuando Cubango province was under the control of Unita, Major-General Lloyd said.

General Lloyd said the strength of SA forces now in Angola was "below that of Operation Protea and that no additional forces were sent into the country".

SADF seizes TV film

By KOOS COETZEE
Windhoek

They reported to the SADF base near N'Giva, where astonished officers contacted the headquarters in Oshakati.

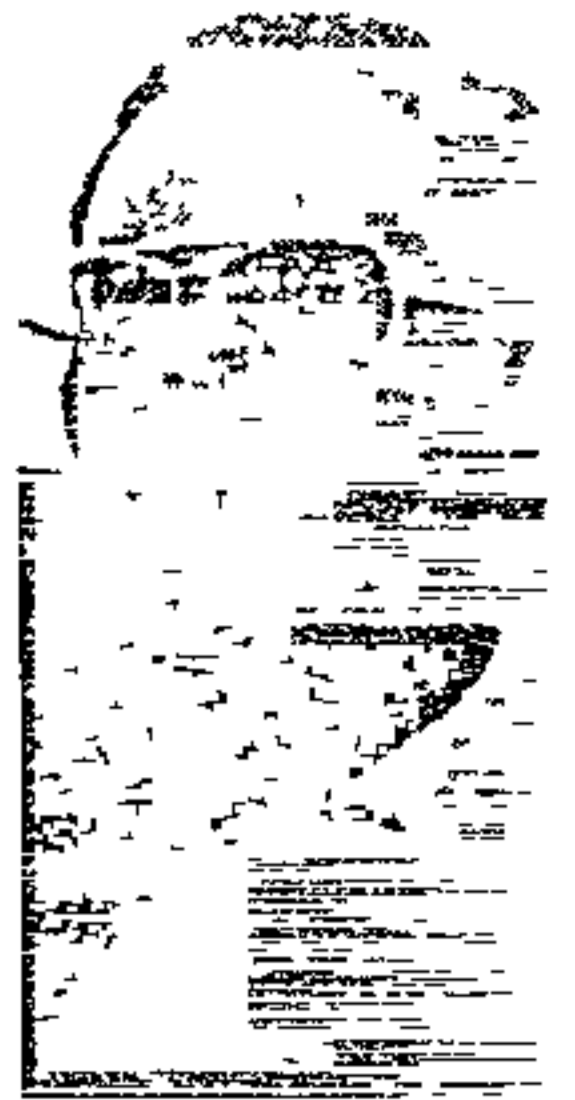
The team was later escorted to Major B H Vermaak who told them he had instructions from Brigadier Badenhorst to confiscate their film.

They were told that the Defence Force in Pretoria would contact their bureau and that the film might have to be censored.

A FILM made by a foreign television team in Southern Angola was confiscated by the South African Defence Force on Friday, it was learnt in Windhoek yesterday.

The team of two, based in Johannesburg, left from Windhoek for Oshakati on Thursday.

After receiving permission from Brigadier "Witkop" Badenhorst, Officer Commanding of Sector 10, to drive to the border at their own risk, they drove to N'Giva, about 40km into Angola.



Major-General Charles Lloyd, commander of the SWA territory force, has said at a meeting with journalists in Windhoek.

Major-General Lloyd said the situation of President dos Santos was worsening day by day. Unita, which did not play any role in a settlement negotiation for SWA, was an embarrassment to President dos Santos. The President refused to acknowledge the fact that the Cuando Cubango province was under the control of Unita, Major-General Lloyd said. General Lloyd said the strength of SA forces now in Angola was "below that of Operation Protea and that no additional forces were sent into the country".

Raids threat to SWA peace accord

221

By IVOR WILKINS
Political Correspondent

THE high optimism for an imminent settlement of the South West Africa/Namibia issue has soured into a realisation in diplomatic circles that an accord remains an elusive prospect.

Today was targeted as ceasefire day, but nothing has materialised and sources say an end to the 14-year war between South Africa and Swapo is not yet on the cards.

This week's raid against Swapo by South African forces deep into Angola has rammed home to diplomats how fragile progress towards settlement can be.

There are strong fears in diplomatic circles that the raid will further complicate the issue of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — the major outstanding stumbling block in the settlement programme.

While the settlement effort has reached the stage where technicalities of elections and monitoring groups are on the agenda, sources confirm that the process has slowed down.

Negotiations by the Western Five Contact Group with South Africa, Swapo and the African frontline states have resolved the major elements of the settlement plan outlined in United Nations Resolution 435, according to sources.

They do not envisage serious problems with securing final agreement on the American-led peace package.

Obstacle

But the one major obstacle remaining is the presence of 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

South Africa is insisting on their withdrawal as a condition of settlement.

The Cuban withdrawal is being negotiated in direct talks between the US and Angola and, according to informed sources, the MPLA Government in Luanda has shown signs of co-operation on the issue.

Some diplomats fear the South African raid might drive Angola into a hard-line position of saying they need the Cubans more than ever.

But South African military spokesmen have emphasised the raid was a response to Swapo plans for a large-scale offensive into SWA/Namibia.

The military chief in the territory, General Charles Lloyd, said the intention was not to make an early ceasefire impossible.

Sources say the raid was to drive Swapo north to prevent them from establishing a strong presence close to the border just before ceasefire.

A senior source close to the negotiations said the efforts for the Cuban withdrawal were advancing, but described the current stage as still "preparatory work".

^{S. Express}
A rocky future ²²¹
^{15/8/82}
for SA
islands

By DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — A dispute could arise along the Namibian coast where South Africa owns 12 tiny off-shore islands in Namibia's territorial waters

The Cape inherited the islands and Walvis Bay from Britain last century, but South Africa's title is hotly disputed by Swapo and many Namibians

Apart from the islands South Africa also claims rights to the territorial waters (13 sea miles) and to a fishing zone (200 sea miles) around each island.

At stake are the rights to fishing, off-shore diamonds, natural gas, guano and research projects

Although the largest is no more than 3km² and the smallest a mere cluster of rocks, the South African Admiralty has mapped out territorial and fishing zones.

The Namibian Secretary for Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, said the International Conference of South East Atlantic Fisheries recognised South Africa's claims

South Africa uses the islands for its R200 000-a-year seal culling and guano industries and Sea Fisheries' officials conduct research on the islands

Prospecting for gems on most of the islands is done by the De Beers-related Island Diamonds concession company

The Kudu off-shore gas fields straddle both South African and Namibian waters but the biggest part of the concession lies in Namibian waters

Two of the islands lie inside Luderitz Bay — Namibia's only independent port But international maritime law requires that both countries have equal access to their territories

If whalers triggered the Falklands conflict, who knows what seals, guano, penguins, diamonds and natural gas can do

Cuban force issue is dogging SWA polls

THE dispute between South Africa and Angola over the withdrawal of Cuban troops has delayed UN-supervised elections in Namibia for a month.

The Western Five have now agreed to postpone the elections, which were to take place in March, until April.

However, Western diplomatic sources insist that negotiations for the elections are still on schedule and all parties, including Swapo and the South African Government, have reached agreement on the major issues involved.

The diplomats said South Africa has agreed that the present Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge will become redundant and cease to function the minute the UN commissioner, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, steps down from his plane in Windhoek.

The administration of the territory will then be jointly run by Mr Ahtisaari and the

PULLOUT DISPUTE DELAYS VOTING

By **MARTIN
WELZ**
Political
Correspondent

South African-appointed Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough.

It is now also widely accepted that members of a new National Assembly in Windhoek will be elected on a proportional basis.

Logistical problems still to be sorted out include the composition of the Untag forces which will be sent to Namibia for the duration of the seven-month election

run-up, and the monitoring of Swapo bases.

The Western Five insist that the issue that has held up implementation — South Africa's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola — is a separate issue that does not involve them.

"We are in the closing stages of our negotiations and foresee no problems in the implementation of UN Resolution 435," a senior diplomat said.

So confident are diplomats of success that they are already beginning to show discomfort about who will be called upon to finance an independent Namibia.

"It won't only be us," several diplomats for the Five said. "We are expecting countries such as Japan and Scandinavian countries to do their bit."

"South Africa's pre-condition that Cuban troops withdraw from Angola before an election can take place is a separate issue which the Americans are trying to set-

tle," one diplomat said

"While the other members of the Western Five group have not been involved in the American negotiations, they have so far developed parallel with ours. It appears, however, that they have not managed to sustain the same momentum," the diplomat said

At a public meeting in Nelspruit on Thursday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was emphatic "If the Cubans are not taken out of Angola there will be no settlement in South West Africa

"This is an issue on which we are not prepared to abdicate. We are convinced it is a factor of importance to the security of the whole of Southern Africa"

The Angolan Government says it sees no reason why the troops of an ally, essential for its security, should be required to withdraw as a precondition for a Namibian settlement

Diplomatic sources said this week that American diplomats believe Angola might

Cuban-flown MiGs threaten SADF's Angolan operations

WINDHOEK — Military operations by South African forces against Swapo in southern Angola continued this weekend under the threat of possible air attack by Cuban-flown MiG interceptors

In what has become the most protracted series of cross-border operations in Angola, Swapo has lost 418 men and South Africa 29 in eight major clashes since early July

The Officer Commanding South West African Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, told newsmen in Windhoek this week that forces under his command had penetrated more than 200km into Angola as Swapo retreated

As clashes occurred nearer the Mocimedes East-West defence line manned by Cuban regulars, South African Air Force

Mirages were at the ready, reports stated this week.

Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — is based just north of Lubango situated along Angola's first line of air defence in the south

The line consists of radar-controlled anti-air missile batteries and Russian built MiG fighter bombers stationed at some point on the line

During the past eight weeks

● Swapo's central and north-eastern forward headquarters near Muba were occupied by South African troops.

● A Swapo convoy of 13 trucks carrying anti-aircraft supplies was destroyed on the main road between Cuvélai and Tschamutete

only be persuaded to agree to a Cuban withdrawal if it is given an undertaking that the Unita forces of Mr Jonas Savimbi will not be allowed to take advantage of a withdrawal to advance against the MPLA forces

Informed sources said that whichever way the negotiations develop, the fact that the Western Five have allowed for only a month's delay indicates they are optimistic the matter can soon be settled

The sources also said that if the negotiations are unsuccessful, the United States will abandon the project and seek to improve its diplomatic record elsewhere in time for the next US Presidential elections

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SADF extends atrocities probe

By ANTHONY HARDING

THE South African Defence Force will extend its investigation into allegations of security force atrocities against the local population in areas of Namibia

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said the investigation had been extended to allow more people to give evidence, but no deadline had been set

The investigation which started on March 17 was convened under the authority of the General Officer Commanding SWA Major General Charles Lloyd

This followed allegations by church leaders of atrocities in Owambo and Kavango

Other allegations have been referred to the Namibian police and the Attorney-General while minor incidents have been settled locally

The board's findings to date have been submitted to the Chief of the SADF General Constand Villoen

WINDHOEK — The present Security Force operations in southern Angola had succeeded in switching Swapo's intentions from the offensive to the defensive, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has said.

Swapo's military command post and its eastern and central regional headquarters in Angola were on the run.

"They cannot at this stage operate by day; they cannot really act offensively because they are confused and on the run," General Lloyd said.

Many forces destined to infiltrate Namibia, and Swapo weapons to have been smuggled in, had been intercepted, he said.

"On the other hand,

I do not believe we have everybody on the run and confused. We therefore expect that, according to Swapo's orders, they will continue with certain infiltration in the northern (Namibian) areas, and bring in weapons to make their preparations for the election situation," General Lloyd said.

In operations which started in June and led security forces at least 250 km into Angola, 345 armed Swapo members were killed and 29 Security Force members lost.

But General Lloyd said Swapo might again try to infiltrate the so-called white farming districts of northern Namibia, south of the operational area.

There had recently been a marked drop in Swapo activities in the Ovambo region. This could have been a re-

sult of the Security Force operations or a Swapo move to go underground.

General Lloyd said Swapo had received new orders to go underground to prepare to unleash "unrest" in an election situation.

A Namibian right-wing movement is distributing copies of a classified defence document outlining military procedures if the United Nations settlement plan is implemented.

General Lloyd has ordered a thorough investigation to find those responsible for the security leak.

He said he was shocked at certain members of the armed forces trying to incite white resistance in such a way.

The document appeared amid mounting rightwing involvement in Namibian politics as hopes grow in Western circles for a settlement.

White rightwing groups, most with strong ties to similar South African organisations, have in the last year increased their campaign against black majority rule as settlement efforts have intensified.

General Lloyd warned that people responsible for copying and circulating the document were committing a very serious offence in terms of the Official Secrets Act.

PROCEDURE

"These people are, for political reasons, breaking down the confidence we are trying to build among our people through our defence force channels," he said. "This is unacceptable to us."

It was logical, he said, that the Defence Force would plan and prepare for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, at this stage, while negotiations were proceeding.

The Territory Force was informing its members so that they would understand the procedure and not become distrustful through ignorance.

He denied rumours among Namibia's white inhabitants that personal weapons would have to be surrendered if the UN plan was implemented.

Swapo is forced on defensive

16/8/82
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ROADBLOCK

Military units would have to hand in only their support (heavy) weapons.

It was learnt at the weekend that a South African-based German television crew, drove into southern Angola last Friday, encountering a South African roadblock about 4 km north-east of N'Giva.

The two men, in a Windhoek-registered civilian car, were turned back. They said that two spools containing about 24 minutes of film were confiscated on their return to Ovambo.

ARGUS 16/8/82

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Defence secrets: Editor guilty

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Hannes Smith, was convicted in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court today on 11 charges in terms of various Acts, including the Defence Act and the Police Act

Smith, who conducted his own defence, entered pleas of guilty to all the charges

Smith submitted to the court that he was guilty on

● Three charges of illegally and unlawfully possessing obscene or inde-

cent photographic material,

● A charge of possessing two copies of the banned publication Playboy,

● Two charges that he had unlawfully incited the public to commit offences by publishing certain reports in the Observer

CONTEMPT

He also admitted guilt on a charge of publishing information relating to the composition and movements of the South African Defence Force,

and on contempt of court not guilty to the charges

After hearing the admissions, the magistrate, Mr W H Visser, pronounced Smith guilty as charged

The senior State prosecutor, Mr Piet Bekker, then called a Defence Force officer, Colonel Nico Roets

When proceedings began today, the court was told the first and the second accused, the Windhoek Observer (Pty) Ltd and its owner, Mr Thurstan Owen Salt, pleaded

The court ruled that the trials be separated

HARMFUL

Colonel Roets, Senior Staff Officer Operations for the SWA Territory Force, told the court his duties included planning, control and execution of military operations

He said that on April 17 this year the Observer published three aerial photographs of military installations in northern SWA/Namibia which

could be harmful if they fell into the hands of the enemy.

The photographs were taken during a Swapo incursion into the traditionally white farming area south of the operational area and clearly depicted a temporary Defence Force operational headquarters at Tsumeb and an operational base at Tsinsabis

From the pictures the enemy would easily be able to discern which side

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)

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(Continued from Page 1) of the base to attack and where certain targets were located, Colonel Roets said

As the clean-up operation had lasted more than two months the enemy had enough time to study the photographs in detail and plan attacks on the two bases, he added

One photograph had shown a road running adjacent to one of the bases which made the camp easily recognisable

and indicated its location Colonel Roets testified that captured Swapo documents indicated there had been copies of the Windhoek Observer at Swapo bases in southern Angola

He denied suggestions by Mr Smith that there was a deterioration in Defence Force liaison with the media and that the media and the public were kept in the dark about the role and activities of the Defence Force

Editor

in the territory The Defence Force had constantly made it clear that it was militarily prepared and in constant control of the situation, he said

HATED

The Argus Africa News Service reports that Mr Smith said because his newspaper acknowledged

the presence of Swapo in SWA/Namibia and did not report in a biased way against that organisation it was hated by the Defence Force

"(The Defence Force) also plays a part in the killing of innocent people

"You (Colonel Roets) are fighting under a foreign flag in my country and because I criticise it, I am a target" Mr Smith said

As a born SWA/Namibian he saw South Africa as an intruder in his country he said

The magistrate, Mr W H Visser, warned Mr Smith on several occasions to confine his remarks to the matter at hand.

Mr Smith submitted that the photographs published in the Windhoek Observer were not the only ones which could, as the State contended, endanger security

He said members of the public daily flew over strategic military bases in the operational area, and there was no control over whether they photographed what they saw.

"INJUSTICE"

"It is an infamous injustice — almost a lie — that these photographs (published in the Windhoek Observer) are prohibited in terms of the law," he said

Newsmen were regularly invited to military bases where they could photograph what they saw

"There is no standard, no rule or regulation which states clearly what you can or cannot do. It is only all right when it suits (the Defence Force)

"The Defence Force is a holy cow — a government on its own which can dictate just what it wants," Mr Smith said

He said several "propaganda films — in colour" had been made of security force operations. These showed far more detail than did his photographs

In this regard Mr Smith referred to documentary films made by Mr Al J Venter.

"But then he is privileged, isn't he," Mr Smith remarked

He asked for an early adjournment because he said he was tense and did not feel well — Sapa

(Proceeding)

When the ceasefire occurs in Namibia several factors which generally apply to military withdrawals will have to be taken into account

These were pointed out by Professor Mike Hough of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University and Professor Marinus Wiechers, a constitutional and international law expert at Unisa, in recent interviews.

In the arena of civic affairs, for example, the SADF has performed many civilian functions while occupying Namibia.

South African soldiers teach children while military doctors and health supplies are available to the sick. In certain areas civilian transport services have been incorporated into the military.

All these arrangements will change if United Nations Resolution 435 is implemented and Namibia elects a government whose responsibility it will be to provide civilian services.

In the meantime, a transitional task force would have to take over these functions to prevent a vacuum following the withdrawal of the South Africans.

But what of Walvis Bay?

Walvis Bay does not

Namibian enigma

Sheryl Raine talks to two experts about the problems likely to arise from the withdrawal of South African forces.

form part of the present Namibian settlement package but in the mind of Professors Hough and Wiechers, it constitutes a significant factor as regards military withdrawal.

South Africa would be within her rights to defend Walvis Bay and could legally keep a strong military force there.

The indirect implications of a military withdrawal in Namibia include the redeployment and/or demobilisation of troops. South Africa may redeploy her men along her own borders and at strategic points.

There is also the possibility that, at least in the medium term, the SADF may not need to fully implement its call-up system, Profes-

sor Hough said. This would obviously depend on the pressures exerted on South Africa.

Then there is the question of the South African weapons system in Namibia.

If the DTA won an election, South Africa could decide to leave existing weapons systems within the territory for use by a friendly government. South Africa could also supply its neighbour with arms.

There are lessons about arms to be learnt from Vietnam, said Professor Hough.

When the United States withdrew from Saigon it left considerable amounts of weapons for use by the North Vietnamese when Saigon was over-

run. In Namibia there is the possibility that if Swapo came to power, Sam Nujoma's government would take over military installations erected by the South Africans.

Closer to home, there is the effect that a ceasefire would have on arms production.

Professor Hough considers that the arms industry will be affected but perhaps not for long.

If Swapo comes to power, he speculated the reaction of right wing elements in Namibia could threaten peace. There is also the possibility of counter-revolutionaries taking up arms in yet another internal conflict.

"Swapo has also expressed the desire to make Namibia a Front-line state. There is always the possibility of increased conflict on South Africa's borders," said Professor Hough.

"It is premature to assume that there will be an overproduction of arms in the country because of a Namibia settlement. It will depend on who wins the election and how soon pressures mount on South Africa's borders."

A ceasefire could, he said, put more pressure on South Africa to find wider export markets. — Pretoria Bureau.

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16/8/82

New moves by frontline States

From HENNIE
SERFONTEIN

NEW YORK. — The six
frontline States —
Angola, Botswana, Zam-
bia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania
and Mozambique — have
launched a new diplomati-
c initiative to "force"
South Africa to reach a
final decision on a
SWA/Namibia settlement.

The vital ingredient of
this new strategy is that
they are now privately
prepared to agree to
Cuban withdrawal from
Angola on condition that
it is not officially or
formally linked to a
Namibian deal.

This new approach was
apparently spelt out at a
meeting in New York on
Thursday between the
frontline States and the
Western five involved in
the protracted negotia-
tions — the United States,
West Germany, France,
Britain and Canada.

Senior United Nations
and African sources told
me in London and New
York last week that there
were no longer any real
obstacles in the way of a
settlement.

According to the
sources, both Swapo and

South Africa had indicat-
ed that their original ob-
jections to aspects of
Security Council Resolu-
tion 435 — as revised by
the US in last year's nego-
tiations — had basically
been removed.

The frontline States
were sceptical of sugges-
tions by South Africa that
it was prepared to sign a
ceasefire agreement by
August 15. They are con-
vinced South Africa "is
again involved in a strate-
gy of delaying tactics"
and that there will once
again be a last-minute
hitch.

UN sources were equal-
ly sceptical, but slightly
more optimistic.

They are convinced
there are no more sub-
stantial obstacles to a set-
tlement "if South Africa
really wants it".

I was told that even the
Cuban issue need no longer
be an insurmountable
problem.

Officially South Africa
insists on Cuban with-
drawal before a settle-
ment is reached, but this
is officially rejected by
the frontline States.

However, African

sources told me the
frontline States were
fully aware that the Cu-
ban issue was of far great-
er importance to the US
than to South Africa. A
Namibian settlement
without Cuban withdraw-
al would be politically
meaningless for the
Reagan administration, as
the US needed it to be
able to present a
Namibian settlement as a
major diplomatic victory.

At the recent OAU con-
ference in Tripoli, the
frontline States decided
to present a three-point
plan to the Western five
which included:

"US recognition of the
MPLA government, to-
gether with US economic
and other assistance.

"A South African
pledge to cease its attacks
into Angola and its sup-
port for Unita.

Undertaking

"A US undertaking that
it would hold South
Africa to this pledge and
would guarantee South
African hostilities against
Angola would stop."

UN and black sources
are optimistic that a for-
mula acceptable to all
sides can be found, as "it
is now only a matter of
phraseology and detail
and not substance".

One key source said
"Should South Africa re-
ject this deal, it will final-
ly show it is not serious
about a Namibian settle-
ment and that it merely
drags out the negotiations
to gain time."

However, UN sources
were concerned that the
latest South African in-
cursion into Angola could
complicate and delay an
agreement at this stage.

Frontline heads 'not optimistic'

Cape Town 17/8/87 221

From JOHN MATISONN

WASHINGTON — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, African frontline presidents and other black African leaders see no grounds for the optimism expressed by United States and South African officials that a ceasefire is imminent in Namibia or that a settlement is near.

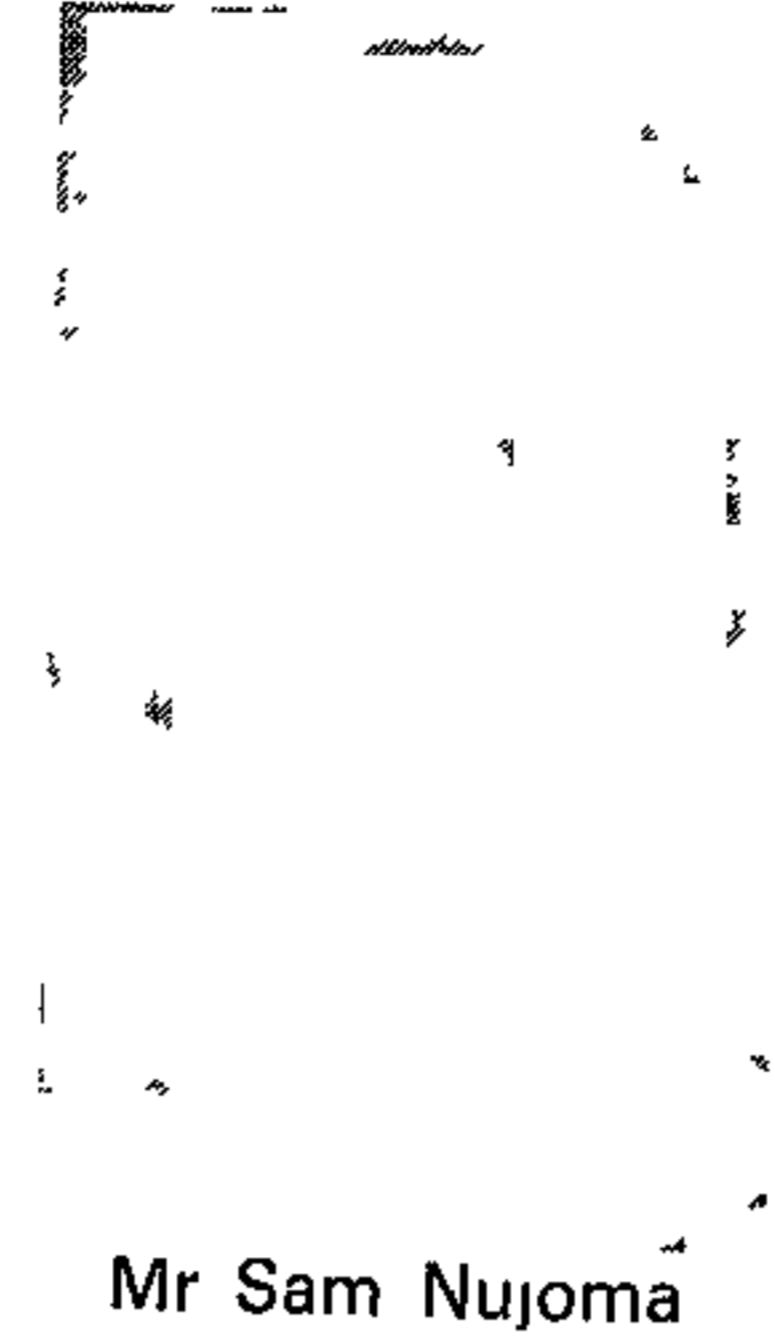
In tape-recorded interviews at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting in Tripoli, they told Mr Randall Robinson, executive director of the black US foreign policy organization Transafrica that the parties to the negotiations were "very, very far apart". Mr Robinson was invited to the meeting for the fourth year as a representative for black America.

Opposition

He said Mr Nujoma — quoted in Tripoli as saying he was ready to go to New York to sign a ceasefire agreement — had made clear his continued opposition to linking the Cuban troop withdrawal to a Namibian settlement.

Mr Nujoma and Zambia's president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, were pessimistic and they said the United States was misleading world public opinion when it said phase one of the negotiations was concluded and the rest of the discussions were making good progress.

Swapo had not agreed to the part of phase one which said the South African-appointed Administrator-General and the United Nations special representative would decide whether elections would be by proportional representation or on a



Mr Sam Nujoma

constituency basis, Mr Robinson said. "Swapo has not agreed to give the authority to these officials to make a choice

Call for census

"Sam Nujoma told me he favoured a single district election and the constituency system would be unacceptable because a population census would have to be taken in order to draw the boundaries.

"That would take two years — judging by the recent census in Botswana — and then the March date for elections is impossible. So there is no agreement on phase one."

Western negotiators have indicated they would be willing to see boundaries drawn without a census.

Angola's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paulo Jorge, told Mr Robinson that Angola had not changed its view that "linkage" of the Cuban withdrawal to a SWA/Namibia settlement was unacceptable.

Angola has not deviated from its position in a February joint statement with Cuba that Cuban troops will not leave until



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

Angola is safe from South African attacks.

Swapo and the frontline States questioned the good faith of the United States after the US had circulated a document at the UN laying out constitutional principles different from those the black Africans had accepted.

They also questioned South Africa's good faith since it was not building new defence lines at the Orange River but continuing a military build-up at the Cunene River.

"One is mystified when I talk with responsible high American officials about Namibia, they say only technicalities remain to be sorted out. But there is absolutely no evidence of this. It is almost as if Swapo is not party to the negotiations."

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from New York that a United Nations spokesman said yesterday SWA/Namibia independence talks were continuing "normally".

Commenting on press reports that the discussions were again in trouble, the official said he had no information that justified this assessment.

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Bomb is *Star* defused *17/8/82* in busy store

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Force explosives experts defused a time-bomb among mid-day shoppers in a Windhoek department store today — 13 minutes before it would have exploded.

A shop assistant noticed a 400 g block of TNT in a fitting room at Jet Stores in Kaiser Street about 11.40 am.

While an anti-bomb squad went to work, members of the SWA Police, Task Force and the Territory Force cordoned off a 200 m section of the street and evacuated people from nearby shops.

A police spokesman said the bomb was defused about 13 minutes before intended detonation time — noon.

Police have not made any arrests.

A shop assistant said about 50 people were in the store when the bomb was found.

SCARES

A police spokesman said the explosion would have been strong enough to injure people across the street from the store, and would have caused considerable damage to the building.

It is not known what group is responsible for placing the explosive.

Although there have been several bomb scares in Windhoek in the past few years, no explosives have been reported found since the blasts in Windhoek and Swakopmund in 1978, and the handgrenade attack on the Windhoek Masonic Lodge.

A police spokesman said that while the bomb was set to explode at noon, the Russian-made MUV detonator used was "highly inaccurate," and could have sprung before or after the time.

CAPE TIMES 17/2/82 (221)

Editor found guilty under Defence Act

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, was yesterday found guilty in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court on 11 charges under the Defence Act the Police Act, the Publications Act, the Indecent and Obscene Photographic Act as well as for contempt of court.

Smith pleaded guilty to all charges. He admitted publishing information relating to the composition movements or disposition of the SA Defence Force and admitted that he published untrue matter on the Police Force. He pleaded guilty on two charges of wrongfully and unlawfully inciting or instigating the public to commit offences.

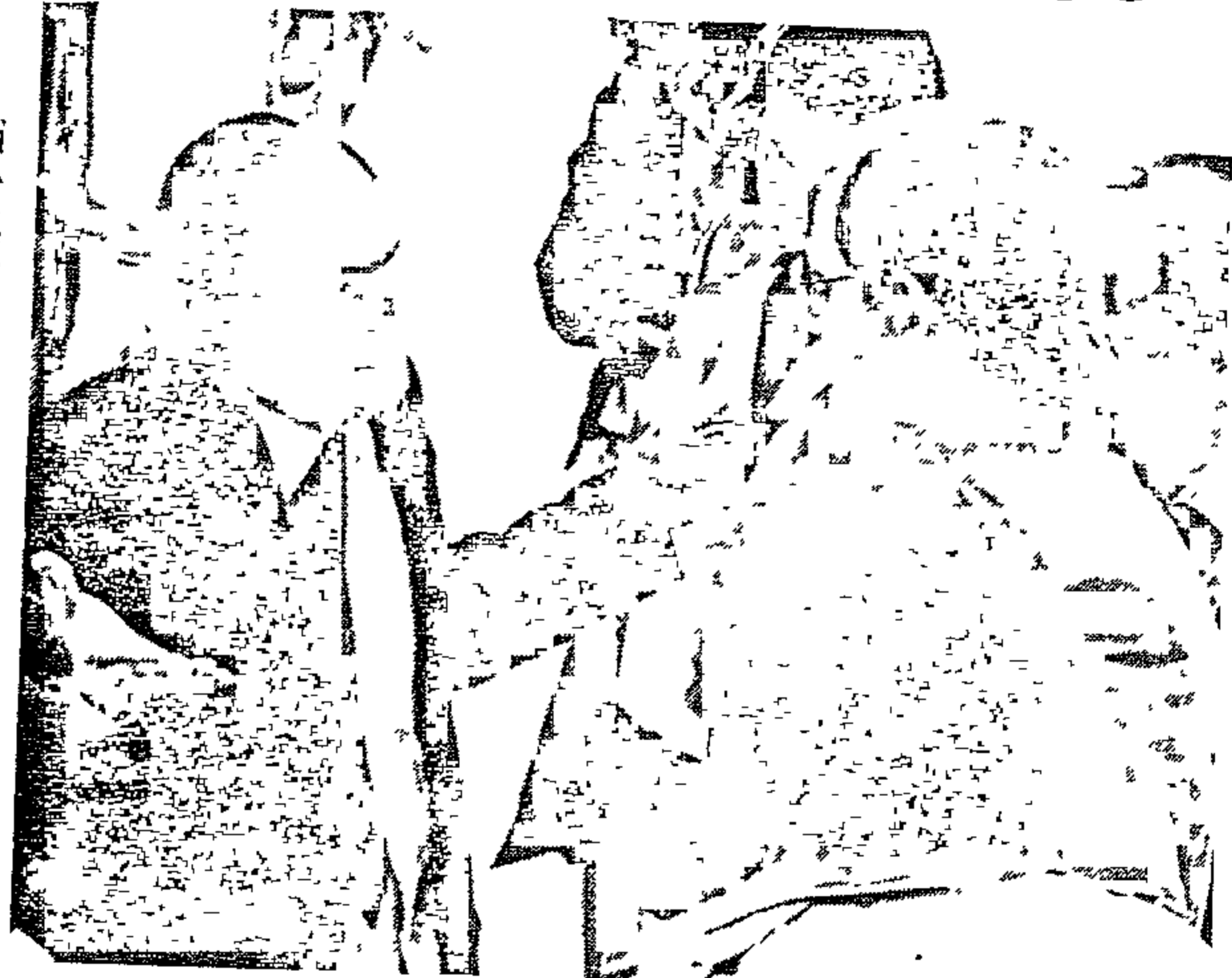
He pleaded guilty to three charges of being in possession of indecent or obscene photographic matter, as well as of being in possession of two Playboy magazines. He also pleaded guilty to charges of contempt of court.

Smith conducted his own defence.

The owner of the Observer, Mr Thurston Salt, pleaded not guilty to all charges and was acquitted by the magistrate Mr WH Visser.

A senior staff officer, operations, of the SWA Territory Force, Colonel Nicolai Roets, said in evidence that a picture published in the Observer had shown a heavy machine-gun emplacement and fuel storage tanks in the north of SWA/Namibia which would make it easy for anyone to identify the access roads to the bases. Security had had to be stepped up at the bases because of the publication of the picture, he said.

Smith asked whether the top structure of the Defence Force expected maximum publicity for its



Mr Hannes Smith, left, outside court yesterday

preparedness. Colonel Roets said it was correct that the force wanted to convey the message that it was completely in control of the situation.

Smith said he was in court because of a lack of liaison between the press and the Defence Force. The Defence Force was "totally incapable" of better relations and pressmen had to go on their knees before it to get information.

Smith put it to Colonel Roets that because he (Smith) recognized Swapo and exposed atrocities committed on both sides he was the object of the wrath and hatred of Colonel Roets and the Defence Force.

Colonel Roets said he had nothing personal against Smith.

Members of the Defence Force as well as the local population had asked how the picture of the temporary military base in Tsumeb could

have been published, he said.

Smith said no journalists knew what he was allowed to write.

Asked by Smith why a freelance journalist like Mr Al Venter was allowed to make films which strategically conveyed a hundred times more than his own pictures, Colonel Roets said the strategy of the Force was not disclosed by films cleared by itself.

Smith said other newspapers had also published a picture of a temporary military base in Tsumeb and that TV had used similar pictures in "propaganda" broadcasts. This was disputed by Colonel Roets.

Smith asked why he was never informed by the SADF as he was rated by the force as an AI reporter. Colonel Roets said the Defence Force had suspended Smith's accreditation.

Smith told the magis-

trate there was no calculated effort on his side to give information to the "enemy" by publishing certain pictures. He wanted to convey the message that it would be difficult to infiltrate the bases, he said.

Colonel Roets accepted that it was possible that Smith could have made an error of judgment.

Summarizing, Smith said that since the inception of his newspaper the Defence Force and the security police had been looking for sticks with which to beat him.

His mail was opened and his telephone monitored for years to find out whether he received orders from Mr Sam Nujomo.

He was not a security risk and he had never done anything subversive, he said.

No further witnesses were called yesterday.

Smith is to give evidence in mitigation.

Nujoma pours cold water on accord hopes

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, African Frontline Presidents and other black African leaders see no grounds for the optimism of American and South African officials that a ceasefire or a settlement in South West Africa are imminent

In tape-recorded interviews in Tripoli they told Mr Randall Robinson, who was invited to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting as the representative of Black America, that the parties to the negotiation are "very, very far apart"

Mr Robinson also explained that Mr Nujoma, who was quoted in Tripoli as saying he was ready to go to New York and sign a ceasefire agreement, had made clear that his continued opposition to linking the Cuban troop withdrawal to a SWA settlement remained an obstacle

Mr Nujoma and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda were very pessimistic, and they said the United States was misleading world public opinion when they said Phase 1 of the negotiations had been concluded and the rest of the discussions were making good progress

Swapo had not agreed to the part of Phase 1 which said the South African-appointed Administrator-General and the United Nations special representative would decide whether the elections would be by proportional representation or on a constituency basis, said Mr Robinson, executive director of the black American foreign policy organisation,

Transafrica

"Swapo has not agreed to give that authority to these officials to make a choice," Mr Robinson said "Sam Nujoma told me a single district election — the constituency system — would be unacceptable because a population census would have to be taken to draw the boundaries

"That would take two years, judging by the recent census in Botswana, and then the March date for elections is impossible So there is no agreement on Phase 1"

Western negotiators have indicated that if there is a constituency system election, they would be willing to see boundaries drawn without conducting a census

Angola's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paulo Jorge, told Mr Robinson Angola had not changed its view that "linkage" of the Cuban withdrawal to a SWA settlement was unacceptable Swapo and the Frontline States questioned the good faith of the United States in the negotiations after the US circulated a document at the United Nations laying out constitutional principles differing from those the black Africans had accepted

Black Africans questioned South Africa's good faith since South Africa was not building new defence lines at the Orange River On the contrary, a military buildup at the Cunene River was continuing, Mr Robinson said

"One is mystified When I talk with responsible high American officials about Namibia, they say the talks are all on track, and only technicalities remain to be sorted out But there is absolutely no evidence that this is the case It is almost as if Swapo is not party to the negotiations"

~~221~~ RDM
SADF 'to
~~221~~ censor ~~226~~
TV film'

RDM Mail Reporter 17/8/82

THE South African Defence Force is expected to return the film confiscated from a foreign television crew in Southern Angola — after it has been censored

The two-man, European television crew is reported to have been waved through the South West African border into Southern Angola while filming in the area last week

The two men, based in Johannesburg, had received permission to drive to the Oshakati border at their own risk

When they asked officials at the border where the passport control office was, they were met with laughter and told it was safe to drive for 70km into Angola

However, they were stopped at a South African road block in Angola and escorted to a Major B H Vermaak who said he had instructions from Brigadier "Witkop" Badenhorst to confiscate their film

According to sources close to the men, the crew have made arrangements to see the film at the same time as the SADF and to witness any cuts that may be made to it. The film would then be returned to them

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday refused to confirm the incident

It may have been a different tale in Namibia today

If Smuts had taken Churchill's

advice

By Ron Graham

Mr David Friedmann, former editor of the South African Press Association, tells the story in his memoirs, "South Africa's Critical Years — Behind the Scenes"

The failure of the late South African Prime Minister, Field-Marshal J C Smuts, to take the advice of Winston Churchill to annex South West Africa resulted in a "progressively painful onslaught on South Africa from all the other states of the world community for nearly four decades"

Mr David Friedmann as he is today. His long and distinguished career in journalism came to an end when he retired nearly 10 years ago



Mr Friedmann writes that during a private talk with the South African Prime Minister in London in 1943, Smuts somewhat casually mentioned that Churchill had pressed him to annex South West Africa and make it fully part of South Africa before the end of the war

"There were two occasions when the subject cropped up. The first was during Smuts's visit to London in October that year and the second in May, 1944, a few weeks before the invasion of Normandy

Returning from one of his daily 1943 War Cabinet meetings at No 10 Downing Street, Smuts mentioned, not for publication, that Churchill had urged him as a matter of urgency to annex South West Africa and to do so at the next session of the Union Parliament

"The British leader, according to Smuts, said South Africa would have the support of the British Cabinet in taking over South West Africa. That could be done by a South African Act of Parliament. The time to do so was then appropriate as the tide of war was turning against Hitler's Germany and Churchill felt Smuts would also

through the House of Assembly of the new South African Republic in 1966 in answer to Prime Minister, but Smuts said he preferred to leave the matter until total victory was achieved

Many years later Mr Friedmann was to learn that South Africa had lost an earlier chance to annex South West Africa

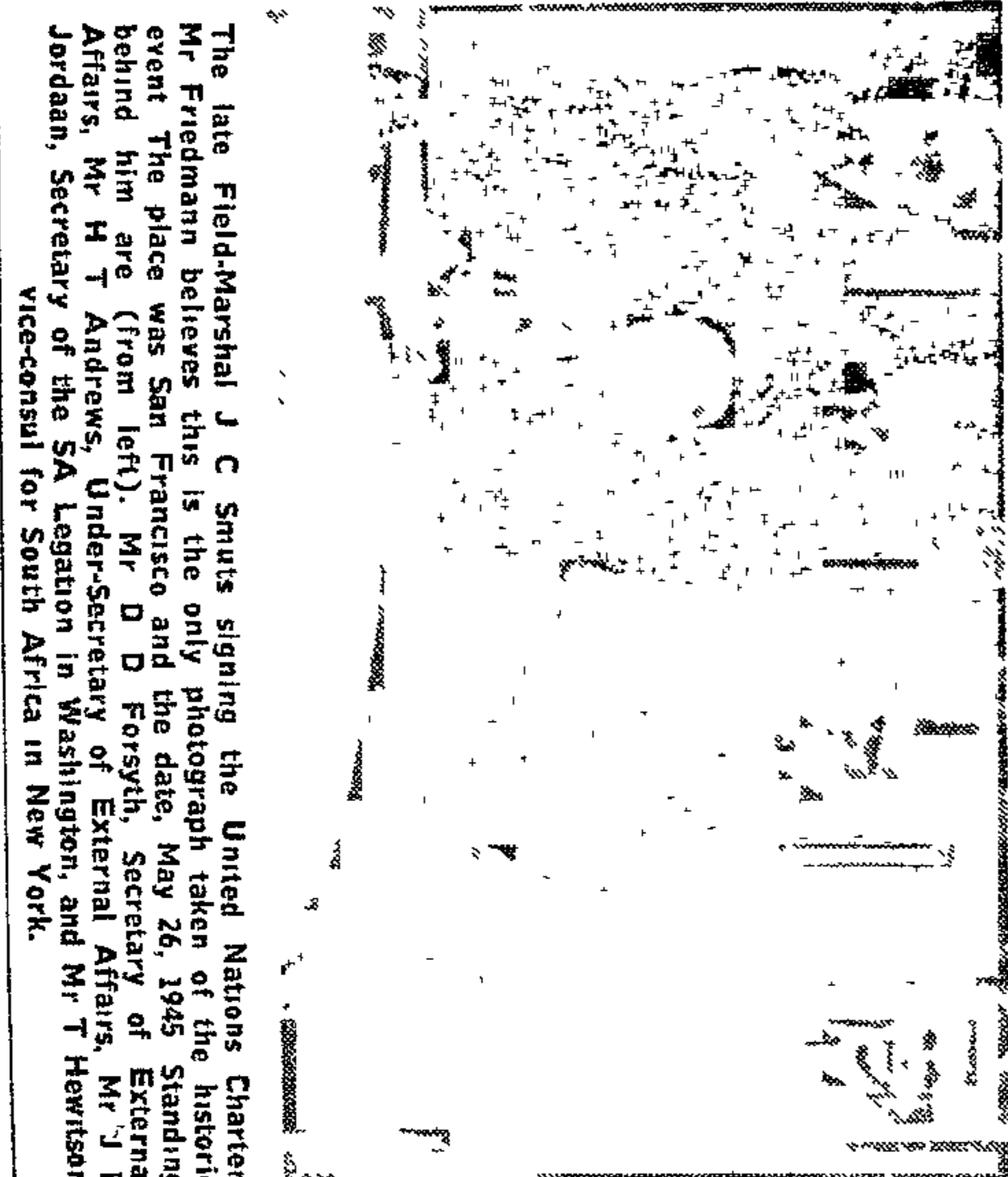
Some time after South Africa had conquered the German-held territory in 1915, the British War Cabinet drew up a secret agreement. One of the signatories was Smuts, Prime Minister, Mr Lloyd George in March, 1917, was that Britain would support the handing over of South West Africa to the Union of South Africa

"I stumbled across references to the secret agreement and its principal contents while preparing advance news reports on the Africa

"I reported on the secret agreement in a despatch from the World Court and also on the fact that it was signed before the United States entered

"Asking me not to mention anything in my despatches about Churchill's pressing suggestion and his own reaction to it, Smuts said he did not wish to disturb feelings in South West Africa and he also feared there might be opposition in the Union, especially among those strong elements still against South Africa's participation in the war

"I raised the matter with Smuts when he was in London again in the weeks immediately preceding the invasion



The late Field-Marshal J C Smuts signing the United Nations Charter. The place was San Francisco and the date, May 26, 1945. Standing behind him are (from left), Mr D D Forsyth, Secretary of External Affairs, Mr H T Andrews, Under-Secretary of External Affairs, Mr J R Jordaan, Secretary of the SA Legation in Washington, and Mr T Hewitson, vice-consul for South Africa in New York.

the 1914-18 War I also reported that at the victorious end for the Allies, President Woodrow Wilson opposed the annexation of South West Africa

In 1918, Mr G L Beer, adviser to President Wilson, maintained that the man date system should not be applied to South West Africa and recommended that this region be incorporated in the Union

Wilson went against the recommendation of his adviser and ruled out all annexations at the Peace Conference in Versailles

"This resulted in a conflict that threatened to break up the conference. Eventually General Louis Bohna and Smuts approved a document which set aside the annexation of South West Africa, but allowed South Africa to administer the territory as an integral part of the Union under the terms of a mandate

"Wilson subsequently told Smuts that if South West Africa as well as she had managed her own country, then she should be married to South West Africa. It was up to the Union of South Africa to make it so attractive that South West Africa would come into the Union of its own free will"

In a lengthy and detailed report on affairs at the United Nations

asking for incorporation by South Africa. In addition, 87 percent of the population voted in favour of Britain backed South Africa's case at the United Nations for annexation, but the United States was instrumental in blocking approval, thus reneging on earlier promises to support annexation

"It was not the United Nations, or any member other than South Africa, that placed the item of South West Africa on the agenda of the General Assembly," writes Mr Friedmann. "It was General Smuts and by doing so he was mainly instrumental in

Mr David Friedmann the former editor of the South African Press Association, has donated his recently completed memoirs to the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of the Orange Free State for the benefit of political science and history students. Much of the information in the memoirs has never been published before

In this abridged extract from his memoirs, he relates how South Africa lost the chance to annex South West Africa (now Namibia) before the formation of the United Nations Organisation — where the South African occupation of the territory became a perennial matter for attack by other nations. The coming of independence to Namibia is now only a matter of time as negotiations proceed.

The opening scene of this extract is in wartime Britain when Mr Friedmann combined his duties as Sapa's London editor with those of war correspondent

not only placing the item on the agenda but paving the way for it to remain alive on the annual agenda of the General Assembly for more than 30 years

"Had South Africa annexed South West Africa as soon as the last shots were fired in the 1914-18 war, or during World War 2,

how markedly different the situation would have been from the serious position in which the Republic found itself as the Western and communist powers, as well as the rest of the United Nations, ganged up solidly in later years against the Pretoria Government"

(22) Star 17/9/72

Swapo mortar fire kills 7 civilians

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Seven civilians were killed and two critically injured in a Swapo mortar attack on a 'cuca' shop in north-western Ovambo, a spokesman for the Ovambo Administration confirmed today.

A group of about 21 armed Swapo members bombarded the trading store near Tsandi, about 130 km from Oshakati and 50 km south of the Angolan border, at about midnight on Sunday.

Two of the victims were children and two were women. A sub-headman is also believed to have died in the incident.

The identities of the victims have not been released.

The 'cuca' shop belonged to a special constable of the South West Africa Police Force. It was apparently a regular meeting place for police in that area of Ovambo.

The attackers appear to have scattered when their fire was returned from a police base nearby.

Cape Times 18/8/82 (221)

Windhoek Observer editor fined

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Hannes Smith, 50, was yesterday fined R2 250 (or 565 days)

The court conditionally suspended R1 100 (or 290 days) for five years

Smith was convicted on 11 charges under several acts

● On three charges of possessing indecent material, treated as one for the purpose of sentence, he was fined R500 (or 100 days), of which R300 (or 60 days) was suspended

● On a charge of pos-

sessing banned publications, he was fined R100 (or 25 days)

● On two charges of inciting the public to commit offences, he was fined R400 (or 100 days), of which R200 (or 50 days) was suspended

● On a charge under the Police Act, he was fined R300 (or 60 days)

● On a charge under the Defence Act, he was fined R500 (or 100 days), of which R300 (or 60 days) was suspended

● On each of three

charges of contempt of court, he was fined R150 (or 60 days) of which R100 (or 40 days) was suspended

Passing sentence, the magistrate, Mr W H Visser, said the court had taken due cognisance of Smith's personal circumstances in determining a sentence that would fit the seriousness of the offences

"You should, however, realize that you cannot expect any mercy from the court if you are con-

victed again of similar offences," he said

The court, Mr Visser said, considered the effect the court case would have on Smith's career in journalism and his mental attitude at the time of the offences

Smith had submitted in mitigation that he was embittered and dissatisfied with liaison between the authorities and the media

Mr Visser said the public should not assume the sentence was the crite-

rion for punishment to be imposed by courts for the category of offences committed by Smith

"Every case will be treated on its merits," he said

After sentence was passed, Smith indicated that he would not be able to pay the fine immediately

After consulting Smith, the magistrate ordered that the money be paid not later than 3pm on August 27 and Smith was released — Sapa

Time-bomb defused in Windhoek store

ARGUS 12/8/82 (21)

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Security force explosives experts defused a time-bomb in a Windhoek department store — 13 minutes before it would have exploded among midday shoppers today.

A shop assistant noticed the 400 g block of TNT in a fitting room in Jet Stores in Windhoek's Kaiser Street at about 11.40.

Members of the SWA police task force and the Territory Force cordoned off a 200 m section of the street and evacuated people from nearby shops, while an anti-bomb squad went to work.

"INACCURATE"

A police spokesman said that while the bomb was set to explode at noon, the Russian-made MUV detonator used was "highly inaccurate" and could have sprung before or after the time.

No one had been arrested in connection with the incident, at the time of going to Press.

A shop assistant said about 50 people were in the store when the bomb was discovered.

A police spokesman said the explosion would have been strong enough to injure people across the street from the store, about 20 metres away. It would also have caused considerable damage to the building.

SCARES

It is still not known which group is responsible for placing the explosive.

Although there have been several bomb scares in Windhoek in the last few years, none have been reported found since the explosions in Windhoek and Swakopmund in 1978, and the hand-

grenade attack on the Windhoek Masonic Lodge. Earlier this year a bomb exploded near the Oshakati post office in Ovambo, but no one was injured. Saboteurs recently blew up a section of rail line on the outskirts of Windhoek, and a train was derailed as a result.

African soldiers have fired on Botswana troops from a helicopter-gunship, kidnapped a Limpopo fisherman, and poached game in recent months, the chief of the Botswana Defence Force said.

In an exclusive interview, Major-General Mompoti Merafhe gave details of alleged South African Defence Force incursions in Botswana.

He said members of the SADF were taking part in the "mass slaughter of game" in the Chobe River area and he was "not impressed" by SADF denials.

"UNCONVINCING"

"The SADF stories are quite unconvincing," he said. "They have got a standard reply 'The matter has been investigated and South Africans were not involved'."

"We are not so naive" he said, dismissing SADF claims that the poachers were local civilians.

"Where do Caprivi people get automatic rifles from? How can they fly around in helicopters?"

"I can never imagine a situation where the South Africans are just allowing so many armed Caprivi people to roam around without doing anything about it."

BLAME

He did say not all the poaching or border violations could be blamed on SADF members.

There was "wholesale poaching" in the Chobe area that was mainly perpetrated by "people who come across from Caprivi."

A BDF survey in which he took a personal interest found poachers bagged at least 23 elephants and a number of buffaloes in December-January 1982.

"There is proof that members of the SADF have been involved in this poaching," he said. "The helicopters being used are military helicopters owned by the South African army."

GUNSHIP

Reading from a special BDF file, he cited the following alleged instances:

● March/April A helicopter gunship shot at Botswana soldiers in a game camp. "There is no way an ordinary Caprivi can acquire a helicopter and fly across and

shoot at soldiers in Botswana I went to the place three weeks afterwards and examined the hut that was shot at. There were no less than five bullet marks in it."

● April 13 One man and two women were fishing near Pont Drift in the Tuli block. Some SADF men crossed the Limpopo, seized the man and took him back to South Africa. "They interrogated him and allowed him to return weeks later."

● April 24 At 2 am a group of South African soldiers crossed the Chobe to enter Botswana at Simwanza, near Ngoma, and fired on a BDF patrol. They withdrew after the fire was returned. There were no casualties. "This must have been a deliberate probe. If you come across at night you cannot say you did it subconsciously."

● July 25 SADF helicopter seen chasing elephants on the Caprivi side of the border. "I mention this because it is similar to a lot of border incidents."

● July 31 Four armed men wearing brown uniforms crossed border and shot buffalo. They were surprised by a BDF patrol and ran back into Caprivi. "We opened fire but we don't know if anyone was hit."

EVIDENCE

Asked for hard evidence of SADF incursions, he said the BDF had captured two automatic rifles "when two chaps ran away dropping their weapons" but as for pictures, "I'm afraid we

The probes, such as the one of April 25, form a "fairly negligible" portion of the incursions and he has "no idea" why they are made. Botswana has had only isolated incursions on its other borders with South Africa and Namibia, such as the Tuli block incident on April 13.

"Our policies are well known and we are a mature country and entitled to co-operate with anybody."

'SADF' in mass slaughter of game? claim

"The stench was unbelievable, there were clouds of vultures and maribou storks flying around" — Anthony Trull, who took the photographs.

don't go around carrying cameras." He is not sure why the SADF men enter Botswana. "It could be undisciplined soldiers running amok."

"Quite frankly I find it difficult to believe that South Africa would sanction this kind of activity. But if I may contradict myself, I find it extremely difficult to believe that South African soldiers can jump on helicopters and go off on a hunting spree (without their officers' knowing)."

DENIES

He says it is "possible" that the SADF denies these incidents because it does not wish to admit to the indiscipline of its troops.

Turning to Botswana's military position vis-à-vis South Africa, Major-General Merafhe attacked the suggestion that his country was a corridor for African National Congress guerrillas or would become so after Namibian independence.

CORRIDOR

Botswana had consistently refused to allow its territory to be used as a launch-pad for attacks on South Africa. "Knowing the Botswana Government, I doubt whether this policy will ever change, regardless of Namibian independence."

POACHING IN THE CAPRIVI

Stench of death hangs over quiet waters

REC'D 18/8/82
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The stench of death hung over the quiet waters of the Chobe River.

On the bank lay about 50 rotting buffalo carcasses. More bloated bodies floated in the river.

The warden of the Chobe game reserve, Fane Ben, pointed to vultures idling in the trees and shook his head.

"Even they are too full", he said, "they cannot eat any more".

He thinks the mass drowning was caused by poachers firing at the buffaloes in the Caprivi Strip. The Botswana who cut up the carcasses for meat told him they found bullets.

ARMED MEN

As Mr Ben and his biologist-colleague, Dr Derek Melton, have reconstructed the event, armed men fired at the herd during the afternoon or night of Saturday July 3.

The buffaloes stampeded towards Botswana and plunged over a short ridge into the river, which forms the border. The water was choked with Salvinia or Kariba weed. About 250 buffaloes got so entangled they drowned.

The next morning a tourist spotted the multitude of floating carcasses and reported it to a game ranger.

248 BODIES

Chobe National Park called in every vehicle in Kasane — about 50 km to the east — but even with a crane it took the best part of a week to hoist 248 bodies out of the water.

Mr Ben and Dr Melton are sure the shooting took place on the Caprivi

flattened the grass on the far bank and they found tracks on the Botswana bank where some buffaloes dragged themselves out.

They dismiss as fanciful the suggestion by the

Following persistent allegations of South African soldiers making incursions into Botswana, the Argus Africa News Service sent two reporters to investigate. BREN-DAN SEERY went to Botswana's border with the Caprivi Strip for an on-the-spot look, and JASPER MORTIMER flew to Gaborone to interview the head of the Botswana Defence Force.

SADF and SWA/Namibia Conservation Department that the buffaloes stampeded from thirst.

Poaching for the pot occurs in Chobe Park, and presumably in Caprivi also, but Mr Ben and Dr Melton believe that over and above this there is a large-scale poaching racket afoot.

The main targets are elephants whose tusks can fetch about R2 000 on the ivory market.

"At that kind of price", said Dr Melton, "the Chobe River area is a poacher's paradise".

INVESTIGATION

In Gaborone, a senior wildlife official said his department was investigating poaching in Chobe.

Mr Ben and Dr Melton suspect the racket originates in Caprivi. They

think is behind it and have no idea how the ivory reaches the market.

But they have documented several incidents which suggest military involvement in poaching on either a casual or organised basis.

The most recent of these cases are:

CHAIN SAW

● An elephant was shot with automatic weapons and found to have had its tusk-laden jawbone cut off with a chain saw. What seemed to be the marks of helicopter tyres were seen nearby.

● A rhino killed for its extremely valuable horn was found to contain a 7.62 mm NATO bullet — the type used in R1 and FN rifles.

● Men in uniforms were spotted in Botswana, presumably hunting. They fled back to Caprivi.

● Three men in civilian clothes were seen firing from the hip with automatic firearms at a herd of buck, apparently for sport.

● Animals running into Botswana had wounds on top of their backs suggesting they were shot either from a high point or from the air.

"JOY RIDES"

When asked to comment, a SADF spokesman said as far as he knew there had been no cases of soldiers poaching lately. He "emphatically denied" helicopters were used for hunting elephants.

"We haven't got enough helicopters to allow soldiers to go for joy rides", he said.

The Acting Director of Nature Conservation in SWA/Namibia, Mr Polla Swart, accepted that with such a large number of soldiers on the border poaching was inevitable, but said he had no evidence of soldiers poaching in East Caprivi.

Civilian poachers had killed six elephants in Caprivi last year and were prosecuted, he said.



CHOBÉ PARK game warden Fane Ben examines one of the 248 buffalo carcasses his men hoisted from the river after last month's mass drowning.

Will fighting stop in Namibia on September 15, new target date for the implementation of the United Nations independence programme?

This depends almost entirely on whether or not South Africa can be convinced that Cuban troops in Angola will withdraw at about the same rate that South Africa reduces its troop levels in Namibia

After more than a year of intense international negotiation, agreement has been reached on almost all major issues and most minor ones involved in Namibia's transition to independence

Apart from the Cuban troops, the only major issue formally outstanding is how the constituent assembly will be elected

Swapo rejected the Western Contact Group's proposal (accepted by South Africa) that half the members be elected on a constituency basis and half on a proportional basis

Because they did not want further delay all negotiators agreed to bypass this issue — to be resolved at an "appropriate time"

This decision marked the beginning of rapid progress on resolving the many potentially difficult issues involved in phase two — the transition, run-up to the elections and deployment of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Swapo has said it will accept a constituency or a proportional basis — but not both.

I understand there is now general agreement that South Africa will accept one or the other, with the decision to be taken by Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough, at the "appropriate time"

As in this case,

Cuban exit key to Namibian accord

John D'Oliveira of The Star's Washington Bureau sums up the prospects for an end to the fighting on September 15.

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Skw 18/8/82

South Africa has leant over backwards to help resolve the many major and minor issues involved in the deployment of Untag

Negotiation now centres on CBI — cease-fire before implementation — which in turn depends on the future of the estimated 18 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola

CBI involves the withdrawal of Swapo and the Cubans to the north of specific lines in Angola and the matched withdrawal of all South African troops to the south of the Namibian/Angolan border.

South Africa is believed to have accepted CBI in principle — but is waiting for assurances on the withdrawal of the Cubans. Thus far the Angolans have provided no firm commitment. However, the Angolans have shown a "tremendous interest" in the issue and an American negotiating team is now in Luanda

It is headed by Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa and right-hand man to Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

If the CBI can be negotiated, the Western Contact Group will go to the United Nations and announce



Frank Wisner . . . talks in Luanda.

agreement on the implementation of the Namibian independence plan.

The parties now hope this will be by September 15, but all depends on the plans Angola has for the Cubans

South Africa has impressed the Americans with its flexibility, but this does not apparently extend to withdrawal ahead of the Cuban withdrawal — or to agreement on CBI ahead of adequate assurances (via America) about the Cubans

President Reagan has said that the withdrawal of the Cubans is "essential" to the resolution of the Namibian

conflict and a senior State Department official told me recently. No Cuban troop withdrawal, no Namibian settlement

But for many observers of the southern African scene, the issue is somewhat unreal

Most agree that the Cuban troops are in Angola to protect the Government from its enemies, principally Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement, rather than from the South Africans (as Angola claims)

And most agree that a Namibian settlement would not be influenced to any significant degree by Cubans in Angola.

But, it is a primary objective of American foreign policy to get the Cuban troops out of Angola, thus visibly removing a Russian piece from the international chessboard

Whatever Africanists in the State Department might think of the wisdom of a Namibian settlement for its own sake, politicians at higher levels see the issue in terms of United States global confrontation with the Soviets

The South African Government, on the other hand, has said that the Cuban troops are a threat to an in-

dependent Namibia and to the security of South Africa itself

The withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola is the best compensation the Government can offer its electorate for a Namibian settlement

Almost everything required for a settlement is in place. What is not will fall into place as soon as Luanda convinces the United States and South Africa that the Cuban troops will leave Angola

But this implies a degree of reconciliation between Luanda and Dr Savimbi — and that might just be one of the more difficult of the Namibian issues

Windhoek store bomb defused in nick of time

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A powerful bomb was defused in a department store in central Windhoek yesterday — 13 minutes before it would have exploded.

An explosives expert said the 400 g TNT bomb could have killed shoppers near the fitting cubicle where it was found and would have caused damage to shops even across the road.

Bomb disposal officers found after dismantling the bomb that it had a Russian-made detonator.

A shop assistant at Jet Stores in Kaiser Street spotted the bomb when she stooped to pick a burning cigarette off the changeroom floor.

She raised the alarm and within minutes members of the SWA Police Task Force had cordoned off the area.

Other shops in the business district were then warned of the possibility of a second

bomb having been planted.

Explosives experts said the detonator was an MUV-2. The time mechanism worked on a lead-cutting principle.

One officer explained "A spring under tension is connected to a length of piano wire, which cuts through a lead bar to release the firing pin," he said.

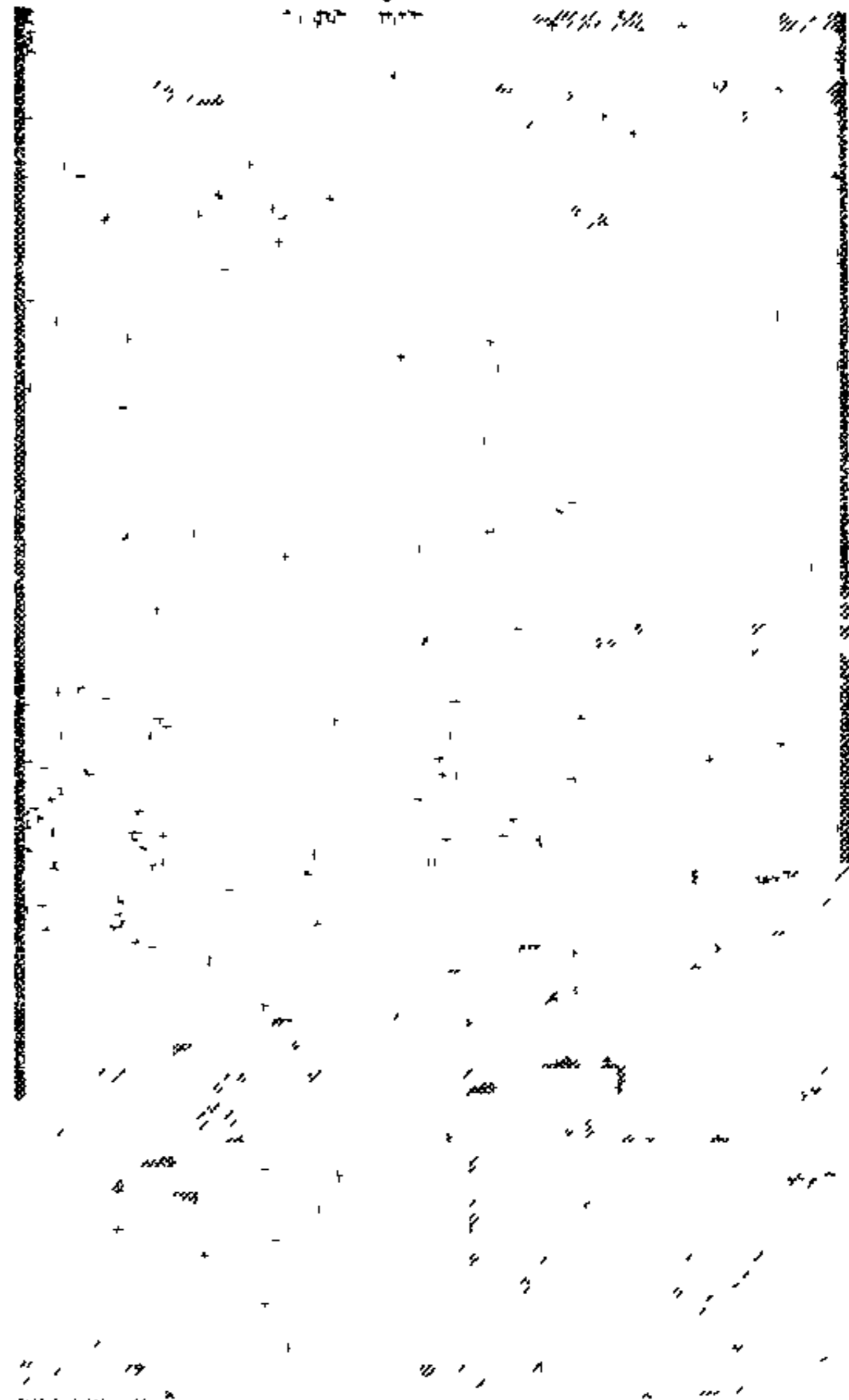
The MUV2 can be set to detonate at any time between eight and 40 minutes.

The bomb was found at 1135 am, and had apparently been set to explode at noon.

Towns in Namibia have become security conscious after six blasts in the past four years.

Three bombs exploded in Windhoek at the end of 1978, and one at a Swakopmund bakery injured many shoppers.

Many department stores now have security staff at entrances and exits to frisk men customers, search women's handbags, and check parcels.



Curious shoppers peer at the bomb found in a Windhoek department store yesterday. It had just been neutralised by explosives experts.

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SWA editor fined a total of R1 150

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, 50, was yesterday sentenced to an effective 275 days in jail or a fine of R1 150 in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court

Mr W H Visser conditionally suspended R1 100 (or 290 days) for five years

Smith was convicted and sentenced on 11 charges under five Acts

- Three charges — treated as one for the purpose of sentence — of possessing indecent material in terms of the Indecent or Obscene Photographic Matter Act Smith was fined R500 or 100 days (R300 or 60 days was suspended),
- Two charges under the same Act of inciting the public to commit offences Smith was fined R400 or 100 days (R200 or 50 days was suspended)
- In terms of the Publications Act, possessing two banned Playboy magazines — R100 or 25 days,
- An unspecified charge under the Police Act R300 or 60 days,
- An unspecified charge under the Defence Act, R500 or 100 days (R300 or 60 days was suspended), and,
- On each of three charges of contempt of court, R150 or 60 days (R100 or 40 days was suspended)

The court was packed with mainly-black supporters of the Windhoek Observer

Mr Visser said the 11 offences had been committed over a period of four months and, although he had to take into account the personal bitterness and discontent of which Mr Smith had testified, he had had enough time during the four months for reflection

He could have sentenced Smith to jail without the option of a fine, but the circumstances in which the offences were committed, the degree of seriousness of the offences, and the consequences of being found guilty had to be taken into account, he said

The court, Mr Visser said, considered the effect the court case would have on Smith's career in journalism and his mental attitude at the time of the offences

Smith had submitted in mitigation that he was embittered and dissatisfied with liaison between the authorities and the media

However, the court was of the opinion that suspended sentences would serve a purpose and would have a beneficial effect

He cautioned Smith that he could expect no mercy from the court in future. The sentences should not be seen by the public as "typical for offences of this nature"

After sentence was passed, Smith indicated he would not be able to pay the effective R1 150 fine immediately

After consulting Smith, the magistrate ordered that the money be paid not later than 3pm on August 27 and Smith was released

Sweeping maize changes urged

By PAT SIDLEY
Consumer Mail

SWEEPING changes in the maize industry, removing restrictions on the production and marketing of the country's staple food, have been urged by a study commissioned by the influential Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom)

The report, released in Johannesburg today, adds new impetus to growing demands for a freer market in South African agriculture

The report, by SA Farm Consultants, suggests the following action over maize

- The Maize Board should not be the only seller,
- Maize, maize products, fertiliser and farm chemicals should be imported freely when necessary,
- An independent body with equal representation of producers and consumers should

be established to set the floor price of maize,

● The Minister of Finance should investigate bread and maize subsidies with a view to a more equitable distribution of the subsidies

Although Assocom commissioned the study, it says it does not necessarily agree with all its findings

Nampo — the maize producers organisation — recently called for a free market to operate in maize but differed slightly in its approach

This report criticises Nampo's proposal for a quota system to operate on farms, saying it would be unwieldy to implement, but endorses deals such as the barter of South African maize for overseas urea

● 'Free the Mealie' call grows louder — See Page 9

We killed ^{ROM} Minister, ¹⁶⁷ says Lesotho rebel 'army'

Southern Africa Editor

THE Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) yesterday claimed responsibility for the assassination 10 days ago of the Lesotho Minister of Works, Mr J K Rampeta

In a telephone call to the Rand Daily Mail, an LLA spokesman acknowledged a Lesotho police deduction that one of the assassins was accidentally shot by his fellows

The dead assassin was identified as Mr Ntsopata Rapapa, of the same village as Mr Rampeta

The LLA spokesman told of "another successful attack" carried out the day before Mr Rampeta's assassination the mining in Butha Buthe of a Land-Rover carrying members of the Lesotho Para-Military Force

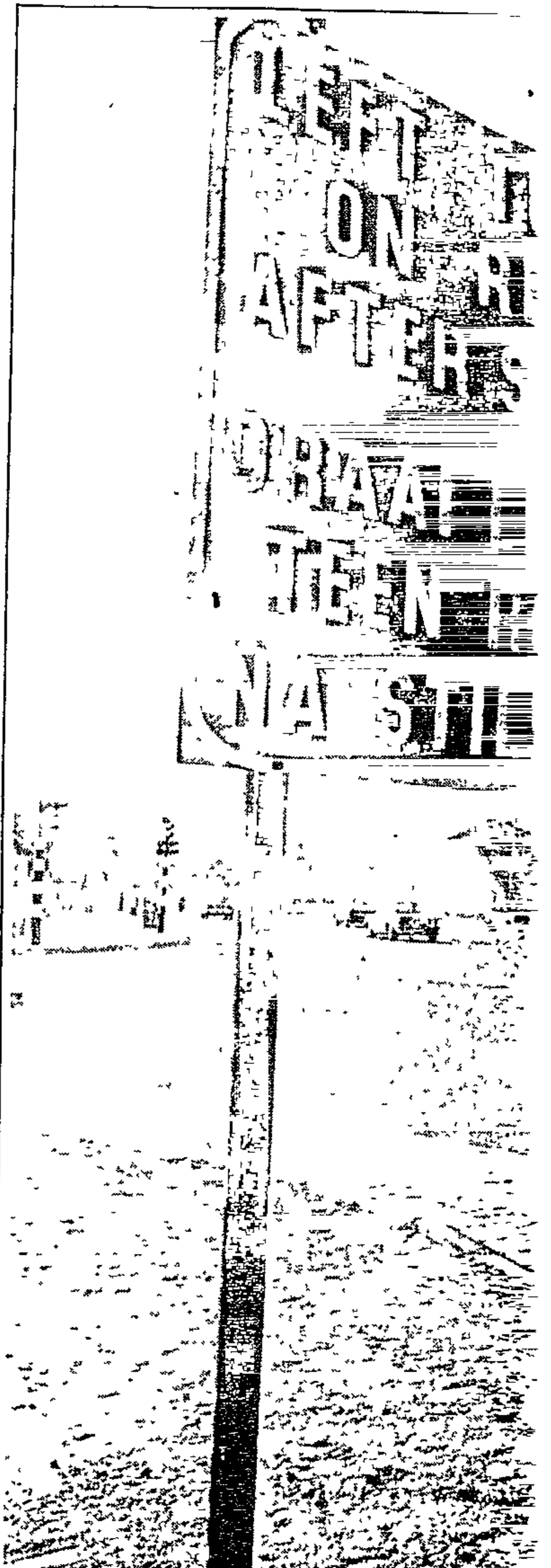
In another development, Lesotho authorities yesterday displayed weapons of purported South African origin at police headquarters in Maseru

The weapons were said to have been confiscated from a Mosotho miner after his return from South Africa and to have been found in an aban-

UN looking after 10 000 SA refugees

By Richard Walker
NEW YORK — More than

Reporting to a UN panel, Mr George Gordon-Lennox



The mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Danie van Zyl, which allow motorists to turn left against a red t

Trade-unionists hit out at Hendrickse

Labour Correspondent

ment is believed to be hoping

Will the fighting stop next month?

ARGUS

18/8/82

221

WILL the fighting stop in SWA/Namibia on September 15, the new target date for the implementation of the United Nations programme for the independence of this troubled territory?

This depends almost entirely on one issue. Whether or not South Africa can be convinced that Cuban troops in Angola will withdraw at about the same rate that South Africa reduces its troop levels in Namibia.

After more than a year of intensive international negotiation, agreement has been reached on almost all the major issues and most of the minor ones involved in the Namibian transition to independence.

Apart from the question of the Cuban troops the only major issue formally outstanding is how members of the Namibian constituent assembly will be elected.

Swapo rejected the Western contact group proposal (accepted by South Africa) that half be elected on a constituency basis and that half be elected on a proportional basis.

Because they did not want the march to independence further delayed, the Western con-

tact group, South Africa, the front-line states and Swapo agreed to bypass this issue on the understanding that it would be resolved at an 'appropriate time'.

This decision marked the beginning of rapid progress on resolving the many potentially difficult issues involved in phase two of the operation — the transition the run-up to the elections, the deployment of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Swapo has said that it will accept either a constituency basis or a proportional basis — but not both.

I understand there is now general agreement that South Africa will accept one or the other, with the decision to be taken by the Namibian Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough, at the 'appropriate time'.

As in this case, South Africa has leaned over backwards to help resolve the many major

Peace in SWA depends almost entirely on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.
JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of The Argus Washington Bureau reports.

and minor issues involved in the deployment of Untag in Namibia, including its make-up and its functions.

Negotiation now centres on what is referred to here as CBI — Cease-fire Before Implementation — which in turn depends on the future of the estimated 18 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

CBI involves the withdrawal of Swapo and the Cubans to the north of specific lines in Angola and the withdrawal of all South Africa troops to the south of the Namibian/Angolan border.

South Africa is believed to have accepted CBI in principle — but is waiting for assurances on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

Thus far the Angolans have provided no firm commitment that reductions in South African troop levels will be matched by reductions in Cuban troops levels.

However, the Angolans have shown a "tremen-

dous interest' in the issue and an American negotiating team is in Luanda right now.

The team is headed by Mr Frank Wisner, deputy assistant Secretary of State for Africa and right-hand man to Dr Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

Clearly the Americans would not be in Luanda if there was nothing constructive to talk about.

If CBI can be negotiated — and there is considerable confidence here that it can — the Western contact group will go to the United Nations and announce agreement on the implementation of the Namibian independence plan.

The various parties hope this can be done by September 15.

But it all depends on the plans Angola has for the Cubans.

Once again, South Africa has impressed the Americans with its willingness to act as a catalyst in this issue and to approach it with some flexibility.

However, this does not apparently extend to withdrawal ahead of the Cuban withdrawal — or to agreement on CBI ahead of receiving adequate assurances (via America) on the phased withdrawal of the Cubans.

President Regan has said already that the withdrawal of the Cubans is "essential" to the reso-

lution of the Namibian conflict and a senior State Department official told me bluntly recently: No Cuban troop withdrawal, no Namibian settlement.

But, for many observers of the Southern African scene, the issue is somewhat unreal.

After all, most agree that the Cuban troops are in Angola to protect the Government from its domestic enemies (principally Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement) rather than from the South Africans (as Angola claims).

And most agree that a Namibian settlement would not be influenced to any significant degree by Cubans in Angola.

However it is a primary objective of American foreign policy to get the Cuban troops out of Angola, thus visibly removing a Russian piece from the international chessboard.

Whatever the Africanists in the State Department might think of the wisdom of a Namibian settlement for its own sake, the politicians at higher levels in the Administration see the issue in terms of the United States's global confrontation with the Soviets.

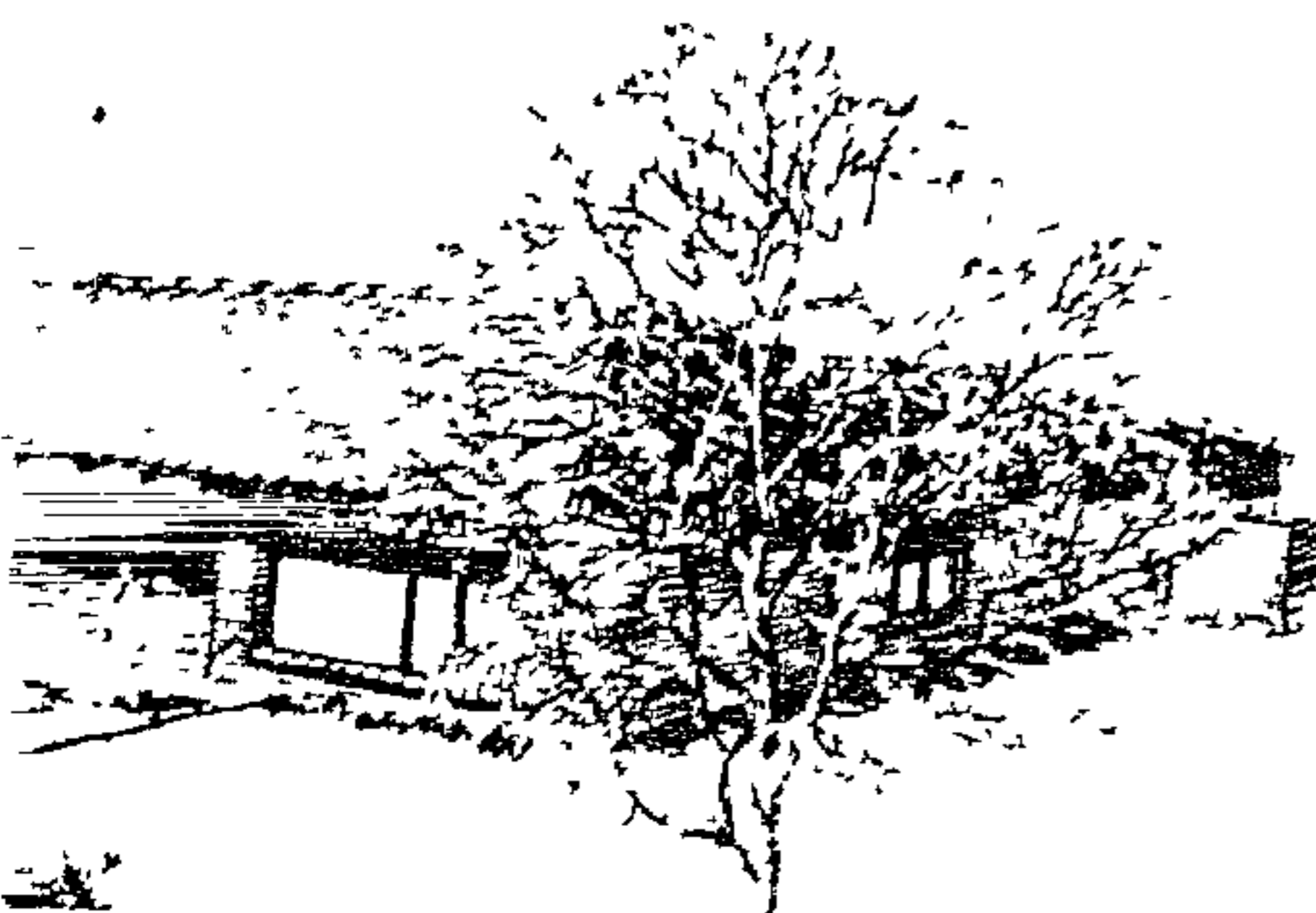
The South African Government, on the other hand, has said that the Cuban troops are a threat to an independent Namibia and a threat to the security of South Africa itself.

So, almost everything required for a settlement is in place. What is not in place will fall into place as soon as Luanda convinces the United States and South Africa that the Cuban troops will leave Angola.

(221) ROM 19/8/82

SA soldier dies in border clash

A SOUTH African soldier, Rifleman Wilham Edwin Van Heerden, 19, was killed in a border skirmish on Monday, Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria. He was the son of Mr and Mrs W M Van Heerden of 14 Taylor Street, Merivale, Maritzburg — Sapa



geared for the family man who has a need for entertaining
Homes Exhibition

with sun and space

ture fireplace is ideal for entertaining Both lead on to the sun terrace

The kitchen is separated from the family room by a breakfast nook The two rooms can interlead but for intimacy the family room can be shut off by large doors

A split level bedroom area leads off the entrance hall The main bedroom is large, and light from its bay window gives the impression of airiness

A walk-through dressing room has extensive built-in cupboards — one of which is recessed in the outside wall

for extra space The emphasis on outdoor living is illustrated in the large sun terrace which is partially covered for both sun and shade

An overall impact of intimacy and warmth has been created just right for the special family

At this year's show a special feature has been provided for the visitor — a creche and play park for children up to 12 years old

This will allow parents to enjoy a leisurely tour through the show while their children are supervised and occupied with a variety of games

'Army is needed in SWA'

Pretoria Bureau
THE presence of the South African Defence Force in South West Africa is justified, according to the latest *Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk* newsletter
A hard hitting editorial compiled after editors of church publications visited the area, claims the alternative to the SADF presence is to "surrender South West Africa to a Godless band of murderous terrorists"
Earlier this year, after visiting the operational area, a Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference delegation said most blacks in Namibia viewed the SADF as an army of occupation
The delegation also found widespread support for Swapo and heard several allegations of atrocities by SADF members
A Defence Force spokesman dismissed the atrocity claims as Marxist propaganda but the Defence Force later announced an investigation into alleged atrocities
The editor of the Roman Catholic publication *The Southern Cross*, Father Donald de Beer, said he had been impressed with community services rendered in the operational area by the SADF

Odinga flees in wake of coup bid

NAIROBI — Kenya's leading opposition politician and former Vice-President, Mr Odinga Odinga, has fled to Uganda fearing arrest in connection with the Air Force led coup bid earlier this month against the government family sources and government officials said yesterday
Mr Odinga, 72, is the leader of the minority Luo tribe and an outspoken critic of the regime of president Daniel Arap Moi He had been under police surveillance since the failed coup on August 1 His son Riala was arrested last week and held for questioning in connection with failed plot
Mr Odinga, who served as the country's first Vice-President under President Jomo Kenyatta, was expelled from the country's only political party, the Kenya African National Union, in May after announcing that he was starting an opposition political party along socialist lines
His passport was seized in July after a lecture tour of Britain where he termed the Moi government corrupt and called for all foreign military bases in Kenya to be closed
Sources said the ageing politician disguised himself as an old woman and slipped past his guards to a waiting boat on the shores of Lake Victoria From there he was ferried across the lake into Uganda — UPI

Jury clears racist of race hate

NEW YORK — A jury in South Bend, Indiana, has found an avowed white racist innocent of violating the civil rights of the former National Urban League director, Mr Vernon Jordan by shooting him
Joseph Paul Franklin 32, was charged in connection with a sniper shooting in which the civil rights leader was shot in the back from ambush on May 29, 1980 Mr Jordan was wounded as he stepped from a car outside a motel in Fort Wayne, Indiana
Franklin is serving four life prison sentences on charges in the sniper slayings of two black men in Salt Lake City
In his instructions to the all-white jury, US District Judge Allen Sharp had said jurors must decide not only whether Franklin shot Mr Jordan, but also whether he committed the crime in order to prevent Mr Jordan from using the facilities of the Fort Wayne Motor Inn
The jury had to decide whether Franklin shot Mr Jordan because he was black, the judge said
Franklin denied his guilt in the Jordan shooting, but testified he hated the black race and did not believe in black men and white women being together
Mr Jordan was accompanied by a white woman the night he was shot — Sapa-AP

3 years for stealing from boss

Mail Reporter
A MOTHER who gambled away R33 000 which she stole from her employer, wept in the dock yesterday when a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate convicted her of theft and jailed her for three years
Sheilagh Margaret Mary Groenewald, 45, of Pine Street, Houghton, pleaded guilty before Mr H H van der Watt
She admitted stealing

R33 000 from African Finance Corporation while she was an accountant clerk between January 1980 and January this year
A psychiatrist, Dr Solomon Wolf, said in a statement that Groenewald had three children and her husband was a school teacher
"She associated with a certain Mr Phyl John in December 1979 and later became involved in a horse racing syndicate

"She was threatened that her husband would be told if she failed to contribute funds to the syndicate
"She started taking her employer's money and hoped gambling would be a relief to her," Dr Wolf said
Groenewald, who has no previous convictions, was released on R300 bail pending an appeal
Mr J Pretorius appeared for the State and Mr J A Borman for the defence

The age of thinking robots near in US

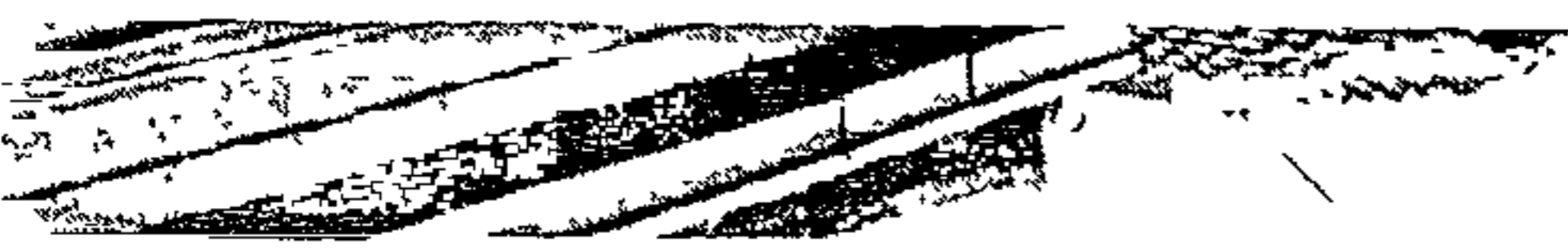
Mail Correspondent
PITTSBURGH — The age of the robot that can move by itself and think for itself is about to dawn on American business According to researchers, at least two companies plan to put such machines on the market next year
But only in looks will the early models resemble the glamorous mechanical heroes of Star Wars or Dr Who Their first humble tasks are likely to be to replace the factory security guard or help out the office messenger
Several prototypes are already in action and in Pittsburgh this week boffins from the American Association for Artificial Intelligence (AAAI) will be meeting to discuss future directions
Mr Hans Moravec of the Robotics Institute at Pittsburgh's, Carnegie-Mellon

University, has already developed one robot which can guide itself across a cluttered room by using a television camera in its "head"
He is now working on a second model which will combine the television navigation system with an array of sonar equipment and will also have a mechanical arm, enabling it to open and close doors and pick up and put down objects and papers.
A robot designed to avoid obstacles has to have priorities, he says "If it gets a hint there's a drop nearby, it gets cautious With several hints it shows fear and backs up. That's a lot like having emotions"
Mr Moravec is also working with Denning Systems Inc, a Washington company which will start testing a dollar 25 000 robot designed to fulfil the function of a security guard next year

Two women mauled by lions in Zambia

Mail Africa Bureau
LUSAKA — Two women are receiving treatment in hospital after being mauled by lions in separate incidents in the Luangwa National Park
One of the women, Miss Bodil Holm, was attacked by the animal when it tore open her tent at night She came from Denmark to visit her sister, Miss Dolthe Holm
A spokesman at the Danish Embassy said

the lion tore a hole in Miss Holm's tent, thrust its paws through, grabbed her and dragged her outside
Before game guards came to her aid, she suffered several cuts in the shoulder, face, legs and stomach Her bowels nearly came out
The hospital spokesman who confirmed the two separate mauling incidents did not name the other victim



knife attack

Mercy
Soldier
'had five
months
to go'
1981/82
221

Pietermaritzburg Bureau
NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD
serviceman William Ed-
win van Heerden, killed in
the operational area on
Monday, was due to com-
plete his two-year service
at the end of the year, his
father, Mr Bill van
Heerden, of Merrivale,
said yesterday.

His son had enjoyed
army life and had volun-
teered for a junior
reconnaissance course, Mr
van Heerden said.

He had matriculated
from Estcourt High in
1980, had been a keen
rugby player and swim-
mer, and had planned to
become a forester.

NAMIBIA (221) FM 20/8/82
Hopes die down

The Namibian picture is fuzzy, to say the least. Where only days ago the prospect of an August ceasefire was being given a high diplomatic profile, that, now, has vanished like a mirage in the Namib.

A close observer of the Namibian negotiations tells the FM that in his opinion the date was unilaterally "leaked" by Pretoria for motives which remain unclear. Too many obstacles remain — including the fact that the issue of voting procedures, originally part of Phase 1 of the Western Contact Groups settlement package remains unresolved. Indeed, it will hover in the wings as a threat to any future deliberations.

In the meantime both SA and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) continue to send out conflicting signals over settlement.

On the one hand, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and other Pretoria officials have made much of the financial burden of the war. Yet powerful anti-Swapo incursions into Angola could well lead to a deeper SA military entrenchment in Namibia. That may be financially undesirable but at this

stage, is probably politically acceptable to the white electorate at home.

The US position on the latest Angolan raid — or any such future operations — remains vague, though it has blamed continued violence for impeding a negotiated settlement.

Against this, physical preparations for the entry of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) into Namibia appear to be well advanced. This is not to say Untag will be in place soon.

Informed opinion is that the DTA is keeping its options open on the nature of the elections it will contest. It is a fragmented body and its recent call for the release of Swapo founder Herman Ja Toivo from SA imprisonment can be seen as an attempt to build up popularity and credibility among black voters at a time when that credibility is probably on the wane because of the signal failure of the DTA to achieve the revocation of AG-8, the internal ethnic constitution.

As long as AG-8 remains in force the perceived relations between Pretoria and the DTA are regarded as being far too close by the Namibian nationalist parties.

A further major problem highlighted recently, is that of the Cubans in Angola. If SA is adamant that the Cubans must go as part of a linkage with settlement, then the target date for an internationally-supervised election in March or April next year simply cannot be met.

Reports that Unita is presenting an increasing threat to Angola's stability make any quick withdrawal of the Soviet surrogates highly unlikely. In this case the war goes on indefinitely and the US may turn to more tractable foreign policy areas.

Should Namibian elections take place without UN sanction SA and the DTA's hope must be that military gains against

Swapo will be translated into political ones at the polls. That seems a risky calculation, since an escalation of the war is more likely to lead to further black-white polarisation in Namibia than the reverse.

Border killing finding

Mali Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — "Boisterous behaviour by members of the SA Defence Force and the Security Police who mistook each other for terrorists led to the death of a 12-year-old boy in Ovambo on June 26, an inquest court in Windhoek has found

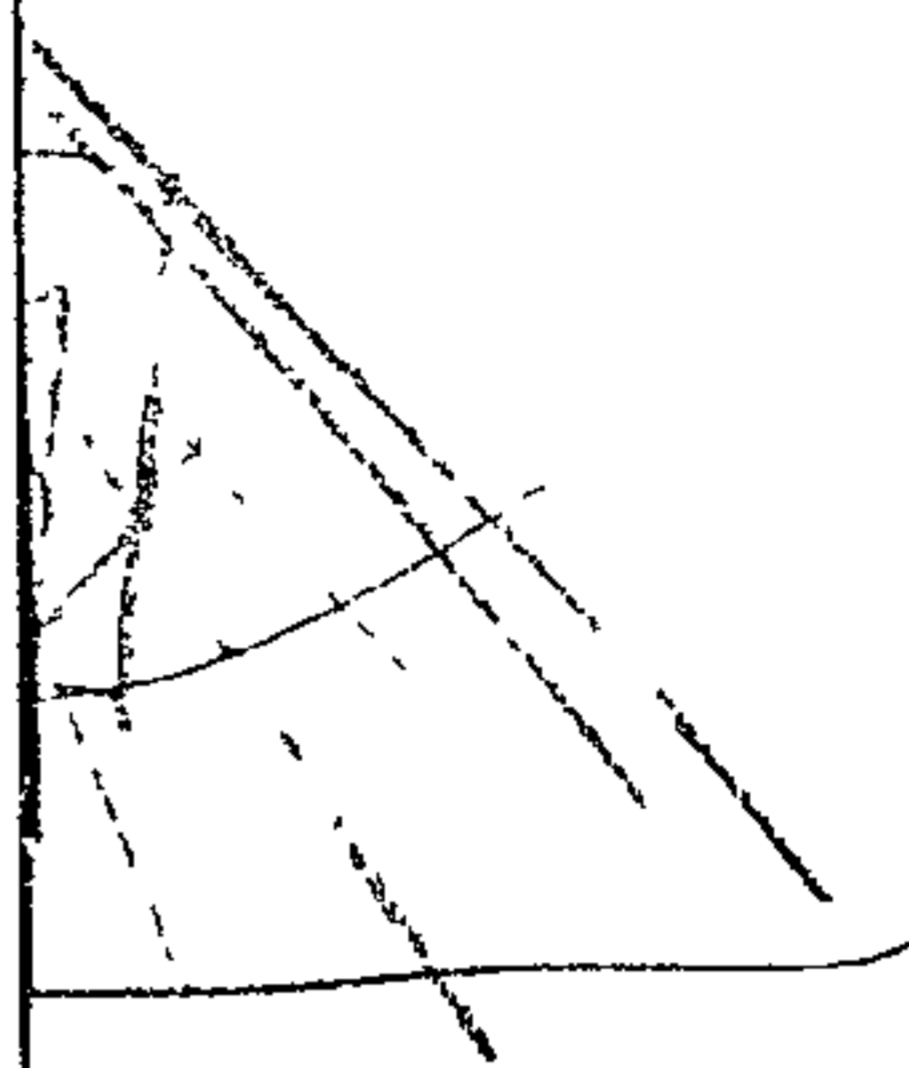
The court found that the boy Frans Festus, was caught in crossfire between the Defence Force and the Security Police in the Okashekele region in Ovambo

His brain was destroyed by a shot from either the SADF or the Security Police, according to the court

The boy's mother, whose name was given as Matilde Nghidini, said in a statement that on the morning of June 26 she was about 150m from her kraal when she saw a vehicle belonging to the SADF

Soldiers who were walking in front of the vehicle suddenly fell and started shooting at the kraal

Shortly afterwards she saw a police vehicle After a while the shooting stopped She went to the kraal where she found her son dead



I've seen Swapo atrocities

221

D. Dispatch 21/8/82

If the Bishop of Manchester had seen, as I have, evidence of the appalling atrocities committed by South West African People's Organisation terrorists against those who oppose their policies in Northern Namibia and the horrible wounds inflicted by indiscriminate laying of landmines, he would not be prepared to say that great numbers are believing and practising Christians.

The Swapo terrorists are trained, indoctrinated and equipped by the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba and are utterly ruthless in spreading their Marxist doctrines.

Swapo began as an Ovambo organisation and nearly all their sympathies are from Ovambo. In that region Swapo may be supported by a majority but elsewhere in Namibia they are thoroughly disliked by other racial groups.

The South West African (Namibian) Army is completely multi-racial and recruits of all colours flock to fight against the Swapo terrorists with considerable gallantry.

The Civil Service, police and industry are multi-racial and there is no apartheid in public places.

The Bishop appears to be unable to distinguish between official apartheid, which does not exist in Namibia, and the natural desire of ordinary people to mix with their normal class and groupings.

The Lutheran missionaries have from time to time rendered assistance to Swapo and the latter cynically

It is salutary sometimes to appreciate viewpoints of the SWA situation as expressed in other countries. These two letters were published on the same day in The Daily Telegraph, the serious London morning newspaper which supports the Conservative Party.

use the Churches to promote their cause.

The Bishop suggests that the Rev Dr Edward Norman's views were coloured because he visited Namibia on the invitation of the interim Government.

It most certainly appears that the Bishop's views have been coloured, mainly red, by the views of the Swapo terrorists and their fellow travellers.

Swapo terrorists must stop their brutal intimidation and armed incursions into Namibia. Only then can progress be made to full independence.

Norm L Dodd Sidmouth, Devon

I read with interest your article on the British Council of Churches' visit to Namibia by Dr Edward Norman. I was a member of the delegation.

The aims are set out clearly in the report to express fellowship with the Council of Churches in Namibia, to seek for a Christian understanding of the situation, to encourage those working for peace and liberation and, on return, to help British Christians to understand the sufferings and hopes of Namibians.

We met many of the Church leaders of the de-

nominations associated with the Council. Dr Norman claims that the Churches are not influential in Namibia yet the Lutheran churches alone have almost 500 000 members.

Dr Norman speaks in favour of free and fair elections but seems to fear the prospect that the people may choose Swapo. It is important to remember that there are a large number of political parties and Swapo is one such legally recognised party.

The armed guerilla force which supports Swapo is PLAN (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia). Dr Norman seems critical of them because they have adopted violence in pursuit of freedom.

I take the view that violence is not the right way forward and I support non-violent action. The leaders in the Namibian Council of Churches have made it clear that they oppose violent conflict and support non-violent action. Is Dr Norman equally committed to this principle in all situations?

We met supporters of Swapo and of other parties. We went to a meeting addressed by Dirk Mudge and met personally Peter Kalangula,

then president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance described by Dr Norman as "a man of excellent and balanced opinion".

He made it clear to us that he could see no way forward in his difference of opinion with Dirk Mudge and was obviously deeply disappointed at the failure to resolve his country's difficulties.

Our impression is that Swapo is the most likely party to gain majority support. It seems probable that the policies adopted by any future Swapo government would reflect that Christian Heritage.

Dr Norman claims that apartheid has been effectively abolished in Namibia, it is true that some steps have been taken but in education and other spheres there is still discrimination as our report indicates.

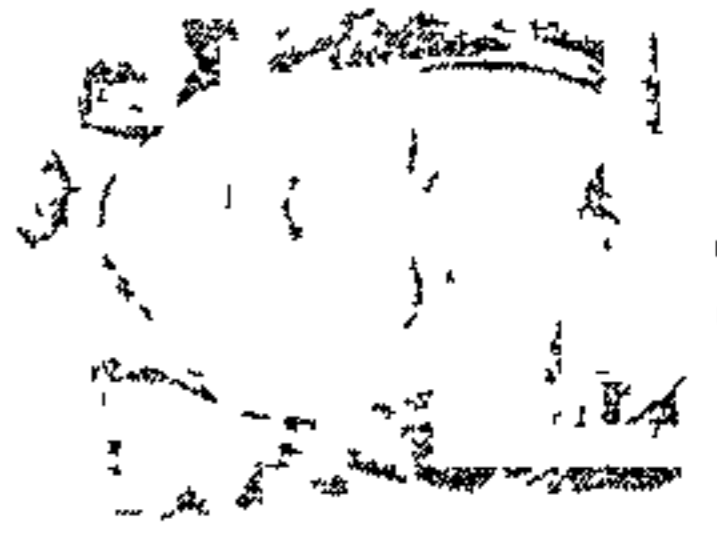
He also says that the security forces admit breaches of discipline but says that their restraint is admirable. The accounts we heard from men and women introduced to us by Christian leaders told a sorry tale of beatings, looting, violence and even killings for which there has been no redress since the passing of the Indemnity Act.

These people claimed that their suffering was at the hands of the South African Defence Force.

It is the truth we sought and seek. I believe that in truth Namibia shall be free.
(Rev) John Johansen-Berg
St Andrew's United Reformed Church
London, W 5

Creating dreams about Namibia

221
20M
21/8/82



STANLEY UYS
in London

THE Namibia issue has been raised at the United Nations every year now since that organisation's formation in 1946, and there is still no certainty whether it will continue to be raised for another 36 years, or whether it will be settled next week. Never has the situation been more confused.

One reason for this confusion is the excessively optimistic reports that have been appearing in various Western newspapers for the past three months. These reports are the product of a calculated campaign to create optimism euphorically disseminated.

But it is not the newspapers that have manufactured this optimism — most of them have been merely the conduit for it. The optimism has been manufactured in Western capitals and, to a lesser extent, in Southern Africa itself. The motive appears to have been to create a momentum which would have the effect of hustling both South Africa and Swapo into a settlement.

This is not a dishonourable motive in itself, but it is surely a naive one. Intricable issues like the Namibia dispute are not going to be resolved by mirrors. At times, the optimism-creating campaign has been no more than over-optimism, at other times, it has been positively misleading.

For example, in a statement issued on July 13, the US State Department announced the "successful conclusion" of the first phase of the negotiations aimed at bringing Namibia to independence. Closer reading of the statement, however, showed that only the constitutional principles had been settled, and that the crucial question of the voting system was still unresolved.

The statement also noted that implementation of the independence plan could begin "in the very near future." At the time, there was still talk of an August 15 ceasefire. August 15 has come and gone and now there is talk of a September 15 ceasefire, or even a September 1 ceasefire. Will these new deadlines prove to be as illusory as the original one? At the beginning of August, too, Dr

Hans-Joachim Vergau, chief West German spokesman on African affairs and leader of the Western contact group then visiting Namibia, said that an internationally acceptable independence settlement could be expected within the next few weeks.

A day or two later, Mr Hridipo Hamutenya, Swapo's information secretary, said at a Press conference in London that "there is no tangible evidence to show that any progress has been made on the Namibian negotiations over the last two months." Nothing could have been more emphatic.

Mr Hamutenya complained that the Western Five contact group was "manufacturing heavy doses of optimism" and he accused it of being "less than honest in trying to create a false sense of momentum regarding the negotiations."

According to Mr Hamutenya, Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was told in Bonn on June 1 by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and the West German Foreign Minister, Herr Genscher, that "negotiations on Namibia could be brought to a successful conclusion in a matter of days."

"This same optimistic impression," said Mr Hamutenya, "was conveyed to Swapo by those representatives of the

Western Five who visited Southern Africa during the second week of June." By the beginning of August, Dr Vergau was still pumping out this kind of optimism.

Mr Hamutenya, in his Press statement, noted that at that point at least six major aspects of the Namibia issue had still not been resolved: the voting system, the composition of Untag, the deployment of Untag, the ceasefire arrangements, South Africa's allegations of UN partiality, and the pre-condition set by South Africa for the withdrawal of Cuban troops before there could be a settlement in Namibia.

In retrospect, it is obvious that the optimistic forecasts by Western Five spokesmen of settlement dates were not justified. All that the forecasts did was to give rise to false optimism.

In recent years, many of the elements of the Namibia dispute have been clarified, and out of this clarification has emerged the inescapable conclusion that all the parties concerned would be very happy to see a settlement in Namibia, provided it satisfied their conditions. Swapo would like to end the war and become the government in Windhoek. South Africa would like to end a commitment that is costing it international approval and R1 000-million a year. The Front-line states and particularly Ango-

la would dearly like a bit of peace and stability in the region. And the Western Five contact group would throw a champagne party.

The single, overriding question though is that the South African Government's intentions are still not clear. In both the Republic and Namibia there are now two diametrically opposed schools of thought: those who are absolutely convinced that Pretoria wants a settlement, and those who are just as convinced that Pretoria does not want a settlement, at least under circumstances which could lead to Swapo becoming the first government of an independent Namibia.

Prime Minister Botha plays his cards close to his chest. Only a handful of his colleagues apparently know exactly what he has in mind. The rest — officials, diplomats and politicians — proceed on the assumption that he wants them to work towards a settlement, without being 100% sure that this in fact is what he wants.

The simple, but absolutely fundamental, issue is whether Mr Botha can hand Namibia over to Swapo — in the present political climate in South Africa and with the Afrikaner Rightwing baying for blood. And even if the Rightwing is not the problem, can Mr Botha's long-term political and strategic thinking encompass the possibility of a Swapo takeover in Windhoek?

The answers to both these questions may be yes, and in that case a Namibia settlement, within months or even weeks rather than years, may well be possible. But the negotiations over Namibia have not reached this point yet where it is possible to say that the answers are definitely yes, or that there are even reasonable grounds for making the kind of optimistic forecasts that Western Five spokesmen have been making.

In that case, surely it is better for everyone concerned to return to the daily grind of negotiations and to wait, soberly, for the outcome? The extrovert optimism of the past three months is doing the credibility of neither the Western Five nor the newspapers any good.

17 Swapo fighters (221) killed

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Another 17 Swapo insurgents were killed by the Security Forces in central and western Ovambo at the weekend, bringing the total since last Thursday to 47

According to a Press release by the SWA territory Force two insurgents were shot dead in the Oshifitu district of central Ovambo and 15 were killed 20 km north-east of Umbombo on the border between Ovambo and Kaokoland

Air and ground elements of the Security Forces followed the group of 15 for a distance of more than 100km, the Press release said

Insurgents attempted to hinder the follow-up operations by laying landmines.

According to the release landmines, anti-personnel mines, handgrenades, rocket launchers and projectiles, mortars, blocks of T N T and A K 47 assault rifles — all of Eastern origin — were found

Last Thursday a group of 30 insurgents were intercepted 10km south of the Angolan border and during a land/air operation by the Security Forces 20 were killed

The surviving insurgents fled northwards toward Angola, a S W A T F press release stated

Windhoek (221)

offices let to
US for poll ^{5th}
_{25/8/82}

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The American Embassy in South Africa has rented offices in Windhoek from September 15 for a United Nations-supervised election in Namibia.

The contract, signed this week, specifies 264 sq m of office space—in the Auspenn block in central Windhoek.

An estate agent, Mr Bennie Joseph, confirmed he had been asked to have three flats and a house ready for occupation soon.

The American Embassy rented these premises in 1978 but did not occupy them during repeated failures of settlement efforts for Namibia.

The embassy also hired a floor of a central Windhoek office block at that time but did not move in.

Representatives of the Western contact group recently viewed premises in Kaiser Street.

120M
SWA arms
won't be 221
seized 25/8/62

WINDHOEK — Personal weapons would not be confiscated in South West Africa under United Nations Resolution 435, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, has said

A news report published in Windhoek yesterday quoted Gen Lloyd as saying he had personally cleared the issue with the head of the proposed UN peacekeeping force, Lieutenant-General Prem Chand

General Lloyd, speaking in Otjwarango at the opening of a shooting competition, said South Africa was not selling out anyone in the SWA independence process

Instead, the Republic intended setting up a secure and stable neighbour for itself

Recent incursions into Angola did not constitute a full-scale invasion of that country but were aimed merely at eliminating Swapo terrorism, Gen Lloyd said

South Africa's real enemy was the Soviet Union and not Swapo, which was merely an instrument of Moscow, he said — Sapa

26/8/82

SWA multi-millionaire on theft charge

Africa Bureau (221) 1284

WINDHOEK — A South West African multi-millionaire and one of the promoters of Windhoek Bank, formerly Volkskas, Mr Frans Ndonga, is appearing in the Tsumeb Magistrate's Court on seven charges of receiving stolen vehicles.

The charges all involve the theft of more than 40 light trucks stolen in South Africa and allegedly delivered to Mr Ndonga.

More than 30 State witnesses and investigating officers, most of them from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, were either flown or brought by bus to Tsumeb for the case, a Tsumeb Magistrate's Court spokesman said.

He said the engine numbers of the stolen trucks had been altered.

Mr Ndonga, who started as a contract labourer, built up his empire with a turnover of more than R34-million a year from a small shop in Ovambo, a reliable source said.

Mr Ndonga is a director of several companies, and also a member of the executive committee of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly.

Earlier this year he broke away from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance with Mr Peter Kalangula, a former DTA president.

The State would ask for the postponement of the case in order to call more witnesses, the spokesman said.

UN commissioner for Namibia gets Angolan office

26/8/87
Post Correspondent

NEW YORK — An Angolan base for the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be established today with the opening of a new R400 000 office in Luanda

The move, authorised by the General Assembly last year, is timed to coincide with the UN's annual Namibia Day, but collides with a moment of tense uncertainty in the settlement quest.

With negotiations in limbo while the United States strives to extract a commitment on the withdrawal of Cuba's forces from Angola, President Reagan was believed to have addressed a personal appeal on the issue to the leaders of the frontline states.

The new UN office will have no connection with the settlement effort, being strictly at the disposal of the Namibia Commissioner, Brajesh Chandra Mishra. He was appointed by the General Assembly

Planned to have a staff of 10, the office is part of a R5 million package of expanded undertakings approved by the assembly last December.

The commissioner already has offices in Lusaka, Gaborone and New York. Mr Mishra has left for Angola for the opening ceremony.

Israel's superiority of benefit to Nato and SA

221
G. Post 26/8/82

IN the wake of the PLO withdrawal from Lebanon, political commentators throughout the Western world are summing up the results of Israel's military campaign

However, an aspect of the two-month-old military exercise so far either ignored or inadequately featured by the media is the emergence of a whole new dimension in military tactics and strategy which could be of great benefit to Nato (and Southern Africa)

No less a world military authority than American defence expert Mr Joseph Churba, former senior adviser at the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and an intelligence analyst in the Nixon and Ford administrations, has said that "if recent Israeli technological and tactical breakthroughs can be harnessed by Nato they could end Soviet superiority in Europe, eliminating the need for tactical nuclear weapons"

"Were Israeli technology and tactics to be harnessed to Nato, Soviet superiority on the central front could, in the near future, be neutralised with conventional power alone," said Mr Churba

"This prospect reduces and possibly eliminates, the need for tactical nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb, for offsetting quantitative Soviet superiority on the central front in Europe

"Conceivably, this could

By DAVID ABEL, former chairman of the Eastern Cape Zionist Revisionist Organisation.

revolutionise the overall US defence posture and raises exciting prospects for arms control and disarmament negotiations

"Access to these Israeli-developed systems ought to be a matter of highest priority to the United States and Nato," he said

It is clear from Mr Churba's statements that Israel has made major breakthroughs in conventional, electronic and missile warfare in Lebanon, and presumably, her "official" as well as "unofficial" allies such as the United States, Taiwan and South Africa, among others, will in due course reap the benefits

Last month Premier Menachem Begin, speaking just after Israel's successful drive towards Beirut, said

"Israel has developed a technology — perhaps we are the only ones to have it — to combat Soviet ground-to-air missiles, and this has accounted for our success in destroying 19 Syrian missile batteries without the loss of a single plane"

He said the one downed Israeli Skyhawk was lost through "other causes"

Mr Churba later revealed that Israel had come up with a new armour-piercing shell. This shell, fired from a 105mm gun, can pierce the thick armour of the T-72 tank

He added "We have nothing in our ordinance like that. If we got the Israeli shell, it would save us hundreds of millions of dollars"

Mr Churba said the Israelis had achieved a remarkable 102:0 kill ratio in air-to-air combat against Soviet-built MiGs by using their own air-to-air missiles in preference to the US-supplied Sidewinders

"It was their aircraft cannon and their missiles that accounted for most of the kills," he said

In the Lebanon campaign so far Israel had deployed only 10% of its military capability, and it had demonstrated "a superior ability in co-ordinating air, land and sea operations down to unit level"

Mr Churba expressed the opinion that skilful use of command control communications and intelligence had established Israel as perhaps the most effective tactical non-nuclear force in the world

The implications of all this for the defence of Western Europe is profound since the Israelis have demonstrated superior weapons and tactics in areas of intense concern to Nato

In the light of these revelations, the question remains just how mighty are the Israel Defence Forces?

A recent authoritative, strategic military assessment published by Nato quoted Israel as the world's fourth-strongest military power — behind the United States, the Soviet Union and China, in that order

After Mr Churba's comments, perhaps one is now able to appreciate better that assessment and place it in its proper perspective

The political ramifications are obvious and the knowledge that Israel has such a military capability reinforces her value as a reliable ally of the West in the Middle East cauldron

Israeli Foreign Minister Mr Yitzhak Shamir in May disclosed that Israeli diplomats and leaders had been "travelling Africa from one end to the other for years. They have been strengthening relations, establishing links, and concluding agreements in all sectors of bilateral co-operation to an extent unknown to the general public"

In addition, the Israeli strongman Defence Minister Arik Sharon, in April visited several African countries, including SWA/Namibia. After touring the operational area, he publicly declared that "South Africa must be given all the arms she needs to defend the sub-continent against the forces of communism"

Zaire last month became the first African country to renew diplomatic relations with Israel — joining South Africa, Swaziland, Malawi and Lesotho, who have always enjoyed unbroken reciprocal diplomatic bonds with the Jewish state. Perhaps other African countries will follow Zaire's example, with obvious advantages in both peaceful endeavour and military capability

Is it also too much to expect the Arab countries — who now must realise the futility of trying to destroy Israel militarily — to come to the inevitable conclusion that Israel is here to stay and that the whole area can only benefit from peaceful relations with their neighbour?

Answer tomorrow

Nujoma calls US plan 'lies'

CAPT Tinks 26/8/87 (221)

From JOHN MATISONN
WASHINGTON —
Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has made a scathing attack on Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and chief negotiator for an independent SWA/Namibia, for submitting a document to the United Nations "purely based on lies"

The document contained the constitu-

tional principles which were presented to the Security Council on July 12 by the Western contact group for circulation as a UN document, with a statement saying they were agreed to by all the negotiating parties

"Swapo was not consulted properly," Mr Nujoma said

"We did make an agreement to the constitutional proposal, but an amendment which is fundamental in our view was deliberately omitted"

Part of the Swapo amendment which was excluded by the document sent to the UN dealt with the establishment of local or regional administration "autonomous from the central government", the Swapo leader said

In control

It meant that whites would be left in control in certain towns, including Windhoek, "where the minority white settlers outnumber the Africans because an African in Namibia can only live in Windhoek as a servant in the service of a white"

"That means if you are going to have autonomous regional administrations and local municipalities, the minority white settlers will end up in control of the situation politically and financially

"So we made an amendment to provide that local councils and/or regional administration can be established only by an act of parliament. This amendment was omitted."

Another omission concerned the Western pro-

posal setting out the relationship of the executive, legislature and judiciary. It said the executive should be responsible to the legislature and that the judiciary would be independent

"We feel that this is a matter for the members of the constituent assembly to determine. This matter of functions and relationship between the three branches of government was not for the Western group to decide

"There is no need for drawing up a constitution if it is already made by Washington, Bonn, London, and the contact group"

The SWA/Namibians should decide what type of state machinery they want in their own country, he said

Mr Nujoma's comments were made in a taped interview with Mr Randall Robinson, director of the black American lobby TransAfrica, 2 1/2 weeks ago when they were both in Tripoli, Libya, for the shelved Organization of African Unity meeting

● Koos Coetzee reports from Windhoek that South Africa insisted that there could be no further negotiations on a settlement in SWA/Namibia unless it received a binding agreement from the US that the Cubans would be withdrawn from Angola

This was said last night by the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, in an interview with the SWABC

South Africa expected in the near future a final answer from the US on whether such an agreement was reached, he said

US document based on lies — Nujoma

221
RDM
27/8/82

By JOHN MATISONN
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has made a scathing attack on Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and chief negotiator for an independent South West Africa, for submitting a document to the United Nations that is "based purely on lies"

The document contained the constitutional principles which were presented to the Security Council on July 12 by the Western Contact Group for circulation as a UN document, with a statement saying these were agreed to by all the negotiating parties

"Swapo was not consulted properly," Mr Nujoma said in an interview to be published today in Washington

"We did make an agreement to the constitutional proposal, but an amend-

ment which is fundamental in our view was deliberately omitted"

Part of the Swapo amendment which was excluded dealt with the establishment of local or regional administration "autonomous from the central government", the Swapo leader said

The exclusion meant that whites would be left in control in certain towns, including Windhoek, "where the minority white settlers outnumber the Africans because an African in Namibia can only live in Windhoek as a servant in the service of a white"

"That means if you are going to have autonomous regional administrations and local municipalities, the minority white settlers will end up in control of the situation politically and financially"

"So we made an amendment to provide that local councils and/or regional administration can be established only by an Act of Parliament This amendment was omitted"

Another omission concerned the

Western proposal setting out the relationship of the executive, legislature and judiciary It said the executive should be responsible to the legislature and the judiciary would be independent

"We feel that this is a matter for the members of the constituent assembly to determine This matter of functions and relationship between the three branches of government was not for the Western group to decide

"Our amendment was omitted deliberately," Mr Nujoma said "The document is based purely on lies"

The Swapo leader said Swapo rejected the Contact Group proposal that the decision about what electoral system be used in the election rest with the Administrator-General of the territory in consultation with the United Nations special representative

Swapo insisted that the "proposal for proportional representation be applicable" to SWA, Mr Nujoma said

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Swapo is still set to sign ceasefire

NEW YORK — A Swapo representative yesterday reiterated his group's readiness to sign a ceasefire agreement with South Africa

But Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's UN observer, dismissed as an extraneous issue South Africa's linkage of eventual independence for Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

Mr Gurirab accused South Africa of using the Cuban troop issue as a ploy to delay independence for Namibia

He spoke at a "Namibia Day" ceremony of the UN Council for Namibia — a body created by the General Assembly in 1967, ostensibly to guide the territory to independence

The council has been unable to operate inside the territory because of South Africa's defiance of an Assembly resolution revoking a 1920 mandate over the territory granted to it by the League of Nations

"It is South Africa's intransigence and prevarication and the duplicity of certain members of the Western contact group which have hitherto obstructed Namibia's independence." Mr Gurirab told delegates assembled in the UN trusteeship council

The contact group, which is made up of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, devised a 1978 UN-backed plan for Namibian independence

Representatives of African, Asian, Latin American and European countries, as well as those of the Islamic Conference, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and, for the first time, non-governmental organisations, spoke at the ceremony in support of Namibian independence

Although Mr Gurirab said negotiations had reached an impasse, the UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar struck a more optimistic note when he addressed the Council for Namibia on Wednesday

Mr Perez de Cuellar spoke of positive developments in negotiations involving the Western Five, the black African States bordering Namibia — Nigeria, Swaziland, and, indirectly, South Africa

All parties recently agreed to a set of constitutional principles for the territory and negotiators are now dealing with the mechanics for the election of a Constituent Assembly and with the UN supervisory machinery

The secretary-general said he hoped the elections, leading to independence, could be held early next year

Namibia: UN joins chorus of optimism

By Ramsay Milne
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, noting "positive developments" towards settlement in Namibia, has joined in widespread optimism expressed in the United States that finality in the protracted negotiations may be at hand

The Secretary-General has pointed out that recent talks in New York between South African representatives, members of the Western Five Contact Group and seven African countries backing Swapo (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) had been "intensified"

He has urged all sides to maintain the momentum toward a settlement so that elections can be held early next year

But Mr Perez de Cuellar has made no reference to a ceasefire a major hurdle to be cleared before progress can be claimed

United States officials yesterday added to the generally more optimistic view of the situation by indicating some progress had been made after another round of talks in Angola aimed at halting the border war

The officials refused to provide many details to back their optimism, but one disclosed that the talks in the Angolan capital, Luanda had seen a proposed withdrawal



Mr Perez de Cuellar points to intensified talks

of South African troops from Angola and a deeper pullback of Cuban and Swapo forces from the border with Namibia

The United States was represented at the Angolan talks by Mr Frank G Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

The New York Times reports he spent five days talking to Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos, the Foreign Minister, Mr Paolo Jorge, and other Angolan leaders

The United States has been exerting diplomatic pressure in Luanda since last October, when the then Secretary of State, General Alexander Haig, visited Angola

Since then the

United States has sent its special envoy General Vernon Walters, and Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, on missions to the Angolan capital

These efforts have been aimed at establishing an "Angola link" with the United States, a factor regarded by most United States observers as essential to solution of the Namibian issue, since Angola's attitude is crucial to a ceasefire

South Africa has declared its unwillingness to accept a ceasefire without the armed Cuban presence in Angola being neutralised — and it is this objective that the United States has been pursuing

'Succession of errors by SA'

South Africa had made one mistake after another in the handling of the Namibia issue, German parliamentarian and Third World adviser Dr Wolfgang Rumpf said yesterday

Dr Rumpf, a frequent visitor to Southern Africa in the past three years, was speaking after an intensive three-week trip to Namibia and South Africa when he talked to political figures involved in Namibia's future

In a frank disclosure, Dr Rumpf admitted that the majority of highly placed European politicians had no conception of the problems within Namibia itself or the problems facing South Africa

"This is why I am here now and have visited the Frontline states and Namibia. I have met with Sam Nujoma many times before to achieve a balanced view of the situation and its possible solution."

Dr Rumpf will report back to the Committee for Co-operation in the Third World.

"I believe the solution to the South West Africa question does not necessarily lie within Namibia, but within the political developments within South Africa.

"Every time there seems to be a possible path to a solution South Africa finds new hurdles to mount. This time it is the Cuban presence in Angola."

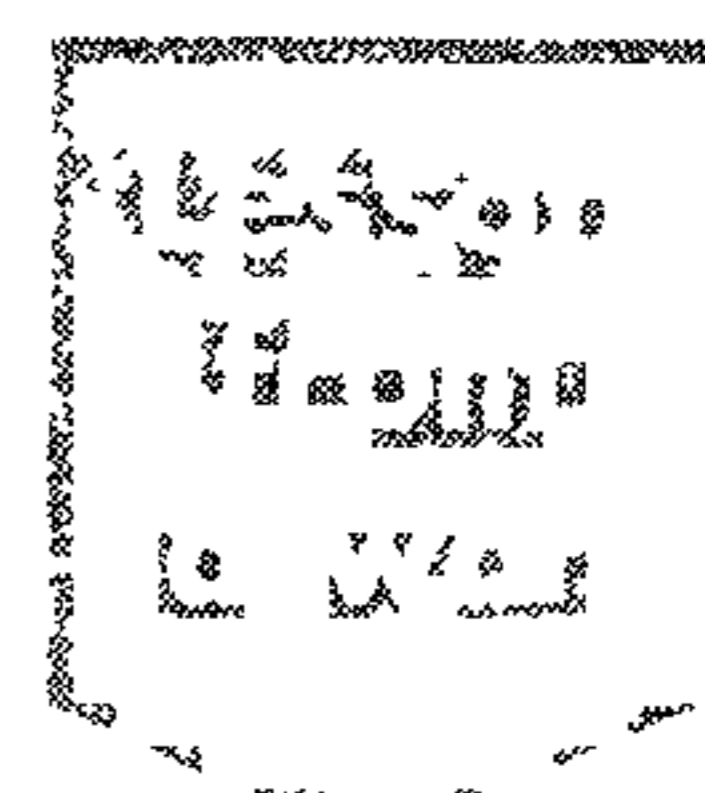
Dr Rumpf believes the situation is worse now than it was a year ago.

"I do not necessarily believe Swapo has the support of all the people of Namibia, or even half, but the so-called free elections were a farce.

"South Africans who had been in the country for less than three months were allowed to vote, and that is the reason for a lot of the rightwing provincial authorities now."

Dr Rumpf said a solution could be brought about internally if all the smaller parties coalesced or reached mutual agreement.

"I am going to recommend on my return that we support whatever positive moves are being made by investing capital in the potential of the people of Namibia," he said.



The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Kenya's Daily Nation yesterday published an editorial on Namibia. It said if there was a lesson South Africa could have learnt from Namibian nationalists, it is that you cannot defeat a people fighting for their motherland

"Neither a big army nor internal repression — let alone phony settlements — have been able to drown a struggle carried out by a relatively small, army of nationalists

"It is a lesson the supremacists in Pretoria have yet to learn and a source of inspiration to those who are on the side of the just cause of Namibians

"There is only one other way out — through the implementation of the United Nations independence plan accepted by the UN Security Council in 1978"

Missile strikes SWA church printing press

(221)
RDM
28/8/82

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — An anti-aircraft shell thought to have been fired by the South African Defence Force has hit a building in South West Africa housing a church printing press

The head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ovambo-Kavango, Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, said last night an SADF officer had identified the shell, which smashed through the roof of the building in Elok, near Ondangwa, on Monday.

The church printing press, which prints religious and educational literature, had been blown up twice in the past by unknown people, the Bishop said, in 1973 and 1980. The new press was inaugurated on June 6 this year.

Bishop Dumeni said the 40 mm shell had deflected from the roof and scraped down a wall without exploding properly.

In a signed statement

which reached the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, Bishop Dumeni said an SADF officer, whom he named as Commandant Nel, had admitted the shell belonged to the Defence Force and that it had been fired from Ondangwa.

The statement said Commandant Nel had been sent from SADF headquarters at Oshakati to ask the extent of the damage.

Bishop Dumeni said last night that a nurses' home, Elim, also belonging to the church, had been bombed from the air on April 23 and completely destroyed. Nobody had been hurt.

The Bishop said he had later been told that on that occasion, too, a Commandant Nel had been to the scene to ask what the damage was. However, he did not know if it was the same man.

He said damage to the nurses' home amounted to R28 000 but the church had since heard nothing from the Defence Force.

Angola blames delays on Washington, Pretoria

221

Star

28/8/82

LISBON — Optimistic reports of progress towards Namibian independence are unfounded and responsibility for delays in a negotiated settlement for the South African-ruled territory lies with Pretoria and Washington, according to the Angolan Foreign Minister, Paulo Teixeira Jorge

Mr Jorge told diplomats in the Angolan capital of Luanda on Thursday that charges that Angola has held up independence for the former German colony were untrue, according

to a dispatch from Angop, the Angolan national news agency

The Angop report quoted Mr Jorge as expressing disappointment over what it described as a campaign of distortion concerning the Namibia talks that gives the impression Angola has held up a solution to the problem

Speaking at the opening in Luanda of the United Nations Namibian Commission office, the Minister noted Angola's participation in Namibian negotiations in New York, but said

optimistic reports on those talks, put out by Western negotiations, were not accurate

In a clear reference to repeated South African calls for a parallel withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 12 000-20 000 Cuban troops to be carried out with Pretoria's pullout from Namibia, Mr Jorge reversed the charges

"The Namibian problem is not merely a question for the Angolan Government, but for all Africa and the international community as well," Angop

quoted him as saying "If anyone must be held responsible for delays in a just solution of the Namibian problem it should first be the United States and Pretoria and not Angola"

But John Hughes, the US State Department's chief spokesman, told reporters in Washington yesterday that considerable progress had been made, including agreement on constitutional principles, and understandings governing the size, composition and deployment of a United Nations transitional assistance group

In addition, he said the United States has held a useful set of discussions with the Government of Angola

Mr Hughes declined to give specifics but said further talks in Luanda are expected in the near future

"We believe that all parties are in basic agreement on the desirability of reaching an accord, and that by now the parties thoroughly understand the issues in contention as well as reasonable and conservative ways to resolve them"

But the negotiations have been complex and difficult, involving the so-called Western Contact Group composed of the United States, Canada, France, West Germany and Britain as well as South Africa — Associated Press.

P.T.O

Angola claims SA troops are on offensive

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Angola has accused South African forces of preparing offensive positions inside its territory prior to joining battle in a war zone extending 200km north of the Namibian/Angolan border.

In a report from the official Angolan news agency reaching Lisbon this weekend, the Marxist regime warned that fighting could soon break out between invading South African forces and the Cuban-backed Angolan army near the towns of Oncocua and Xiange.

The report claimed that since July 16, when the South Africans first crossed the border on this latest offensive, two motorized brigades totalling 5 500 men had been operating in southern Angola, along with some anti-government Unita guerillas.

30 000 troops

The Luanda Defence Ministry, meanwhile, alleged that another 30 000 South African troops were poised to invade Angola.

The Angolans say the South Africans — up to now operating mainly in the southern Cunene province — have moved northwards into Huila and are closing on Angolan defence positions.

The Defence Ministry said South African troops had also been seen moving north of the mining town of Cassinga, 300km inside Angola, while mili-

tary intelligence believed the South Africans would soon attack at Cuvelai, Cahama and Mulondo all towns in the Cunene province.

Angola claims the troops now massing along the Namibian border for a renewed invasion are equipped with heavy artillery, aircraft and air transporters. They include four brigades, a regiment, 34 battalions and about 60 aircraft, helicopters and armoured cars.

Meanwhile, the agency, reporting a speech by Swapo guerilla leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, at Huila in southern Angola, said the guerillas claimed to have killed 1 000 South African soldiers and wounded a further 20 000 in actions since December last year.

● In Pretoria, a spokesman said the SADF was in SWA/Namibia "at the request of the citizens of that country to protect them from deeds of terrorism perpetrated by Swapo".

"The SADF will search out and eliminate these murderers wherever they may be hiding, and any country housing them will have to face the consequences," the spokesman said.

C. Lucas 30/8/82
221
[Handwritten initials]

SA massing troops for an invasion, says Angola

30/8/82 Star

221

LISBON — The Angolan Defence Ministry believes 30 000 South African troops are massed on the country's border with Namibia, ready to boost a military push by Pretoria already under way in the southern province of Cunene

In a dispatch from Luanda, Angola's official news agency Angop cited an unidentified Defence Ministry source as saying the South Africans on the Namibian border were prepared to join about 5 500 troops taking part in a six-week-old incursion deep into Cunene

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria today the SADF was in Namibia at the request of the

inhabitants to protect them against the deeds of terror perpetrated by Swapo

"The SADF will seek out and eliminate these murderers wherever they might be hiding and any country housing them will have to face the consequences," the spokesman said

Angop said the Ministry official listed four brigades, a regiment and 34 battalions, mostly motorised infantry and artillery, as the bulk of the force

The South African forces were reported "ready to invade Angolan territory at any moment," the report said

Material support for the troops, according

to the Defence Ministry, included 60 combat planes, helicopter gunships and 300 armoured personnel carriers

Contradicting earlier Angolan military charges, the Defence Ministry source reported a lull in combat between the South Africans and Angolan defence positions

He said reconnaissance flights by the South African Air Force had been widened to cover Huila province, directly north of Cunene, and Namibe province to the west

Namibe province was formerly called Mocamedes

The Angolans reported sighting an advance South African patrol near the northern Cunene village of Mineira de Cassinga, more than 200 km-north of the Namibian border, last Thursday

According to the report Luanda authorities suspected that a South African presence so far to the north, coupled with the extended reconnaissance flights, pointed to an imminent drive on Huila province

Earlier reports carried by Angop quoted Defence Ministry officials and unnamed Government sources as saying the South Africans had already penetrated the region

Angola has repeatedly denied Pretoria's claim that South African forces seek only contact with Swapo elements — Associated Press and The Star's Pretoria Bureau

Swapo accuses SA agents

221

LONDON — Swapo yesterday accused South African agents of a break-in at their office here last night

“Several documents were stolen and

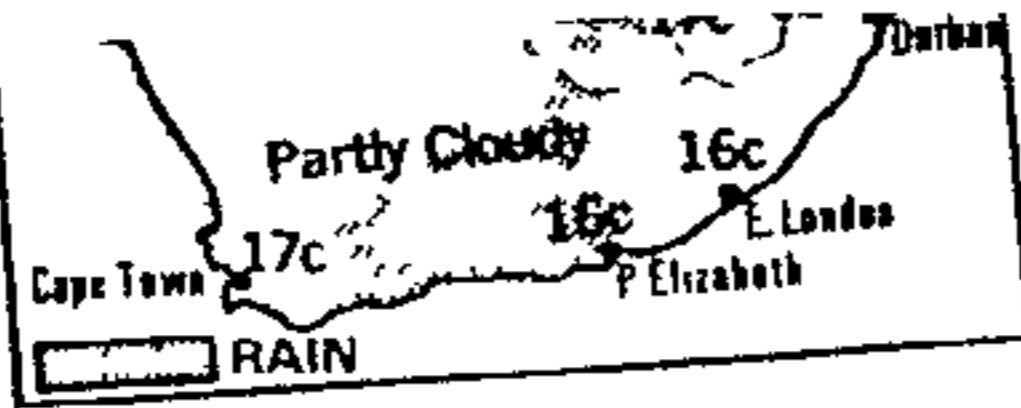
judging from the material they selected, we are sure it was politically motivated,” said Mr Peter Manning, Swapo’s information officer for West-

ern Europe

Sowetan
2/9/82

“It clearly wasn’t a straight burglary because they left a new radio and went through the files”

18°C 24°C 17°C
 Humidity 40% 23% 42%
 Max temp 24°C
 Min temp 10°C
 Rain 24 hours to 20h00 Nil
 Sunset today 17h55
 Sunrise tomorrow 06h21



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

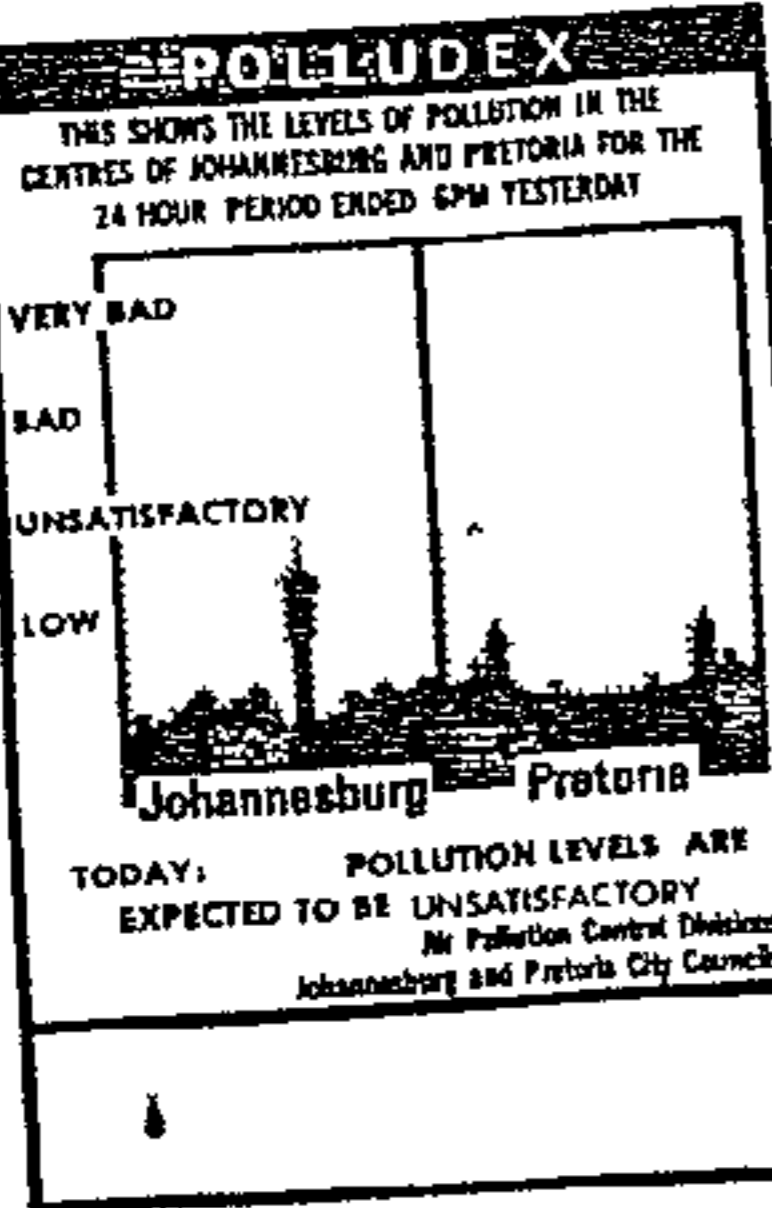
Temperatures at 14h00 °C

Bloemfontein 27	Jan Smuts 24	Potchefatroom 27
Cape Town 13	Nelspruit 31	Pretoria 26
Durban 28	Pietersburg 26	Skukuza 34
East London 19	Port Elizabeth 20	Standerton 27

SOUTH AFRICA Hottest at 14h00 Skukuza 34°C Coldest at 08h00 Sutherland 4°C
 TRANSVAAL Hottest at 14h00 Skukuza 34°C Coldest at 08h00 Standerton 4°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Amsterdam	13	20	Rain
Athens	22	34	Clear
Berlin	13	23	Cloudy
Brussels	7	18	Rain
Buenos Aires	10	17	Cloudy
Chicago	18	25	Cloudy
Hong Kong	27	32	Cloudy
Jerusalem	18	29	Clear
Lisbon	17	28	Clear
London	11	18	Cloudy
Los Angeles	20	30	Clear
Madrid	16	31	Cloudy
Miami	27	31	Cloudy
Montreal	9	19	Cloudy
Moscow	10	19	Clear
New York	16	22	Cloudy
Paris	12	22	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	19	34	Clear
Rome	18	30	Clear
San Francisco	12	22	Clear
Stockholm	8	19	Clear
Tokyo	25	31	Rain
Toronto	11	22	Cloudy



operating system used by our company," he said

Police are investigating

SAP deny link with blast

THE Acting Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, has issued a statement denying that the South African police were involved in an explosion this week at the home of Mr Aloysius Yon, in Gaborone, Botswana

In view of allegations in several newspapers that the police were involved in the explosion, the police categorically denied any involvement. The alleged reason for the allegations — that Mr Yon is a Swapo supporter — was false according to information in possession of the police. Mr Yon and his relatives are reported to be opposed to Swapo policy, he said.

MATTER OF FACT

To correct specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at PO Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9 am and 5 pm on weekdays. If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the "Mail" Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Benjamin Pogrand, newsbills by Mike Stent, headlines and sub editing by Chris Smith, cartoons by David Anderson, Dave Gaskill, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Beauty title

ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Minister of Community Development and Women Mrs Teurai Nhongo yesterday launched a beauty contest against the Miss Zimbabwe beauty pageant which ends tomorrow.

"I believe the parading of women almost naked, and the treatment of commodities which can be sold at a price contrary to the socialist aims of our government," she told an amused House of Assembly.

A suggestion by an independent Denis Divaris, that 27-year-old Mr Divaris would win the beauty contest if she were nearly brought the male-dominated beauty pageant down.

Offers to show hours

By EMILIA JAROSKI
 Crime Reporter
 Two elderly — but sisters have two verbal run for their money — Mrs Effie Buechler said yesterday that her 80-year-old sister Caroline Calder was snatched up from prison by the men.

HUNDREDS of dockworkers were yesterday at the harbour by Railways Police and deposited outside the city after a go-slow. The eye-witnesses said that only 200 had claimed that only 200 had been bussed out, but a members of the unions. The workers, the vast majority had been on a day in protest against SA refusal to talk to the union. Yesterday CWU general secretary described the go-slow as a "victory" for the workers. He said they came only ranking delegation from the union federation the African National Congress. He said they refused to refuse to representatives.

BY STEVEN FRIEDMAN

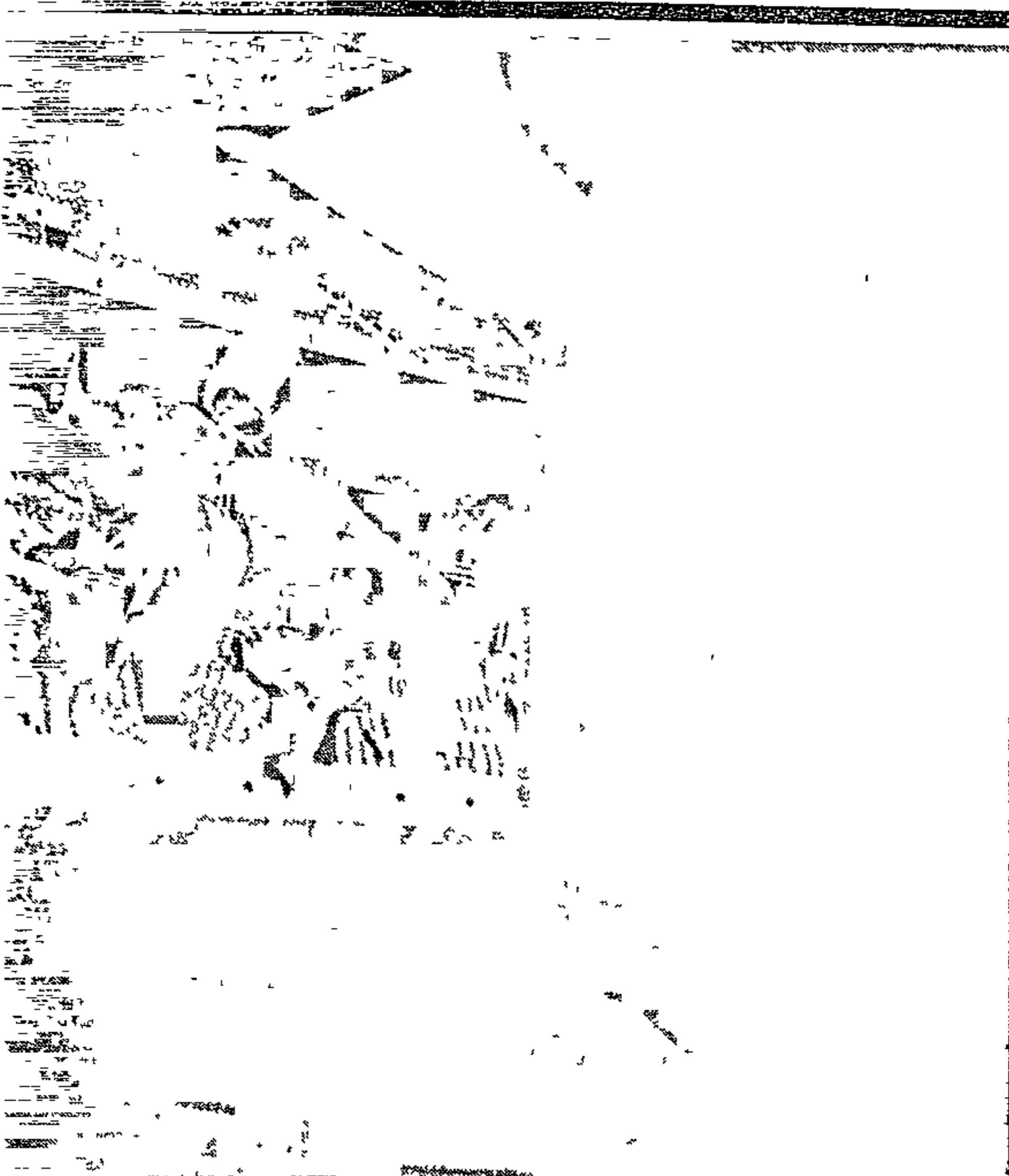


Dockers then bid

the girl's admission and advises them to "fight in the"

be starting soon — Sapa sail and he would definitely

OTT



Witwatersrand Command Band as they rehearse for the International

Picture NOEL WATSON

Give ²²¹
SWA just
^{20M}
one year
^{3/9/87}
Dr K

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — Former United States Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger predicted yesterday that South West Africa would be independent within 12 months

He told a Press conference at the Lusaka international airport, before departing for Zimbabwe, that a settlement to the independence problem was in sight

Dr Kissinger, who held private discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda at State House last night, said their talks hinged on South West Africa and other issues he declined to name

He said "A solution is very close. Internal issues have already been settled and Namibian independence will come about within a year"

The former Secretary of State also said that the American Government would want Cuban troops stationed in Angola to pull out of that country, but did not agree with South Africa's violations of the Angolan border

He agreed that the question of the presence of Cuban troops should not be part of negotiations in seeking a solution, something on which South Africa has insisted

Asked to comment on President Kaunda's initiative to meet South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, Dr Kissinger said "That was a very constructive step"

Upon his arrival in Harare, Dr Kissinger met the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, at the start of a one-day visit

It is thought that, following his recent visit to South Africa, he will have discussed with Mr Mugabe the question of South West African independence and South Africa's alleged attempts to "destabilise" Zimbabwe

Dr Kissinger was entertained at a luncheon attended by several Zimbabwean Cabinet Ministers

The rest of his visit was taken up with meetings with commercial leaders and government officials and a dinner hosted by the Anglo American Corporation

Although Dr Kissinger played an active role in Rhodesian settlement negotiations, including persuading the former Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith to accept majority rule, yesterday was his first visit to the country

A mighty military machine

also take part

SA Defence Force taking part, a pageant illustrating the difference through the ages, from jousting to modernised methods

The programme for the festival includes in which every available brass instrument will be used. The jousting knights, two simulating involving 40 knights and one of — and it will end with a grand band members will take part

The president of the Transvaal Rugby Football Union, Mr Jannie le Roux, said yesterday he was "thrilled with the whole idea" and "glad we are able to use our facilities for it"

He added "Something like this will give everyone a chance to share in Ellis Park — it will mean something to everyone, not only the rugby lovers"

The Officer Commanding the Witwatersrand Command, Brig Koos van Heerden said there had been two similar events in the past, but "we have never had one of this size"

Go-go Jo-fight in deo

RICHARD WALKER
YORK — A quarter-past rapist who was freed because a judge felt he was fat for prison life is serving a 15-year sentence because he celebrated rapidly and too rashly at an Atlantic City casino. The Sands, venue of the Coetzee's bout next with Stan Ward — a TV camera picked up unmistakable form of the same of promotions. Coetzee will appear with Mr Joseph (Jo-Jo)

Border farmers 'are vital to SA security'

Pretoria Bureau

THE presence of a successful white border farming community was vital to the defence of South Africa, an executive member of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), Mr J S de Villiers, said in Pretoria yesterday

Speaking at the annual conference of the TAU, Mr De Villiers said border farmers were often left to the mercy of the unemployed, robbers and murderers

He said the cost of the establishment and maintenance of an economically productive farming community should be weighed against the cost of military supervision and control

Concessions should be made available so the farmer could erect security fences and establish radio communications on his farm and around his home

The trespassing problem farmers had in the border areas was associated with often inadequate fencing on the borders

Punishment meted out by the courts for trespassing in the border areas should be extremely heavy so that it could be an effective deterrent

An important need in the border farming areas was communications — roads, telephones and transport — as well as the visible presence of law enforcement officers. Mr De Villiers said

Swapo 221

loses *Morgan*
out on *4/19/82*
demand
for bases

New York Bureau

NEW YORK—The two issues that caused the breakdown of the previous attempt at a South West Africa settlement have now been resolved to South Africa's satisfaction, says Ambassador David Steward, the Republic's chief envoy to the United Nations

It is the first formal indication that Swapo has lost out on its demand for internal bases and confirms that Pretoria is satisfied with the manner in which the UN proposes to monitor Swapo's forces in Angola and Zambia

In a rare and extensive interview with the Inter-Dependent, journal of the UN Association of the U.S., Mr Steward said that South Africa was particularly satisfied with the recent talks with UN officials on the practicalities of a UN operation in the territory and that the South African Government believed a 'package' could be put together guaranteeing impartiality.

Cautioned

'A factor' in Pretoria's increased confidence was the attitude of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Steward said.

He cautioned that 'a number of weeks' of 'homework' was still needed before South Africa would be able to state its preference between a proportional poll and elections to constituencies.

Much progress had been made since the February 1979 breakdown over the questions of monitoring Swapo forces in Angola and Zambia and establishing Swapo bases inside Namibia, he said. 'Now both of those questions have been resolved.'

Cubans to stay—Angola

LISBON — Cuban forces will stay in Angola until the country's security is effectively guaranteed, the Lisbon communist daily, *Diario*, reported today.

Quoting a statement issued by the political bureau of Angola's ruling MPLA-Workers Party, *Diario* said South Africa was entirely to blame for the present state of war in Angola.

"Cuban forces in Angola do not represent any danger to any neighbouring State, in contrast to

the South African forces," the statement said.

Leaders of black Africa's "frontline" states meet in Lusaka today, with an Organisation of African Unity mandate to spearhead black nationalist wars in Southern Africa.

Top of the agenda of what has been described as a crucial summit meeting will be the search for a peaceful solution to the impasse over independence for South West Africa.—Reuter-AP

9/9/82
Cost of Namibian settlement soars

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

CONFIDENTIAL cost estimates of the Namibia settlement plan have ballooned to a startling R700-million — more than twice the figure set when the plan was first approved four years ago

Reckoned at under R300-million when formulated, the estimate was raised to R500-million and now UN Security Council sources say it has been rounded up to \$600-million or R700-million

If delayed much longer, it could hit R1 000-million and simply price itself out of existence, some diplomats speculated

But not the Americans, who continued to stress optimism in the face of the fore-

bodings of a frontline states' delegation who on Friday expressed alarm to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar over Angolan reports of a major South African military buildup

The United States is set to meet by far the largest chunk of the settlement bill, say UN sources

The US and its British, French, West German and Canadian partners of the

Western contact group propose to maintain a discrete grip on the entire operation by covering more than half the costs

Of this, the US would pay a third, or twice as much as any of its partners and 18 percent of the total

Logistic contributions were seen as one way to keep costs down and offers under consideration are said to range from Japanese trans-

port to West German medical teams

The intention not to deploy except in emergency the full UN troop strength of 7 500 would also be a cost saver, but the prospect of a lengthy post-election limbo of constitution negotiations has some observers eyeing an operation prolonged well beyond the maximum of one year, as now publicly debated

● See also Page 5

THE Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria believes Swapo could make significant gains if it prolonged the already 17-year-old bush conflict in northern SWA/Namibia. Argus Defence Reporter, ROBIN PARKER, reports.

ARGUS 6/9/82 221

Swapo could gain from a drawn-out conflict

FOR 17 years South African and SWA/Namibia security forces have been involved in a low-intensity conflict in the north of this territory, a conflict initiated by Sam Nujoma's South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The conflict, says the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria (ISSUP), can be compared to the classic "weariness manoeuvre", the revolutionary movement's primary strategy of holding on, keeping some form of military activity going, even if it consists only of intimidation and armed propaganda.

In SWA/Namibia, it says, by keeping the war of attrition going, Swapo could achieve a number of aims:

● It could deepen the level of political fragmentation which already exists to a limited degree in the territory,

● Parties within the DTA, already at loggerheads, could press for an election without Swapo, placing the continued existence of the DTA in jeopardy.

Economically, investment in SWA/Namibia is at a low ebb because of the uncertain future. And the present world price of diamonds (one of the principal exports from the territory) prevents a dramatic improvement in the standard of living, creating a ripe revolutionary environment.

This economic position as well as South Africa's contribution to defence of the territory, places a heavy financial burden on this country.

Coupled with belief in some circles of a conclusive military victory by South Africa, which may remain unrealised, it is possible that pressure from within SA and the financial state of the territory may lead to an SA withdrawal.

Thus, by playing for time, Swapo could also cause disintegration of the Western Contact Group as some or all of the five governments might reach the conclusion that they are harming their international prestige and internal support and pass the problem on to the United Nations. This would suit Swapo, with its intimate relations with the Soviet Union, a permanent member of the Security Council.

The ANC, says the ISSUP, could also gain from a prolonged struggle in SWA/Namibia. It would divide the SADF's power, making it easier for the ANC to infiltrate South Africa.

However, the time factor does not altogether favour Swapo. Security forces have shown increased willingness to carry out "cross-border" raids which have resulted in high losses for Swapo and effectively removed their capability to intimidate the local population.

Angola also stands to suffer. The instability in its southern provinces has had a marked effect on its economy and it may exert pressure on Swapo to settle in an attempt to reverse the situation within its borders.

"Without ignoring these last two factors, South Africa cannot feel secure that time is on its side," says ISSUP. "This would seem to imply that a settlement is imperative. The problem is that if Nujoma feels he can gain by playing for time, a settlement may not be reached easily."

Linking of troop pull-out rejected

Frontline

states say:

Cubans OK

221 ROM 6/9/82

LUSAKA.

LEADERS of the Frontline states have categorically rejected what they say are United States' attempts to link South West African independence negotiations with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

A communique issued at the end of a four-hour summit meeting of the Frontline states at the weekend said the Cuban issue ran counter to the spirit of a United Nations resolution accepted as a guideline for SWA independence, Sapa reports

South Africa has demanded any settlement be tied to the withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 18 000 Cuban troops stationed there

The Frontline states claim the US, one of the Western Five contact group involved in independence negotiations, backs South Africa's demand

The meeting was attended by presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Dr Quett Masire of Botswana, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe

The communique said talks centred on recent consultations in New York with the Western Five on problems delaying independence, as well as the South African position against neighbouring independent states

The communique acknowledged some progress had been made in New York but regretted the issue of the electoral system to be used for independence elections still remained unresolved

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was at the meeting

Informed sources said the summit also discussed a letter sent by President Ronald Reagan to the Frontline leaders promising he would try to encourage South Africa to speed up SWA independence and asking them to persuade Swapo to be more flexible

Mr Nujoma confirmed a letter from President Reagan was discussed during the meeting but gave no details

The leaders themselves left for the airport immediately after ending their talks without meeting the Press

The communique also condemned what it called South Africa's policy of destabilisation in the region

Meanwhile KOOS COETZEE reports from Windhoek that there is a cloud over the future political life of Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator General of SWA

Mr Hough left Windhoek on an urgent visit to Pretoria at the weekend and observers believe he might be looking for an exit from SWA

Observers see a statement by Mr Hough that he would ask the Government to scale down his position as an attempt to stay in politics

They point out Mr Hough's involvement in party politics — by trying to form a unified ethnic front against Swapo and by working against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — might make him unacceptable to both Swapo and the DTA for supervising an election under UN resolution 435

They also point out that according to the original agreement between the Western Five and South Africa the post of the AG should be as neutral as possible

Speculation is that the Government might replace Mr Hough with a person from outside party politics

^{Star}
Inquiry
on Puma
crash 7/9/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A military board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the crash of a Defence Force Puma helicopter at Ondangwa base in Ovambo at the weekend.

The helicopter crashed shortly after take-off with three crew members and a two man SWABC television team on board.

Nobody was injured. The head of the Air Force in Namibia Brigadier Bessie Huvel, said the tail-rotor of the Puma had failed and the pilot, Captain Heinz Katzke had attempted an emergency landing on the pad.

The craft had apparently swung violently and overturned. Although it was damaged it was not considered a write off. Brigadier Huvel said

221

THE SWISS

Own Correspondent
GENEVA — The World Council of Churches has announced grants this year of R562 000 under its controversial programme to combat racism

Almost half of the money goes to three Southern African organisations, all of which have received grants in previous years

The African National Congress will get R74 000 "for projects related to agriculture, vocational training and information and publications for maintaining the momentum domestically and internationally against the apartheid regime"

Altogether R51 000 goes to the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania for "publications related to work for racial and political justice in South Africa through mobilisation against the offensive apartheid regime"

The third grant — and the largest — is R114 000 to Swapo for its "humanitarian activities for the victims of illegal military occupation (by South Africa) of Namibia and maintenance and upkeep of its administrative work"

The programme was begun in 1970 and grants since then amount to R6 million. The 1982 grants go to 53 groups in 20 countries, in particular to various anti-apartheid societies

Grants from the fund are covered by designated contributions, the council states, with money coming from various member denominations, local congregations, councils of churches, ecumenical groups, individuals and the governments of Sweden, Norway and The Netherlands.

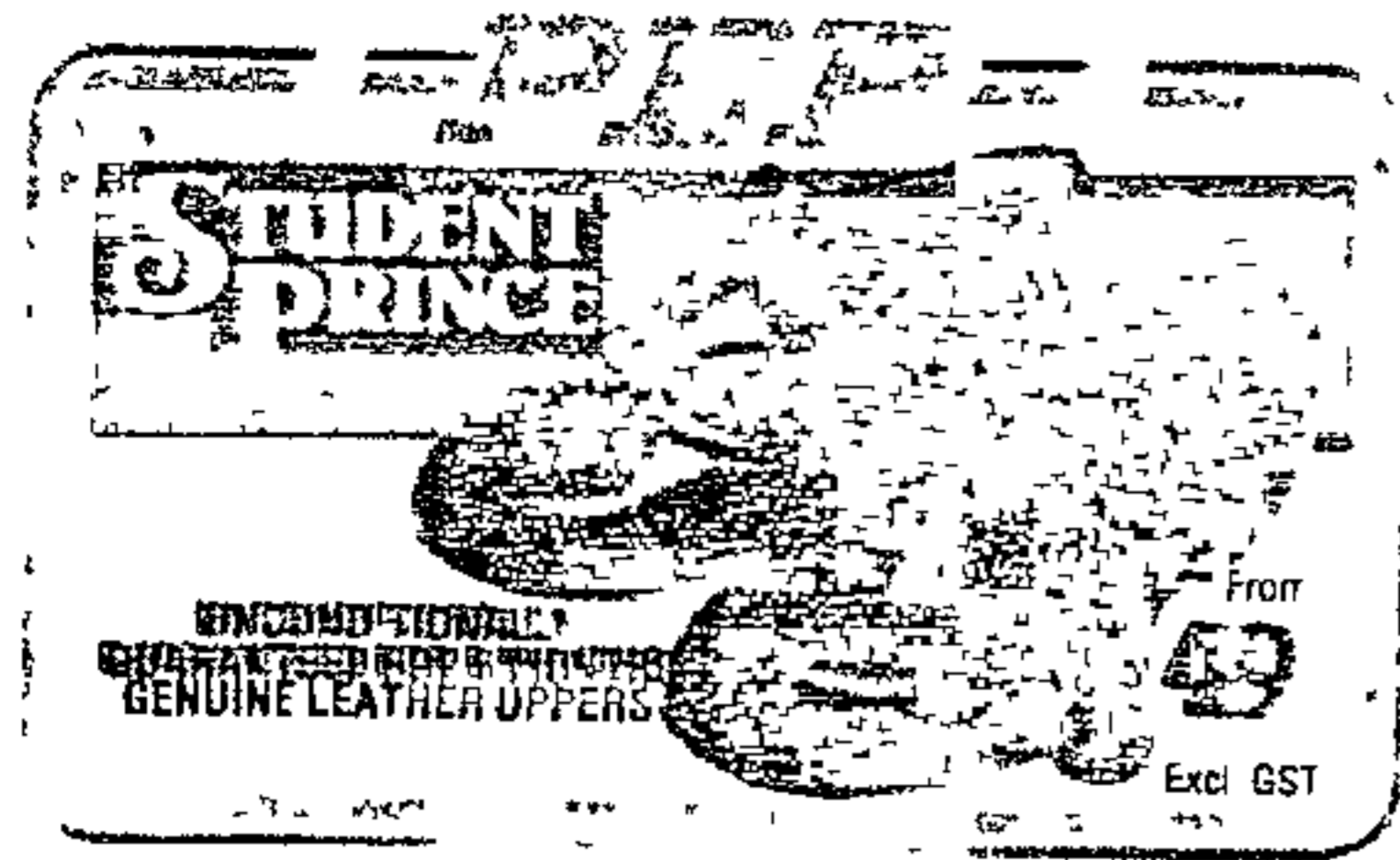
Although the council stipulates that the money must be used for humanitarian activities, it also acknowledges that grants are made without control of the manner in which they are spent

Groups receiving grants this year, apart from the three Southern African organisations, are in Japan, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland,

Colombia - Panama, United States and Canada

A grant of R4 000 to the Japanese Anti-Apartheid Committee is for intensification of its campaign against Japanese-South African economic and nuclear collaboration.

The Swiss anti-apartheid movement, receiving R8 000, is to use the money to help finance intensified campaigns against Swiss banks with heavy investments in South Africa



The Argus

Today's News Today
FOUNDED 1857

(Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1982

Secret plan for SWA dashed

ARGUS 8/9/82 221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Open confrontation between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and the South African Government has dashed secret efforts for a near-autonomous interim government of national unity in SWA/Namibia

South Africa was ready to reduce the Administrator-General's role to that of a mere figurehead had the initiative succeeded, by transferring more powers to the territory's central authority

It is understood that guidelines approved by Pretoria for a new interim dispensation included greater involvement in the SWA/Namibian National Assembly and Ministers' Council by "a

broader spectrum of political parties"

The body would have included the territory's ethnic "second-tier authorities" and private interest groups such as SWA/Namibian chambers of commerce and industries, and the SWA Agricultural Union

Informed sources say the South African Government had also decided, from the start of its confidential initiative,

that the present leader of SWA/Namibia's interim government, Mr Dirk Mudge, would remain at the helm of the new dispensation

The political parties would have retained the majority of the National Assembly seats

Representatives of the ethnic authorities would have been "accommodated as far as possible", but not totally, in an enlarged central government

Expertise

The third largest bloc of seats would have gone to delegates from the private sector, to provide "specialised expertise" in the legislative and executive bodies

Hopes were that a government of national unity would have been a formidable negotiating body which the international community could not

GUNMAN ROBS TELLER

Crime Reporter
A TELLER at a building society agency in Parow was held up at gunpoint today and robbed of more than R2 000

Mrs L. Engelbrecht 90

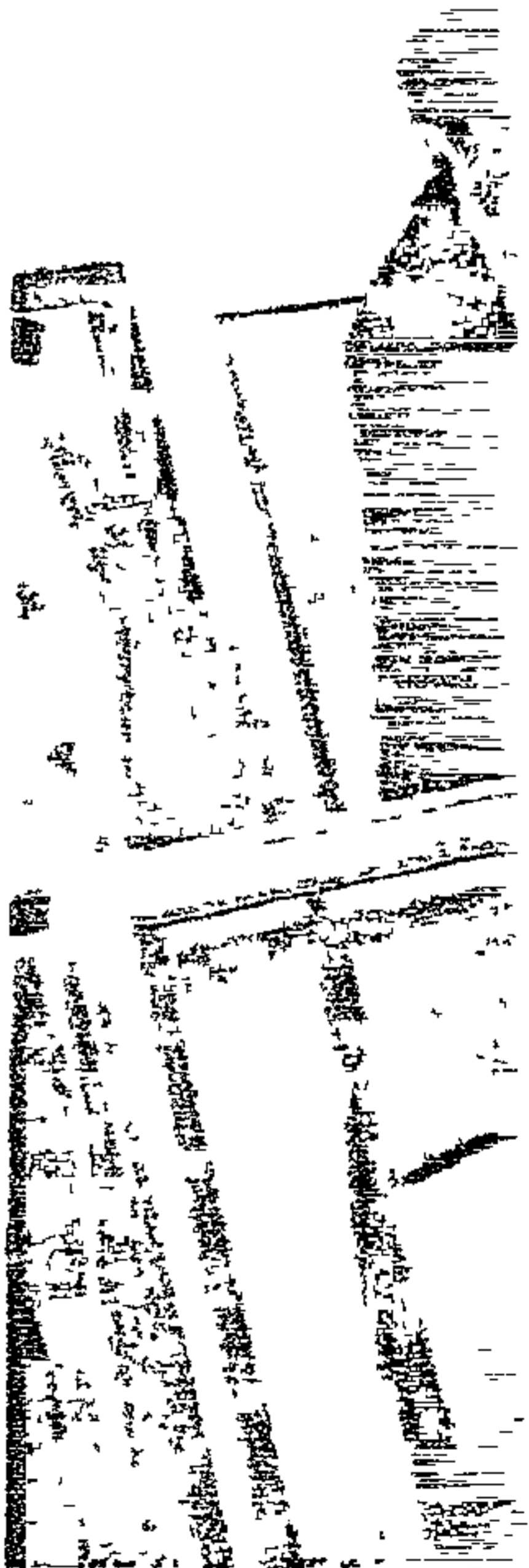
Tourists fired on at roadblock

URGENT

Shipping Editor

AN URGENT attempt is being made to secure the release of the 19 crew of the 44-ton Cape Town owned fishing boat Plumstead who are in jail in Maputo after being found guilty of operating inside Mozambican territorial waters

Mr Hugo Prigge, owner of the 37-year-old ves



Youth

... dashed

Argus Africa
News Service

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Expertise

The third largest bloc of seats would have gone to delegates from the private sector, to provide "specialised expertise" in the legislative and executive bodies

Hopes were that a government of national unity would have been a formidable negotiating body which the international community could not have ignored in negotiations for a UN-supervised settlement in SWA, Namibia

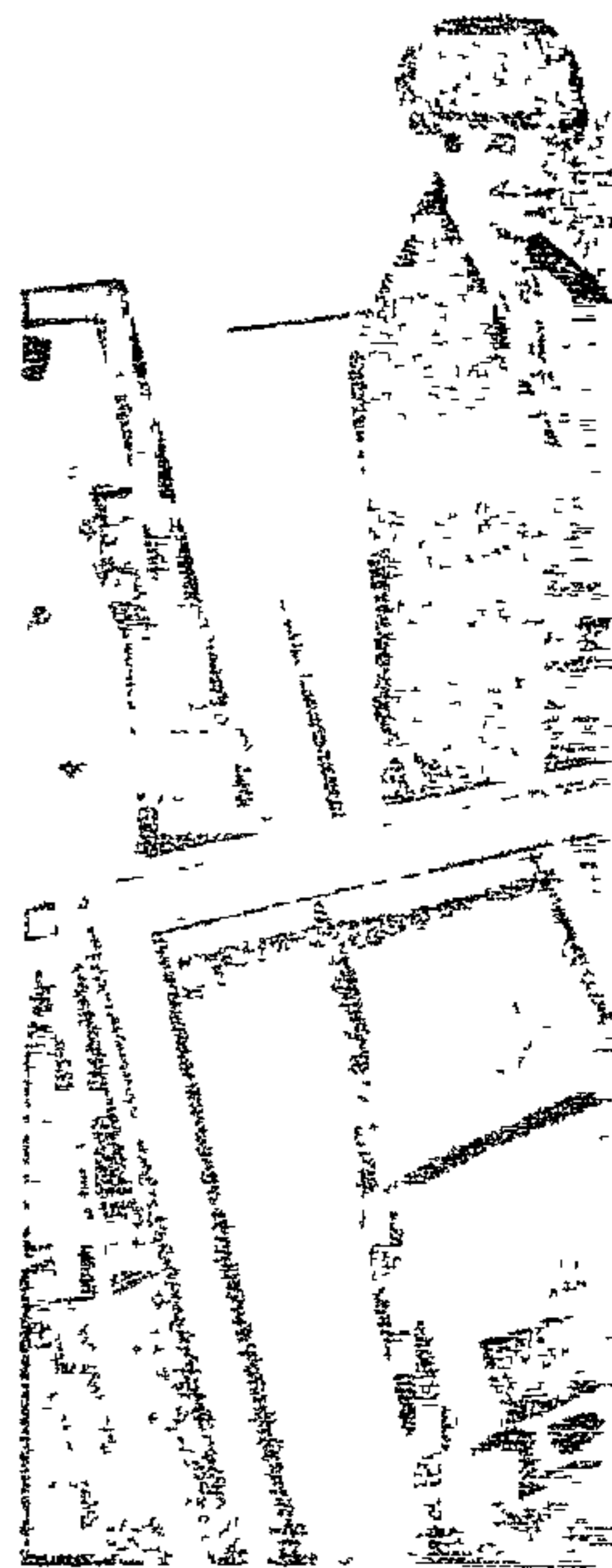
A "scaling down" of the Administrator-General's role would, sources say, have been tantamount to almost total self-rule for SWA/Namibia

Symbolic

The present Administrator-General Mr Dame Hough, would have become a symbolic head of state with some constitutional powers and a smaller say in administering the territory

Recent DTA accusations of "gross interference" by the South African Government in SWA/Namibian politics have, it is believed, posed a major setback for efforts at national unity

The DTA charges have rekindled long-standing personal hostilities and suspicions between the territory's political leaders because, it is believed, it was agreed that that one of the ground rules of the talks was that they remain secret.



Youth j: 25 year for rape and mu

Supreme Court Reporter

A Riebeeck West man who raped an elderly woman and six months later stabbed a policeman to death was sentenced in the Supreme Court Cape Town today to an effective 25 years imprisonment

Willem Alexander 19, was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years on a charge of murder 15 years for rape, and five and three years respectively on two charges of housebreaking. Parts of the sentences will run concurrently

The Judge President Mr Justice Munnik and his two assessors found extenuating circum-

stances
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GUNMAN ROBS TELLER

Crime Reporter

A TELLER at a building society agency in Parow was held up at gunpoint today and robbed of more than R2 000

Mrs L Engelbrecht, 29, had just opened the Otto van Niekerk Estate Agency in Hayleah Arcade, McIntyre Street, at 8 25 am when an armed man entered and demanded money

The man stole R2 200 in cash before fleeing. No shots were fired and no arrests have been made

Raped in her home

Crime Reporter

AN EERSTE River woman was raped yesterday afternoon after a man entered her home. The woman, 56, was not injured. No arrests have been made

Tourists fired on at roadblock

Argus Africa
News Service

BULAWAYO — Two Swiss tourists, who were halted at a roadblock, were caught in the crossfire of a 30-minute gunbattle between dissidents and a unit of the Zimbabwe national army

The clash occurred only 30 km from where six foreign tourists were taken hostage by dissidents six weeks ago on the main road between Victoria Falls and Bulawayo

In a chilling repetition of that scene six weeks ago, the two Swiss tourists, Mr and Mrs Hubert Erlinger, were stopped

on Sunday at about 1 pm at a roadblock by a band of 20 dissidents 109 km north of Bulawayo, an Information Department spokesman said

Almost immediately an armoured personnel carrier full of soldiers arrived and a gunbattle began with the tourists in the middle

The soldiers chased the dissidents into the bush where they captured two

Later an army vehicle escorted the Erlingers to Bulawayo

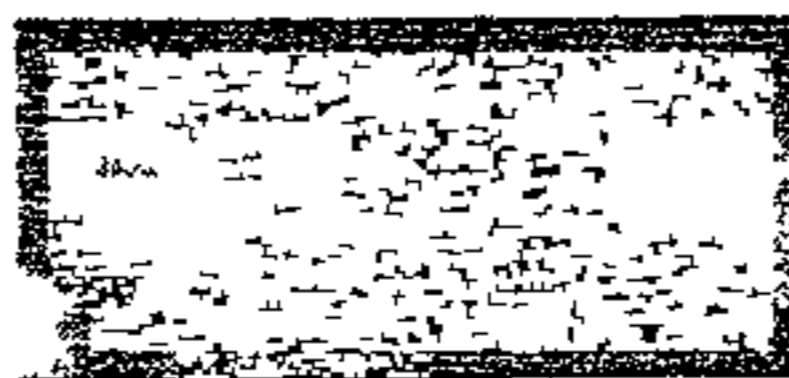
MIDWEEK PROPERT — in today's classified section.

'Arrogant' Botham gets a surprise duck

Argus Bureau

LONDON — England cricket hero Ian Botham has had the dampest dismissal of his career — he was thrown into a swimming pool

And the man responsible for his most embarrassing "duck" was a slightly built motor mechanic. Mr



Hopes on SWA still high in the West

221

ROM

8/9/82

LONDON — Western diplomats negotiating South West Africa's independence remain persistently optimistic that a breakthrough can be achieved

This is despite the latest rejection by the black Frontline States of any link-up with a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

The five-nation Western contact group is now looking to the US to somehow resolve the Cuban issue — though the official position is that there is no formal link

"The Americans are in the lead, and the communication channels with Luanda are still open," a source said

"South Africa is unlikely to agree to any further movement until there is progress on the Cuban issue"

The six Frontline States have restated their position that the presence of an estimated 20 000 Cubans in Angola has nothing to do with a SWA settlement

South Africa continues to insist that there must be a "concurrent" withdrawal of Cubans coinciding with the departure of its own troops from SWA

Under the settlement plan the problem remains apparently deadlocked

There have been no substantial talks between the contact group, South Africa and Swapo for several weeks

But officials claim this does not indicate a lack of progress "Very good progress was made during the New York talks, and the remaining issues are not insurmountable," said one "A settlement is still within reach"

Western diplomats maintain that a great deal of groundwork is being done at United Nations headquarters in New York to work out the formation of the UN Transition Assistance Group and its deployment — one of the major unresolved sections of the implementation plan

After seeing a variety of target dates for agreement go by the board, the

group is carefully avoiding even the suggestion of a time limit

Initial hopes that the UN plan could be implemented last month, leading to elections in March next year, came nowhere near fulfilment

Swapo remains gloomy and suspicious about the prospects of an agreed settlement

"The South Africans just don't have the political will to agree to implement Resolution 435" (the UN plan), Swapo's Western European information officer, Mr Peter Manning, said yesterday

"They conjured up the Cuban card. If they had not done that they would have manufactured a problem in another area"

He said the contact group had not offered Swapo "one shred of evidence" to back up the repeated declarations that progress had been achieved and that a settlement could be reached — Sapa

More music please

London Bureau

OF ALL the subjects taught in schools music is the most effective in helping children to develop the qualities British industry needs a professor of music says

Prof John Pavnter of York University said 'In other subjects, children spend most of their time taking in second-hand ideas Music offers unique opportunities for pupils to advance in initiative, imagination inventiveness and co-ordination' he said

Saving those bikers

London Bureau

PARENTS should step in to help stop the growing car nage of mangled motorcycles on Britain's roads a top policeman has urged

Superintendent John Dunkley deputy head of the Northamptonshire police traffic division said 'We have tried everything to keep the death roll down Now it is up to parents to get the message home even if it means refusing permission for teenagers to own bikes'

Joggers beware

London Bureau

A WARNING was given to joggers by a London coroner, Dr Paul Knatman, this week after he had heard how a healthy 44-year-old man had collapsed and died near his home following a sudden burst of speed

'It's a sobering thought for people who go jogging including myself twice a week or so' he said recording a natural death verdict on Mr Sved Almnoar an unemployed miller of Paddington

Tiger troubles

NEW DELHI—Tigers sheltered at reserves in India have killed 164 people in three years the Indian Parliament was told

Measures were now being taken to prevent such deaths, a minister said adding there was no need to reshape 'Project Tiger' under which 11 tiger parks were set up in 1973 to save the animals from extinction — (Sapa-Reuter)



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Mayors pressure

Bonn for aid for South West Africa

Mercury Correspondent
BONN—West German mayors and the parliamentary opposition are putting pressure on the Bonn Government to allow development aid to be given to South West Africa before independence

Mayors and city officials who have recently visited South West Africa have proposed in a letter addressed to Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Development Minister Rainer Offergeld as well as to the leaders of West Germany's political parties that aid should be given to South West Africa now, rather than after independence

Problems

In their letter the mayors say 'Poor housing conditions for blacks shortage of water a population explosion, a poor supply of basic foodstuffs and a shortage of jobs have been identified as the main problems'

The letter added that DTA leader Dirk Mudge believed that there was no chance of winning the confidence of the South West African population if the problems were not tackled immediately

The mayors added that their cities were willing to train South West African officials and to send experts to South West Africa in their effort to persuade the Bonn Government.

But Bonn's Foreign Office remains cool Reply-

ing to the mayors, Mr Wilhelm Haas, Africa director of the Ministry and a member of the Western Five contact group said the Government had to shoulder its responsibility as a member of the contact group

Co-operation as proposed by the mayors would necessarily involve some form of consultation 'with the administrative bodies which today have the say in Windhoek

This would 'smell like international recognition of this leadership

Only after independence would the German Government decide on development aid, he said

Aborigine Games p

BRISBANE—Aborigines protestism will hold the largest gameous people ever seen d Commonwealth Games, a black

Mr Steve Mam, Queensland Aboriginal Conference said Aborigines and 4 000 white peaceful meetings, rock co Queensland between Septemb

The Commonwealth Games a September 30 to October 9

Aborigines want to attract during the Games to their pro crimination and racism by th land Government, and to their freehold title to the reserves o in the state

Mr Mam said the protests w ful, but some Aborigine lea lence between police and d Reuter)

Call for early Au

CANBERRA—Australia's Opposition Labour Party said yesterday an early election must be called following an official commission's allegations of massive tax evasion and organised crime

The demand for an election a year ahead of schedule demonstrated how deeply the scandal created by the Royal Commission's findings has affected Australian politics

Until the scandal broke two weeks ago, the Prime Minister, Mr Malcolm Fraser, was widely believed to be contemplating calling a snap election, probably in November

This was because Australia's serious economic problems were expected to worsen by next year

But the Liberal-N Party Government b on to the defensiv Commission finding

These alleged that gal officers failed fo tax evasion fraud we millions of dollars, lice were incapable powerful national c

Labour Party leat who previously op election, said yester of Australia want t miliation cleaned u

He said Australia judgment on the t 'That judgment ca one way — by Mr F

Hough goes to US for talks with Crocker

Western powers in Windhoek househunt

(221)

10/9/82

Star

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator - General of Namibia, Mr Dame Hough was due to leave for Washington today for talks with the American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker

Mr Hough and the chief director of his office, Mr John Viall, will join other South African Government officials for talks, starting tomorrow, with an American negotiating team.

The issue of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola will feature in the talks

It is likely that Dr Crocker will report to the South African team on State Department progress made in negotiations with the Angolan Government on Cuban withdrawal

OBSTACLE

South African Government officials have said the question of Cuban troop withdrawal is the only remaining obstacle to an internationally supervised settlement election in Namibia.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance The DTA mouthpiece, Republikan, reported today that Mr Hough would have to explain to the Americans "what the purpose of his plan for a new interim authority is"

Quoting sources from New York, the newspaper said the Western powers apparently wanted to know why Mr Hough was working on a new interim authority for Namibia, while the Contact Group was confident that a settlement plan could soon be implemented

By Wilf Nussey

WINDHOEK — Members of the Western Five contact group on Namibia and United Nations administration officials plan to move into Windhoek by the end of this year

They are already seeking offices and residences in the city.

Representatives of several of the Western Five governments are arranging to move here from October and the UN is planning moves from December

This is the first indication that progress is being made in the negotiations to bring years-long, convoluted peaceful independence to Namibia

CONFIDENT

But the moves probably hinge on whether or not America succeeds in getting the Cuban forces in Angola to leave

US State Department officials, according to political sources here, are confident of success but are not revealing what they are doing to achieve it.

South Africa and America have said that no further progress can take place in the planned three-phase transition to independence until agreement has been reached on Cuban withdrawal.

This would also involve agreement on negotiations to end the civil war between Angola's MPLA govern-

ment and the Unita forces of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Arrival here of the UN Transition Assistance Group would signal that agreement on the Cubans had been reached or was imminent and that the third phase, running up to pre-independence elections, could start

The US Government has taken 15 offices, three flats and a large house in Windhoek from late October

Britain has given notice to the occupants of three houses it owns in Windhoek West Germany already has a representative here but it is not known if France and Canada, the others in the Western Five, are planning any move

RECRUITING

The UN, which is recruiting people from among its own employees for the Untag administrative staff is provisionally looking for accommodation from December

It might send as many as 1000 people here, which would place a huge strain on Windhoek's housing and offices

Untag will comprise a maximum of 7500 people of whom up to 1500 will be administrative and the rest are to be drawn from impartial countries

See Page 13

Stray ^{C. Turner} army ^{11/9/82 (221) (Abel)} bullet killed girl

From KOOS COETZEE WINDHOEK. — A four-year-old girl living near an army training camp in the operational area in SWA/Namibia died when a stray bullet went through the corrugated iron of their house and struck her in the chest early this year.

An inquest on Loide Ndeimama of Impundi village was a sequel to a training camp held for 24 members of 101 Battalion near the Miershoop Military Base

The officer who was in charge, Willem Abraham Nel, 23, said in an affidavit that two sections of 12 men each had trained with mortars and light machine-guns in the bush near the Miershoop military base on the morning of January 29 this year.

Safety precautions were taken and a corporal and 10 men combed the area to clear people and animals from the bush surrounding the training field.

Target-shooting lasted

for about 60 minutes. Six mortars were also used.

The mother of the shot child, Mrs Penexupifo Shakunu, 32, said in a statement to the inquest magistrate, Mr G J Retief, that she was sitting in her bedroom with her daughter when she heard gunfire.

Mrs Shakunu, whose kraal is next to the Miershoop military base, said she was used to hearing shots in the area as the army occasionally trained there.

While they were in the bedroom a bullet went through the roof of the corrugated iron hut and hit her daughter in the left arm and chest, she said.

The girl was taken to the military base, where a report was made about the incident, and then to the Oshakati hospital. She died a day later.

The magistrate ruled that the death of the girl was not caused by action for which anyone was criminally liable.

... he was later admitted to Johannesburg Hospital's Intensive Care Unit

st thrown 16m in accident

break of the right leg a cracked skull, internal injuries and abrasions
The driver of the car, Miss Louise Remmers was not seriously injured but was in a severe state of shock

emergency aid to the critically injured man for more than 25 minutes before taking him to the Johannesburg Hospital, where an emergency operation was performed on him. He was later transferred to the Intensive Care Unit of the hospital

Police are investigating

Army to include SWATF

Mall Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Development of the South West Africa Territory Force was part of the SWA independence process and should form the basis of the new state's defence force. Major-General Charles Lloyd the officer commanding of the SWATF, said at a medal parade in Windhoek recently.

He said the demilitarisation of the SWATF during implementation of Resolution 435 should last only for the duration of the election campaign. After the election the new constitution would provide for the defence force which would incorporate the SWATF, Gen Lloyd said.

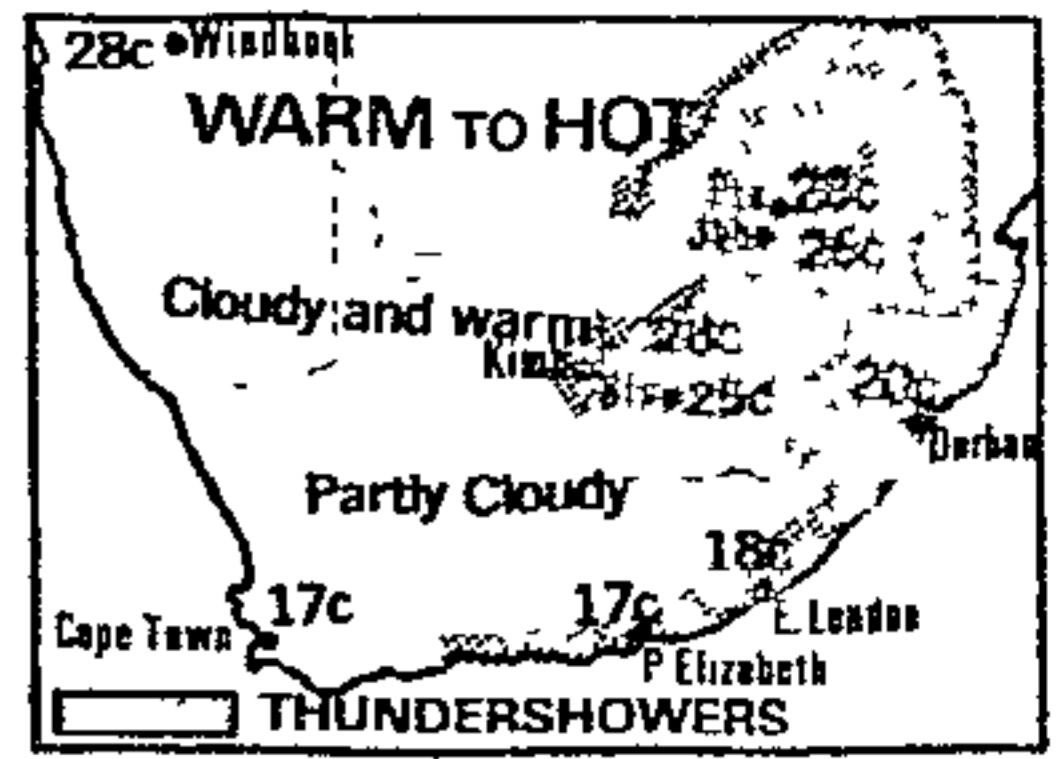
After the cessation of hostilities all the mobilised troops would be limited to base and monitored by United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

Thereafter all unit support weapons and ammunition would be handed in at unit headquarters to be kept in safe custody by the unit concerned, under the surveillance of the Untag monitors.

Members of the full time force would go on paid leave and would not be pushed into the cold to become the victims of Swapo's intimidation, he said.

spreading east with isolated thundershowers over the interior. It will be partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers
NATAL — Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers but only isolated in the north

Temperatures are Celsius maxima expected for each city
Rand Daily Mail Weather Station
YESTERDAY
Monday September 13, 1982
Temperatures:
08h00 14h00 21h00
18°C 25°C 18°C
Humidity:
38% 30% 45%
Max temp 26°C
Min temp 12,6°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00 Nil
Sunset today 18h01
Sunrise tomorrow 06h09



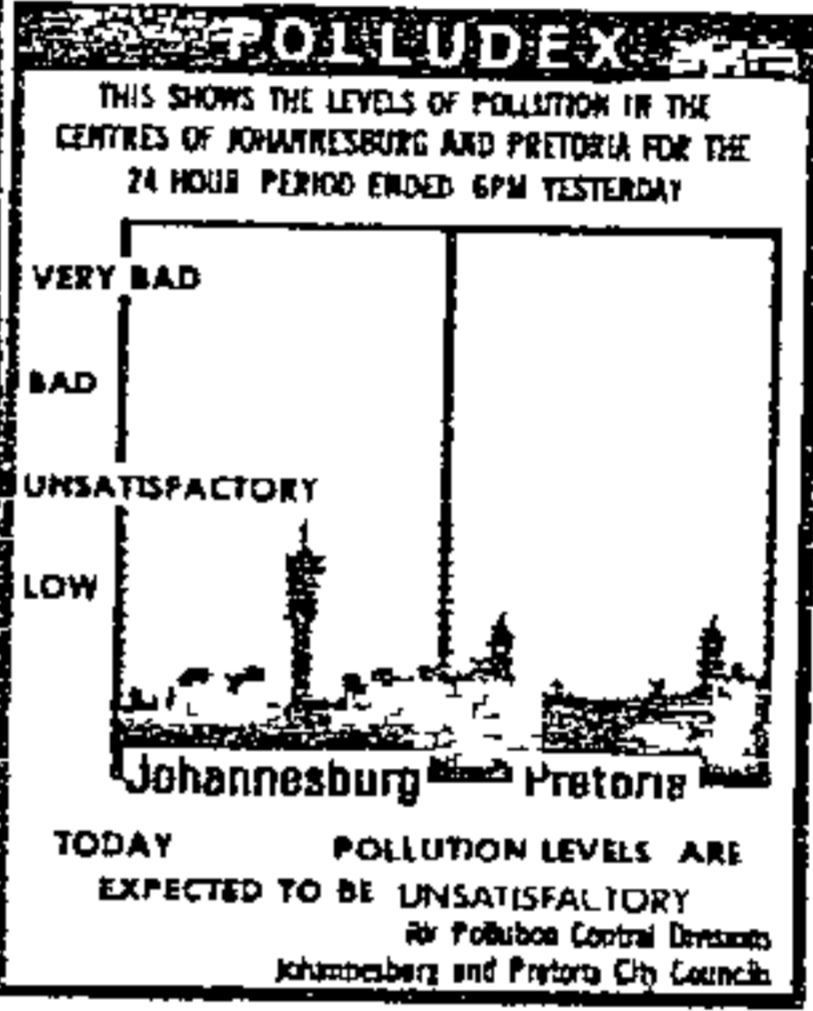
SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

Bloemfontein	22°C	Jan Smuts	25°C	Potchefstroom	29°C
Cape Town	17°C	Nolapruif	28°C	Pretoria	26°C
Durban	22°C	Pietersburg	24°C	Skukuza	32°C
East London	21°C	Port Elizabeth	18°C	Standerton	29°C

SOUTH AFRICA. Hottest at 14h00: Makatini 32°C. Coldest at 08h00: Bethlehem 1°C
TRANSVAAL. Hottest at 14h00: Skukuza 32°C. Coldest at 08h00: Vaalwater 6°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY



	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Amsterdam	15	20	Cloudy
Athens	18	30	Clear
Berlin	11	23	Clear
Brussels	12	25	Clear
Buenos Aires	12	16	Rain
Chicago	19	27	Cloudy
Hong Kong	25	26	Rain
Jerusalem	17	29	Clear
Lisbon	17	32	Clear
London	13	23	Cloudy
Los Angeles	20	24	Cloudy
Madrid	13	31	Clear
Miami	29	31	Cloudy
Montreal	15	27	Cloudy
Moscow	9	14	Cloudy
New York	20	30	Clear
Paris	14	27	Cloudy
Rio de Janeiro	16	33	Clear
Rome	18	30	Clear
San Francisco	14	28	Clear

on groupidents

Action Committee pledged residents meeting is to be committee has the Johannesburg halting the erection Norwood Mrs Claire residents to make For more 28-6538

Stamp day in Florida

THE West Rand Philatelic Society will hold its annual stamp day on Saturday September 18 from 10am to 4pm at the Florida Hall 4th Ave, Florida. Collections will be presented and members will be on hand to give advice and discuss advantages of society membership with the public. All are welcome.

Advice for recent mothers

FOR lectures on early childhood care and education call 678-1529 or 678 5240. The Johannesburg Society for Early Childhood Education meets from 2.30pm each Tuesday during school terms at the Roosevelt Park Nursery School.

More parking for Springs

SPRINGS is battling with a critical shortage of parking space and the town council has decided to spend R30 000 on a parking area on the site of the old Baptist Church in Second Avenue. The new parking area will provide for parking bays and a park-and-display unit will be installed.

fund

Gem Homes in all donated R1 to Fund for the Aged taking the fund Danie Van Zyl to donate just R1. It is estimated in this way.

Unisa to hold fun run

UNISA has organised a fun run for September 18. The run is divided into 5km, 10km and 21km categories and several prizes including television sets and hotel holidays can be won. All the runs begin at Unisa's main administrative building on September 18 at 8am. Fees are R4 an adult, R1,50 a child and R10 a family.

ane lately?

illegally keeping according to a CA. Several cases cranes illegally with information. Agency is asked to help at 894 2814.

or Pretoria

will be held at in Pretoria on main Afrikaans Dowling Ballyhoo Band will be singers included. Angel will also at 2pm and costs R5.

Honorary degrees for three

THREE professors will receive honorary degrees from the University of South Africa on September 17. They are Professor H S Steyn (honorary degree in mathematics), Professor P C Coetzee (doctorate in library sciences) and Professor I Gordon (honorary doctorate in forensic medicine).

ty meets

Johannesburg is to 75 of the Johan- 8pm. Telephone

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact write to the Editor at P O Box 1138 Johannesburg or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays.

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg c/o the Editor's secretary.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by R A Gibson, Benjamin Pogrand, Lin Menge, newsbills by Mike Stent, headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd, cartoons by David Anderson, Dave Gaskill, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.

on victim and left him for dead

friend, Mr Alpheus Thabethe, 30, was attacked by the same lioness.

On the same day in August Mr Wynand Kanfer, a trail officer with the Natal Parks Board, was mauled by a lioness at the Umfolosi Game Reserve.

Speaking from his bed at the Ngwelezana Hospital at Empangeni at the weekend

Mr Nkosi told his experience: 'Alpheus and I went to fetch our donkeys. Alpheus was some distance ahead. I came across him lying on the ground. He appeared shocked and was in pain. I asked him what had happened and he said he had been attacked by a big animal.' Mr Nkosi said.

'Then it came at me and pinned me to the ground.' Mr Nkosi said the lioness

bite his thigh and then tried to bite his neck but he warded her off with an arm.

'I went limp as if I were dead, and after several minutes the lioness, which sat on me all this time, wandered off.'

Mr Nkosi said he managed to walk to Mr Thabethe, who was not seriously injured, and who helped him back to their hut — Sapa.

PENSIONER'S DAY AT THE OK

Thurs. 16th Sept. only.

5% discount on the total amount of your purchases*

in any OK Supermarket when you present your pensioner's identification to our cashier.

Example: If your purchase is R100, you pay only R95 with your pensioner's discount. GST Excluded.

*R100 maximum per pensioner

OK

Shop where South Africa shops.

GREY, MILLS, KAYE-EDDIE 10287/XI

1100 ²²¹
stau
deaths on
border 11/9/82

By Andrew Walker

More than 1 100 people have been killed in the Namibian border war and security force strikes against Swapo bases in Angola this year

Figures taken from the latest issue of Paratus, the SADF magazine and official casualty announcements, show that Swapo is losing about 13 men for every security force man killed in action

Paratus says that by mid-August 951 Swapo cadres had been killed this year. This includes the 345 killed when major raids were launched against bases in Angola in June. During those operations 29 security force men died

Official announcements show that just over 70 members of the SADF and SWA forces have been killed in action this year

Paratus says that in northern Namibia's Ovambo area 79 civilians were killed during the first six months of this year

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Soviets break silence on SWA

By RICHARD WALKER
In New York
and JOHN MATISONN
In Washington

THE Soviet Union has broken its long silence over the Namibia settlement negotiations.

It wants the United Nations formally to renounce "the famous link" with Cuban military withdrawal from Angola

Charging that the "illegal" ultimatum on the Cubans undermines the UN's authority and contradicts its fundamental position on the Namibia issue, the Soviets have written advocating an end to the secrecy surrounding the settlement negotiations.

The UN secretariat — which Moscow suggests is violating its mandate — "should keep member states fully informed of the situation," it says in a letter which was being circulated privately among members of the Security Council this weekend. Efforts are under way to block its public release.

Acknowledging that the fate of the negotiations "has been made dependent on progress in establishing the famous link" with the Cubans, it accuses the United States and South Africa of using the negotiations "for purposes which have nothing to do with the mandate" given the UN secretariat when the Security Council approved the settlement plan in 1978

It suggests that "one way out" would be for the UN to assert itself by issuing an "authoritative opinion" on the whole future of the Namibia question.

As a first step, the UN secretariat should keep all governments fully informed on the situation

Rebuff

The Soviet move follows swiftly on the rebuff by the African frontline leaders of an appeal from President Reagan, who is said to have personally written seeking their help in removing the Cubans.

Mr Reagan is said to have claimed progress with Angola, but one frontline envoy criticised it as "an attempt to divide our ranks".

The Soviet letter also coincides with the arrival of a South African team for more talks with UN officials

The agenda tomorrow includes a review of election system alternatives and further discussions on the impartiality issue, according to South African sources.

This surprised some western diplomats who believed the thorny impartiality problem resolved.

The ever-receding ceasefire and settlement implementation target was this week pushed back to October 15, though UN officials now talk of November and US officials insist only that a deal will be struck before the end of the next UN General Assembly, which ends just before Christmas

But even as Moscow tries to throw a spanner in the wheel, the Reagan Administration is satisfied that all matters of substance in the Namibian settlement — except the Cuban withdrawal from Angola — have been agreed.

As far as the US is concerned, Phase One and Two of the negotiations have been settled with all parties.

Unacceptable

South Africa and the frontline states have agreed to all the issues leading up to implementation of the agreement, American sources say.

The frontline states' statement after last week's meeting in Lusaka, rejecting linkage of the Cuban withdrawal from Angola to a Namibian settlement, should be read carefully, they advise

For domestic political reasons the public linkage of these two issues is unacceptable in many parts of black Africa

But the Angolans have not slammed the door on US negotiators, and a phased withdrawal "parallel" with the implementation of a Namibian settlement is still expected.

It would not necessarily require that all Cubans leave Angola before elections in Namibia, but the process should be under way and continue after elections

US negotiators are satisfied that if a deal can be struck they have enough carrots to offer Launda to ensure that the MPLA government sticks to the agreement

Soviet Union takes new SWA initiative

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union has broken its long truce over the South West Africa settlement negotiations and wants the United Nations to formally renounce "the famous link" with Cuban military withdrawal from Angola

Claiming that the "illegal" ultimatum on the Cubans undermines the UN's authority and contradicts its fundamental position on the SWA issue, the Soviets have written advocating an end to the secrecy surrounding the settlement negotiations

The UN secretariat — which Moscow suggests is violating its mandate — "should keep member states fully informed of the situation," the letter urges

It was being circulated privately among members of the Security Council this weekend, with efforts underway to block its public release

Crafted in careful, circumspect language and signed by Mr Richard Ovinnikov, acting Soviet Ambassador

to the UN, it stops short of making any demands yet puts the Secretary General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar on notice

Acknowledging that the fate of the negotiations "has been made dependent on progress in establishing the famous link" with the Cubans, it accuses the United States and South Africa of using the negotiations "for purposes which have nothing to do with the mandate" given the UN Secretariat when the Security Council

approved the settlement plan in 1978. It suggests that "one way out" would be for the UN to assert itself by issuing an "authoritative opinion" on the future of the SWA question. As a first step, the UN Secretariat should keep all governments fully informed on the situation

The Soviet move follows swiftly on the rebuff by the African Frontline leaders of an appeal from President Ronald Reagan, who is said to have personally written seeking their help in removing the Cubans.



**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

6 RAND DAILY MAIL, Monday, September 13, 1982

221

SWATF to form basis of new SWA defence force

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force would form the basis of the defence force of the new state of Namibia, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said at the weekend.

Gen Lloyd was speaking at a medal parade marking the second anniversary of the handing over of the SWATF by South Africa.

"The development of the SWATF is part of the SWA independence process. The SWATF should therefore form the basis of the defence force of the new state."

"The demilitarisation of the SWATF is therefore a temporary phase that should last only for the duration of the election campaign."

"After the election the new constitution will provide for a defence force which will incorporate the SWATF as we know it today," Gen Lloyd said.

After the cessation of present hostilities "for a period still to be decided upon", all mobilised troops would be limited to base, monitored by United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) monitors, Gen Lloyd said.

Members of both the Reaction Force units and the Area Force units who were not mobilised at the time would remain mobilised.

"Thereafter all unit support weapons and ammunition will be handed in at unit headquarters where they will be kept in safe custody by the units concerned under the surveillance of Untag monitors. Personal weapons will not be

handed in and Untag will not take control of arms and ammunition handed in," Gen Lloyd said.

Following this the number of mobilised troops would be reduced in accordance with a pre-planned time schedule.

The members of full-time force units would go on leave with pay, returning to their headquarters once a month to draw pay.

An administrative and protective element would be kept at each headquarters or base to maintain and protect them.

"It is important to note that although a large percentage of our full-time force members will become demilitarised, they will not be paid off or left without monthly income," Gen Lloyd said — Sapa

you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.)

Subject **ECONOMICS**
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No **II**
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

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

PRAY
(221)
**'SWA force
should raise
army for
Namibia'**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force should form the basis of a defence force for an independent Namibia, the officer commanding the territory force, Major General Charles Lloyd, said at the weekend.

The territory force, which had grown five-fold since its inception, would continue to be developed in the interim with a view to independence, he said. Speaking at the second anniversary parade of the territory force, General Lloyd said it was stronger than the forces of 39 African states.

MR HOUGH

It was comparable to Zambia's army, he said. General Lloyd's speech, spelling out for the first time the future of the territory force during and after an internationally supervised Namibian election, came amid settlement talks in Washington this weekend between South African and American negotiating teams.

The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, joined other South African officials on Saturday for further discussions with a Reagan Administration delegation, led by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

WEAPONS

General Lloyd said all mobilised troops of the territory force would be limited to base after an end to hostilities and would be monitored by United Nations (Untag) monitors.

All unit support weapons and ammunition would then be kept in safe custody under the surveillance of Untag monitors. Personal weapons would not be handed in and Untag would not take control of arms and ammunition handed in.

Members of the full-time territory force units would go on paid leave. They would return to their headquarters monthly to draw their pay.

The spectre of Swapo looms huge in Namibia. Its silent presence is in the minds of all people, whether they are for it or against it, and it is the most powerful single political influence in the territory's life.

Swapo exists in two forms, political and military.

As a military force there is general acceptance that it can be held at bay indefinitely by the combined forces of Namibia and South Africa.

But it could take many years to win the war, if ever, and at a huge cost in social disruption.

As a political force Swapo has to do virtually nothing. It is just there, largely invisible, thoroughly established. It does not campaign publicly yet its existence is the cause of the frenetic activity of every one of the internal political parties trying to get their acts together for elections before independence.

It is this presence which lies fundamentally behind the row that erupted between Mr Dirk Mudge and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance on the one hand, and Pretoria and the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, on the other.

Pretoria believes that the only possible way to meet the Swapo election challenge is by gaining a broad-based government of national unity between the many internal parties and other Namibian interest groups, despite the fact that there are profound differences of beliefs and interest between them.

Mr Mudge believes Pretoria's intention is to seriously weaken or ease out his DTA and impose an ethnically structured central government. So Namibia has gained yet another bitter dispute it can ill afford.

Swapo was founded in 1958 by a small group of Ovambos working in Cape Town including Herman Toivo ja Toivo, now on Robben Island, Andreas Shipanga, now running the Swapo Democrat

The pervasive Swapo puzzle

The greatest asset of Sam Nujoma's party is that it is regarded by its supporters as the panacea for all ills suffered by blacks at the hands of whites, whether justified or not, writes Wilf Nussey.

splinter party in Namibia after breaking away and the current president, Sam Nujoma.

It grew from strength to strength as it was increasingly harassed, though never banned by successive National Party governments and it called with increasing vigour for independence. A few others, like the SWA National Union and the Herero people under Chief Hosea Kutako, took up the cry but never matched the runaway strength of Swapo.

Just what this strength is today is the question uppermost in every opposing politician's mind today — and in the corridors of the Union Buildings.

Because Swapo has never taken part in an election in the territory, it is hard to gauge.

Its main support by far comes from the 516 600 Ovambo people, 49.7 percent of the population, clustered in little Ovamboland right on the Angola border.

The DTA claims some 80 percent of Ovambo votes in the 1978 internal election (in which Swapo did not take part) but one Namibian political observer states, that was almost a side issue. In a straight fight between the DTA and Swapo the vote would swing the other way.

Impartial observers in the territory generally agree that Swapo would get 75 to 80 percent of the votes

with the rest going to Mr Peter Kalangula's Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice party.

Kalangula has made marked headway among the war-racked Ovambos by getting the SA Defence Force to set up a permanent commission on atrocities in which, however, the police do not take part.

Swapo is also believed to have considerable support among the 76 800 Damaras and Mr Justus Garoeb,

leader of the ruling Damara Council, might swing the balance of power to Swapo in an election, some of the internal parties fear.

It also has the backing of nearly half the Namas and many coloured people, plus a handful of whites and people from other ethnic groups. This could give it a total of perhaps 55 percent and not less than 45 percent of all votes.

Swapo's greatest asset as one politician succinctly stated it, is

that it represents everything anti-apartheid, it is the panacea for all ills suffered by blacks at the hands of whites whether justified or not. It is the peddler of dreams.

Its supporters blindly believe that when it comes to power they will get jobs better education better health care better everything. They do not ask how Swapo will do this, most being unsophisticated in matters of economics and administration.

Swapo also has no record of administration against which it can be judged. But the DTA does have, and is already coming under fire.

So do the various second-tier ethnic governments, some of whom are accused of hopeless maladministration, profligacy in buying Mercedes-Benzes for Ministers, and of outright corruption.

By sitting back and doing nothing, politically, Swapo might well gain everything.



Lessons of the wilderness



Peter Kalangula

Kalangula Swapo's main rival

ARGUS, 14/9/82

221

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BY WILF NUSSEY

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By sitting back and doing nothing, politically, Swapo might well gain everything.

Row over control of SWA treasures

WINDHOEK — A row is brewing in South West Africa/Namibia over control of historic buildings and treasures in the territory.

Before the new dispensation of 1978, historic South West House was the home of the Administrator of the territory.

Thus time it is about the removal of paintings and other Africana from South West House to the home of the chairman of the executive committee of the administration for whites, Mr.

But the new interim government transferred all buildings in the territory under the control of the old administration, to the administration for whites,

controlled by the National Party of SWA.

After strong protests, SW House was sold to the South African Government and it became the home of the Administrator General.

Then a Windhoek newspaper last week revealed that the historic treasures, paintings, antiques and silverware had been moved to

the home of Mr. Pretorius

In the meantime, Windhoek's old prison, a historical landmark dating back to 1906, has been sold by the administration for whites to the First National Development Corporation, which plans to pull it down and build a new headquarters.

This has touched off a vigorous campaign, calling

for the old prison to be declared a national monument, or national museum.

One of the territory's best known art critics and authoresses, Mrs. Olga Levinson, believes the old prison should be converted into a national museum — and that the treasures once in South West House should be housed there.

She said the administra-

tion for whites had "no right" to take the art works from South West House.

Mr. Pretorius confirmed last week that all the Africana had been transferred to his house.

A spokesman for the administration for whites said that when an appropriate public building was found, some of it would be moved there — Sapa.

SWA: Is the SADF pulling back?

By JOHN MATISONN in Washington
and DON MARSHALL in Pretoria

A REPORT in the Washington Post this week claimed that South African forces have begun to pull back to

their bases in South West Africa and that some troops had been sent home to South Africa

A second report in the newspaper quoted an American intelligence document, written before the recent South African military incursion, which included American aerial reconnaissance photographs of the South African camps near the SWA border with Angola

The document had been leaked by the black American foreign policy lobbying organisation, Transafrica

In Washington the State Department declined to comment on the report that South Africa was pulling back its forces. Nor would it comment on the intelligence document or say whether the US had prior knowledge of the recent South African military action

The Washington Post said the South African military incursions into Angola had increased tensions in the negotiations for a settlement in SWA, but South African forces had begun to pull back to their bases in SWA and some troops had been sent home

In Pretoria a spokesman for SA Defence headquarters commented "It is not SADF policy to discuss or announce troops movement or



President Ronald Reagan who is reported to have written to the leaders of the Frontline States concerning the Cuban troop issue.

strengths in public

"Regarding South Africa's reported withdrawal from Angola, I find it unusual that routine operations and even follow-up operations against Swapo terrorists in the operational area by Security Forces can be regarded as a matter for discussion

"No mention is made at the same time of Swapo proven policy of setting out to murder South West African leaders and to establish weapons dumps within the territory in preparation for large scale infiltration by the members of the terrorist group"

On Monday the Washing-

ton Post also disclosed that President Reagan had written to leaders of the African Frontline States saying that an independent South West Africa was near "only if the Cuban troops barrier can be hurdled"

The report referred to a letter sent by President Reagan to the Frontline States dealing with the SWA negotiations in which he promised to encourage South Africa to speed up the talks, and asked the African leaders to persuade Swapo to be more flexible

The report indicated that Mr Reagan had asked the

Frontline States to relax their opposition to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as the only way to bring about a settlement in SWA

A spokesman for the White House confirmed that the letter was sent, but declined to confirm the Washington Post's report of the contents except to say it "deals with our desire for a peaceful resolution to the Namibian situation"

President Reagan's personal intervention in the negotiations with the letter has been taken by Washington diplomats as a sign that the Reagan administration has thrown its weight forcefully behind the SWA negotiations in an effort to produce a successful conclusion in the coming weeks

Following the letter, the Frontline leaders met in Lusaka and categorically rejected the US president's attempts to link the SWA settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban troops

A communique issued at the end of the four-hour summit meeting in Lusaka said the Cuban issue ran counter to the spirit of UN Security Council Resolution 435

But diplomatic sources said it was not clear what advice the African leaders gave to Angola in private, and pointed out that the Lusaka communique left it up to Angola to decide on the future of Cubans in the country

15/9/82
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Triple threat to the future of Namibia

But above all, uncertainty is stifling the territory, writes Wilf Nussey.

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Somerset West include several formerly prominent politicians, ironically.

Windhoek's white population has remained largely static 32 112 in 1975 and 33 000 this year. But the dropping of old apartheid restrictions has brought many other people in the coloured population has grown from 9 057 in 1975 to 20 000 today and the blacks from 33 170 then to 50 000 now. The city's total population has risen from 74 349 then to 103 000 now.

Much of this influx, however, is of people seeking jobs because of drought and other hardship elsewhere.

The kind of uncertainty which does every thought is "Will Swapo win? If it does will my business be nationalised? Will they take away my farm? Will they compensate me and let me take my money out? Will I still be allowed to send my children to school or university in South Africa? Will property prices drop? Will my school/hospitals/suburb be swamped with blacks? Will the fighting stop after independence?"

As one man put it: "Okay, so we have a peaceful election and then independence, then what happens to all those Swapo guerillas in camps in Angola? They have to be brought back home, with their guns. Will we have the same problems as they're having in Zimbabwe?"

Namibia, the tough desert country which has always managed to bounce back from one natural calamity after another is today in the grip of three paralysing pressures which threaten to cripple it permanently.

They are drought, economic depression — and uncertainty.

The drought is said to be the worst in more than a generation. Much of the country is littered with the carcasses of livestock and wild animals. Some rural children five years old have never seen rain. In the worst areas food has to be provided not just for cattle or sheep but for people.

The economy is staggering under international inflation and bad prices for Namibian exports. Changes in Europe's fashion whims have almost knocked the bottom out of the once booming karakul industry. Drought has dealt a shattering blow to beef production, with herds cut back virtually to breeding stock only — and much of that living on fodder.

Diamond prices, once the economic mainstay, have plunged. Uranium prices are also well down. The recently moribund pilchard fishing industry is showing

twitches of life but is still far from full recovery.

But above all it is the uncertainty which is stifling Namibia — the seemingly endless independence negotiations the years of political promise and disappointment, the futile bickering between the internal parties, and Namibians' own ignorance about what fate is being decided for them by outsiders.

"There's a sense of futility here," says a politician. "There's no point in holding public meetings any more because there's nothing to say, nothing new to go on. We have political inertia."

So depressive is this inertia that a small but growing number of people say: "Let's get on with it and have an election and even if Swapo wins, that's better than this uncertainty."

Hardly any new investment seems to be coming in except for fast turnover, quick profit operations like supermarkets requiring relatively small capital investment.

The big multinationals have no qualms, however, knowing the future government, whoever it is, will need them more than they need it. Consolidated Diamond Mines has built an impressive office block in Windhoek, the only major construction for years.

South Africa, forced by the economic slide to cut financing to the bone, has put tight

curbs on money for Namibia. Public works have been drastically reduced.

Some construction companies have shut up shop, others are on care and maintenance, having dismissed most workers. Architects and quantity surveyors are leaving the country.

Even investment by locals has plunged.

The combination of pressures over several years has caused a marked decline in the population of whites — the reservoir of administrative, financial and technological skills which keeps the country going.

From a peak of a little over 100 000 (about one tenth of the total population) they have dropped to about 70 000, roughly half of whom are born "South Westers." Those who have gone to greener fields like

Chemical weapons

... provides extremely valuable evidence in the alleged use of chemical warfare by Moscow.

Other Soviet troops captured by the guerillas have referred to the presence of chemical and biological agents in Afghanistan.

But the soldier gave detailed testimony of how he had been in the chemical warfare in the Afghanistan. He said Soviet helicopter pilot ordered him to wear a gas mask during

an attack on a guerilla camp.

At least one other Russian soldier and several Afghan army defectors interviewed by Western journalists have maintained they were deployed in areas where chemicals were sprayed.

Earlier this year, the State Department maintained that more than 3 000 Afghans had suffered from chemical warfare attacks.

The Kremlin has repeatedly rejected the claims as "absurd."



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GET off your rear ends and help the travelling troops!

This is the substance of a blunt message I pass on to the itinerant public from Mrs Joyce Terry of the local Ride Safe organization

A couple of weekends ago Mrs Terry and her colleagues were pulling out their hair by the roots because they had a sea of troops needing lifts — but very few motorists offering them!

One problem may be a communications gap, Mrs Terry says a lot of people don't know how to contact the Ride Safe organization. They look in the directory but find nothing, which is hardly surprising, since Ride Safe has no office and no budget, just some women who use their own telephones and time

What then, you might ask Well, Mrs Terry points out that every Monday morning there is a Ride Safe notice in the Cape Times "Town Topics" section, giving the telephone numbers of the ladies on duty for the next week.

CFA COVER

HERE'S one for collectors of commemorative

Give the troops a ride

15/9/72
221 C-Times

The Cape Field Artillery has produced one depicting a 140mm (5.5-inch) medium gun to mark its founding on August 26, 1857. The cover also bears the CFA cap badge and is dated stamped with the birthday date. Covers are available at 65c each from the regimental headquarters, Private Bag 9081, Cape Town

Envelopes bearing the signature of the present commanding officer, Commodant Ian McKinney, are available at R1.65 each. Payment may be made by crossed cheque or postal order, made out to the regiment. For further information, call Colonel L A Crook at 41-3444

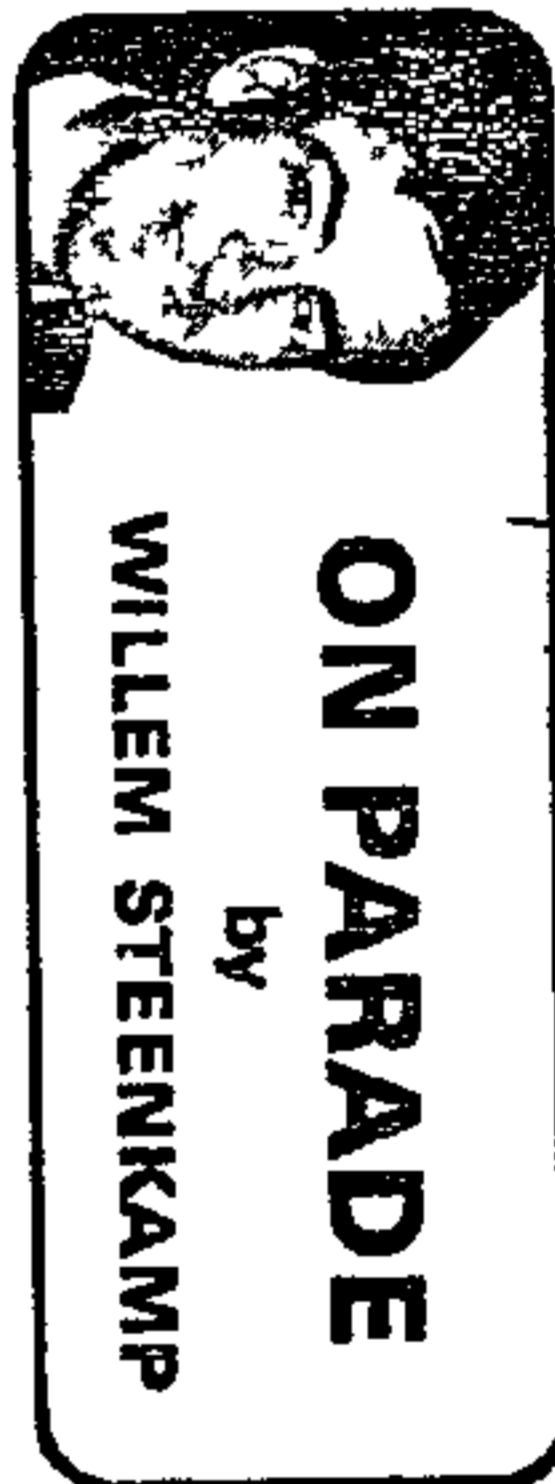
Angola coup?

JOHN MATISONN, our Washington man, has come up with an item about an Angolan coup plan which was recently published in the Portuguese-language magazine *Expresso* and reprinted in the US government's

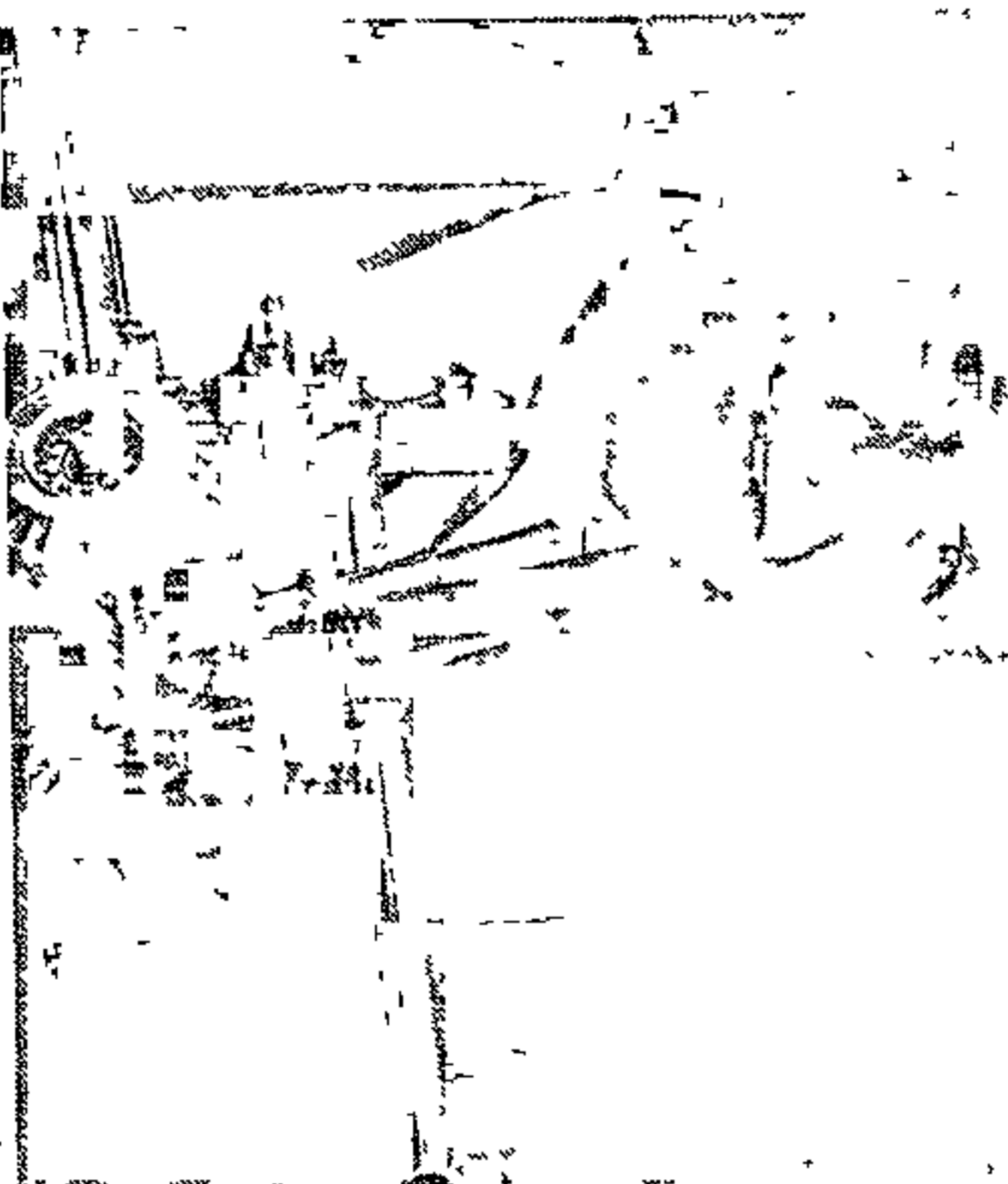
foreign broadcast information service (which does not necessarily signify US agreement). Matisonn says South Africa and a broad coalition of dissidents in Angola are planning an operation designed to overthrow the Angolan government, according to *Expresso*.

The operation, code-named "Cubango", was agreed on at a secret meeting in April in London attended by South African security agents, UNITA, the FNLA, a Cuban anti-Castro refugee organization and MPLA government dissidents.

The objectives of Operation Cubango are to establish a pro-Western regime amenable to South Africa's interests, including the drastic reduction or elimination of Angolan military support for Swapo, *Expresso* said. American government sources declined to say whether they thought it was true or not. They pointed out that *Expresso* is normally a reliable source of information.



ON PARADE
by
WILLEM STEENKAMP



The old 140mm (5.5-inch) medium gun may be heading for retirement, but it's still got lots of friends. Just to make sure that it never gets forgotten, this beautiful scale model in metal was recently presented to the regiment to mark its 125th birthday. The man with the gun is Colonel Lionel Crook, a former OC

and said the article contained more detail than similar claims in the past which had turned out to be inaccurate.

However, South Africa has undertaken military actions in southern Angola in August-September each year, and so far this year's operation is smaller than the one last year, the sources said, adding that before the last major action similar reports, which turned out to be wrong, appeared in the Portuguese press predicting South Africa would not stop at Swapo bases in southern Angola.

Expresso says the man chiefly responsible for the operation's military planning is a South African whose real name is James J (Koo)s Kemp, but who is known as Brigadier Jack Rollins when he travels abroad.

The magazine says its information points to the formulation of a large-scale and detailed plan for a military invasion of Angola and a simultaneous seizure of power in Luanda, carried out by

dissident elements in the MPLA. Two military columns — one from Zaïre and one from SWA/Namibia — would move to Luanda as part of a pre-arranged joint strategy. The northern column would be composed of about 500 mercenaries.

The new regime would cut back on military aid to Swapo, restricting its support to declarations of principles and diplomatic recognition. SWA/Namibian "refugee" camps in Angola would be moved to beyond 450km from the border.

Angola would accept Western proposals for SWA/Namibian independence, try to negotiate a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, and soften its position towards South Africa in international organisations.

Mr Victor Fernandes, a Lisbon-based Angolan dissident, has acted as the link between MPLA dissidents and South Africa. He has met a London-based agent of South

Africa's Department of National Security in Lisbon several times. In June-July he visited South Africa to meet with this agent and other Pretoria officials, and this is when the operation's main guidelines and timetable were apparently drawn up, said *Expresso*.

● Good stuff! But I don't think it would be as simple as all that. I think the Russians would be reluctant to contemplate losing an investment totalling billions in roubles, rands or other internationally-recognized currencies.

They could airlift in a couple of air wings and a division or two complete with weapons, within a couple of days of receiving a "fraternal call" for help from Luanda, and stop the invaders dead in their tracks. Guerrilla fighters are hard to pin down, a conventional push with only a few hundred men on the ground and no air-fighting component is something else.

- I doubt if any large-scale military help would be forthcoming from us — remember Operation Savannah? If not, where will it be coming from?

So is it all a wild story or does *Expresso* know things we don't?

Zimbabwe gives Swapo R375 000

CAF Times 16/9/82
221

From ANDRE VILJOEN

HARARE — The morale of Swapo would be boosted by a cheque of more than R375 000 which the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, handed to him yesterday, the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said here.

He said Swapo had the "stamina and will" to continue fighting for another 100 years

Speaking at an airport press conference before he flew back to Lusaka at the end of a three-day visit during which he briefed Mr Mugabe and other government leaders about developments in SWA/Namibia, he said Swapo completely rejected the linkage by "South Africa and its imperialist allies" of a Cuban troop withdrawal in Angola with a ceasefire

"We will not wait to be given independence on a plate. We know our independence will come through bloodshed, suffering and sacrifice

"As long as one inch of

Namibian soil is occupied by racist South African troops the war will continue to intensify"

He said South African military aggression in Angola was continuing to escalate. There were about three mechanized South African divisions on the Angolan border which were supported by jet fighters and helicopters

He said he understood there were about 5 000 South African ground troops inside Angola

In reply to a question he said he did not know how far the South Africans had penetrated into Angola but he agreed they could be as deep as 300 km inside.

"But they will be beaten."

He said the money which Mr Mugabe handed to him yesterday had been collected by Zimbabwean supporters during a Swapo solidarity week last year

"We are grateful for this expression of concrete and material assistance"

NAMIBIA (221)
Interim muddle

FM 17/9/82

P W Botha's declaration to the Transvaal NP congress that he would not imperil Namibia's stability for the sake of a settlement is somewhat ambiguous. Many delegates thought he meant that a UN-

fit for a "government of national reconciliation." Representation for churches, ethnic bodies and private and public sector bodies has been mooted.

Hough is expected to approach smaller Namibian nationalist parties like Swapo breakaway Andreas Shipanga's Swapo L and the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) when he returns.

They are unlikely to accept a place in a "government of national unity" because they see it as a move to pre-empt UN election.

supervised settlement was being put back on the shelf. Perhaps he did.

But SA's Administrator-General Dame Hough is in the US for talks led by US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker. Issues include practical measures for putting the UN task force, due to supervise elections, into Namibia.

Meanwhile, European members of the Western Five contact group are increasingly suspicious of SA's proposed "interim government" — which would be unnecessary if an internationally-supervised election for a new government were on the cards. Further, the proposed inclusion of SWA NP leader Kosie Pretorius in a central government is read as a reversion to pre-1975 politics, dominated by the apartheid-orientated white party.

Confusion

In Windhoek itself, there is utter confusion over the political situation. The one point of consensus among political groups from left to right is, as one FM source put it, "you'd have to be green as a cabbage politically to expect a UN election."

After last week's furore, with accusations and counter-accusations between Hough and DTA leader Dirk Mudge about the AG's plan for a "broader-based" central government body, which would displace DTA ministers from the Minister's Council of the National Assembly, the DTA is licking its wounds and considering compromises.

The DTA's Ben Africa, who, like Mudge, was not re-elected by his ethnic constituency, told the FM "Judging by P W Botha's speech, SA is backtracking somewhat — we understood that Hough's original proposal was to constitute the National Assembly on an ethnic basis.

"We're not against a broad base for the central government, but an ethnic base. Political parties here could put their heads together and work something out. If Botha's so keen on broad representation here, why doesn't he do it with blacks in his own country?"

It is fully within Hough's powers to dismantle the National Assembly and Ministers' Council, which were constituted by proclamation of the Administrator-General. The proclamations must be renewed every six months, and if Hough were not to renew them this November, the bodies would legally cease to exist, and the DTA could do nothing.

By further proclamation Hough could create another "first-tier" or central government body, constituted on a different basis to include whichever groups seemed

US backs SA plan for govt changes in SWA — Hough

ARGUS
17/9/82
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per info
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221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United States has given its blessing to South Africa's attempts to set up a new interim government in SWA/Namibia while negotiations for an international settlement for the territory continue at a snail's pace.

This emerged yesterday at a Press conference with the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Dame Hough, after his weekend talks with American and United Nations officials in New York.

Mr Hough confirmed he had discussed the establishment of a new interim government structure with the Americans.

He declined to give details of the talks, but said there had been "no problem whatsoever" about a new government.

Consultation

It was also learnt from diplomatic sources that

- The new structure would be set up by South Africa in consultation with internal parties;
- There would be no "internal" election through which the population could decide on the new interim system. An election not sanctioned by the international community would be condemned.
- The new structure would continue to function after the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 until the holding of an internationally supervised election, and
- The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had asked Mr Hough to have a final framework for the plan ready for him by next Thursday.

Proposals

Mr Hough called on all the internal parties and private sector groups to come forward with proposals for the new dispensation within seven days.

While Mr Hough emphasised there was no final plan yet, informed sources believed a new government structure would include

- An executive committee to deal with the day-to-day running of the territory. It would not be assembled on an ethnic basis but rather appointed from political parties both within and outside the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), and
- A legislative assembly with representatives from each of SWA/Namibia's 11 ethnic groups and perhaps containing "specialist advisory bodies appointed from the business, agricultural and public sectors to have a say in policy decisions for the territory"

Objections

Observers said the absence of an election would make the appointment of a representative executive body extremely difficult. There were bound to be objections from opposing quarters about the competence of certain representatives.

The proposed continuation of the interim government during the seven months before an election also surprised many analysts, who believed resolution 435 specified that the Administrator-General would take over all the functions of government.

However, Mr Hough says the resolution leaves it to the Administrator-General to decide on the system of government during this period.

This proposal, however, is expected to provoke further objections from the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) should the international process reach fruition.

Shipanga slams Hough 'scheme'

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK — "We don't want an invitation. We detest the whole thing and would not be party to it."

This was the reaction of the Swapo Democrats leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, to the invitation of Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, to political parties to take part in discussions on a new interim government.

Observers point out that Mr Hough has less than a week to draft a framework for a new interim government.

Some believe that the framework which will be submitted on Thursday to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, — the same day he will address a political meeting in Walvis Bay — has already been drawn up in Pretoria.

Mr Shipanga said Swapo Democrats and its leaders would not be party to a scheme or manoeuvre aimed at prolonging the suffering of people in SWA/Namibia and at frustrating their aspirations to self-determination and independence.



Mr Shipanga

The national chairman of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Albert Krone, said he saw no point in discussions with Mr Hough.

Mr Hough's initiative was an effort to postpone an internationally supervised election, he said.

A government of national unity like the one proposed by Mr Hough could never compete with Swapo unless black aspirations were met.

It was "a useless exercise" and his party was only interested in the implementation of Resolution 435, Mr Krone said.

The president of Swanu, Mr Moses Katjuonga, said his party would be prepared to speak to Mr Hough but this did not mean it would take part in what Mr Hough proposed.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) spokesmen said yesterday a final decision on whether to enter discussions with Mr Hough would be taken at a head committee meeting on Monday.

But at a political meeting in Rundu on Thursday night DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge said he believed there was a new plan in the offing and that the DTA would be willing to discuss it.

He said he believed Mr Hough's previous plan was dead.

In an information piece released this week the DTA said it had always been its policy to involve other political parties in a government of national unity.

Additional seats

In 1979 the DTA asked that 15 additional seats be added to the National Assembly, but other parties were not interested.

In 1981 the DTA asked that 22 seats be added to the National Assembly, while it asked in the same year that the Ministers' Council be enlarged to bring in experts.

The document lists various public statements made by DTA leaders for greater unity and co-operation between political parties.

The DTA said it had on various occasions entered into discussions with other parties and political alliances.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office yesterday declined to make any information available on which parties could be consulted.

Hough must cut 221 deep for S. Tribune Namibia 19/9/82 new look

By ALAN DUNN

Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. The Administrator - General of Namibia, Danie Hough, will have to perform major surgery on the territory's interim constitution if his plans for a new government are to work.

So say political parties that the South African Government needs to draw into a fresh structure to realise its goal of national unity in Namibia

But two of these parties, the Namibia Independence Party and Swapo Democrats, say they are not prepared to discuss participation with Mr Hough

Most political groups feel the new framework that Mr Hough has to deliver to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha before Thursday has little chance of success.

Mr Hough is probing ways to involve more political parties, second-tier ethnic authorities and expertise from Namibia's private sector in the interim government.

General feeling is that Mr Hough must make drastic changes to the interim constitution, Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, to attract wider public appeal

The intended new-look government, announced because Pretoria believes the present DTA-dominated structure is failing, would carry the stigma of the old model if AG8 was left untouched.

"We will not associate with a plan

containing strong elements of AG8," said Moses Katjuongua, leader of the South West Africa National Union, the oldest black nationalist movement in Namibia

Mr Katjuongua said remaining symbols of apartheid, protected by AG 8, should be destroyed immediately. "We do not want to get into any temporary thing which will kill our credibility in the long term"

Andreas Shipanga, president of the Swapo Democrats, questioned the South African Government's political will

"We have no interest whatsoever in this kind of project We know where it will lead. Nothing the South African Government can set up here will satisfy the aspirations of people for self-determination and independence"

But any meddling with AG 8 would almost certainly spark reaction from the SWA National Party, dominant group in the white ethnic authority which reserves facilities under its control for whites

It is the white administration which the DTA blames for sabotaging its bid to pilot change between black and white in the territory.

The DTA chairman, Dirk Mudge, has made it clear he will not tolerate the replacement of his colleagues in the Council of Ministers if they go, he goes, he says

Unita hands over 15 prisoners

Apple Times

20/9/82

221

[Handwritten mark]

OMEGA BASE, SWA/Namibia — Unita in southern Angola yesterday released 15 people — two of them infants — they had captured and held during forays into MPLA-controlled areas in the past few months

There were also four women among them, two of them nurses

The captives were taken into the custody of the Red Cross, with Dr Pieter Smit, chairman of the national executive, acting as intermediary

They were then flown to the Waterkloof Air Force base by the South African Defence Force

The captives were handed over by Colonel Juan Bock, special envoy of the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, who was sent to arrange the release

Unita Red Cross officials were also present

The handing-over ceremony took place a few kilometres inside southern Angola at a camp in a rugged bush area

After being landed by helicopter on the SWA/Namibia side, South African and foreign Press representatives were ferried across the Kinene, where a Unita Red Cross official, soldiers in uniform and a group of dancers and singers in colourful Unita dress awaited them

The journalists then boarded two captured Russian trucks and were taken down a dusty, rutted track inside the bush, where the hand-over was to take place

Thousands of Unita supporters gave the

South African group a rousing welcome, shouting pro-Unita slogans and showering praises on Dr Savimbi

The South African Red Cross was recently asked by the chairman of the League of National Red Cross Societies to assist in obtaining the release of a Spanish priest held by Unita in Angola.

A similar request was addressed to the South African authorities for the return of Miss Mary Joseph, a Swiss Red Cross nurse

A message was subsequently received that Unita was holding 15 people, including seven Seventh Day Adventists, two of them infants, and six Portuguese nationals

The captives were Argentine, Brazilian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swiss

Unita had indicated it would be prepared to release them provided suitable arrangements could be made

This message was conveyed to the local representatives of the governments concerned and replies were received inquiring whether the SA Red Cross could be of assistance

The SA Red Cross immediately agreed to help

At the same time the SADF agreed to provide logistical support and the Department of Foreign Affairs agreed to send a representative, who would also act as liaison with the Press.

Because most of the captives spoke Portuguese, reporters had difficulty interviewing them — Sapa

221

21/9/82

Row brews over removal of SWA's historic treasures

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By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — A row is brewing in South West Africa again over control of historic buildings and treasures in the territory

This time it is about the removal of paintings and other Africana from South West House to the home of the chairman of the executive committee of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius

Before 1978, historic SW House was the home of the Administrator of the territory, which was ruled as a fifth province of South Africa

When the previous Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, introduced the present interim constitution, it transferred all buildings in the territory under the control of the old SWA administration to the Administration

for Whites under the control of the National Party of SWA.

Last year the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance strongly objected to housing the white executive chairman in a building it claimed belonged to the whole nation

After protracted wrangling, SW House was sold to the South African Government as a possible embassy in an independent Namibia and it became the home of the Administrator-General.

A Windhoek newspaper last week revealed that the historic treasures, paintings, antiques and silverware — some of it from old German colonial days — had been moved to the home of Mr Pretorius.

In the meantime, Windhoek's old prison, an historic landmark dating back to 1906, has been sold by the Administration for Whites to the First National Development Corporation, which

plans to pull it down and build new headquarters and warehouses

This has prompted a vigorous campaign for the old prison to be declared a national monument

The Windhoek Observer last weekend described the Administration for Whites as the "real land baron" in the territory

It revealed that the Central Post Office in Windhoek, under the control of the Central Administration, is owned by the Administration for Whites

Mrs Levinson, one of the territory's best known art critics and writers, said the Administration for Whites had "no right" to shift the works of art from SW House to the home of Mr Pretorius — or any other ethnic leader

"No single ethnic authority has any right to claim those works of art. They belong to the nation. I even gave a

painting myself so that it could be admired in the esteemed home of the head of the whole country

"I think the old prison should be made a national museum where all our limited State treasures can be housed," Mrs Levinson added

Mr Pretorius confirmed last week that all the Africana had been transferred to his house

Another member of the executive committee for the Administration for Whites, Mr Janne de Wet, said yesterday "Our administration is primarily responsible for this South West African property. At present these articles are under our protection"

Mr De Wet said a proper catalogue had been started to keep track of the treasures "There is nothing underhand here," he said — Sapa

External
(3)

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Star (221)
3 Swapo
21/9/82
men defect

Own Correspondent

Three alleged Swapo members have surrendered to the police, a police spokesman in Pretoria has said.

The men gave themselves up at Katima Mulilo yesterday, the spokesman said.

He said it had been decided two years ago to grant Swapo defectors amnesty and several men had since defected.

Namibia settlement 'a long way off'

21/9/82 Star
221

The Star Bureau,
NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has warned that a settlement in Namibia might still be a long way off.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he did not want to say he was "optimistic" about an early settlement.

The UN chief said previous remarks about "signs of progress" were not expressions of optimism.

"It is one thing to make some progress and another thing to be close to a settlement," he said.

The Secretary-General said earlier this month that a possible settlement in Namibia was the one bright spot in the gloomy state of the world.

But he indicated he might have appeared more optimistic than he really was. "I don't want to mislead anybody," he added. "I must be sober in my assessment."

Mr Perez de Cuellar said a UN peace force for Namibia was ready to go as soon as there was a settlement.

"I can't say when Untag will be deployed," he said. "But we are ready."

Cape Times 22/9/82 (221)

Defectors complain of Swapo discrimination

From KOOS COETZEE
WINDHOEK - Five Swapo soldiers had crossed the border from Angola on Thursday and Friday and asked for amnesty at Katima Mulilo in eastern Caprivi complaining that Swapo discriminated against non-Ovambos, the Officer Commanding Sector 70, Colonel G N Opperman said yesterday.
However, a senior Swapo spokesman denied discrimination.
Colonel Opperman said that in the past month 21 people, mostly trained in-

surgents, had surrendered themselves and asked for amnesty.
They complained they experienced worse discrimination in Swapo ranks than ever in SWA/Namibia and that the Ovambos in Swapo thought they were the "Herrenvolk" and the elite.
Women trained as insurgents complained that their babies were taken away from them after birth and put in education centres to be raised for Swapo, Colonel Opperman said.
Since 1980 when the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia proclaimed amnesty for Swapo defectors, 155 people had crossed the Caprivi border. Of these at least 115 were trained insurgents all of them Caprivians except for two Kavangos, one Herero and one Ovambo.
The second representative of Swapo at the United Nations, Mr H Asheeke, said yesterday that allegations of discrimination on ethnic lines by Swapo were "blatant lies".
Swapo was not interested in whether people were Hereros, Damaras or Ovambos. It was a national liberation movement which brought together people over political, tribal and religious boundaries.
Mr Asheeke also disclaimed as "blatant lies" allegations that children were taken away from their mothers after birth. Swapo children however, had to receive education, he said.

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Hough puts out feelers OVER new government

221 Star 22/9/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, has to finalise the framework for a new, broader-based interim government today.

The plan has to be presented to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, before tomorrow, when he gives a by-election campaign speech at Walvis Bay.

Mr Hough has so far met at least six political groups, and prominent private sector figures, in an effort to create a more effective, more

representative" interim government.

The DTA said today after meeting Mr Hough that it would reply in writing to a series of questions he had asked in connection with such a new government.

Mr Hough has already spoken to the Federal Party, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Swapo Democrats, Rehoboth Liberation Party, Aktur (the SWA National Party election front), and Mr Peter Kalangula's Ovamboland CDA.

Two parties the South African Government

needs to include in the new government structure to broaden its base and public appeal, have already refused to participate.

They are the Namibia Independence Party (NIP), and Swapo Democrats, which have so far remained outside the interim government structure.

Another black nationalist group, Swanu, is also unlikely to join the government if it entrenches ethnic authorities or inherits substantial portions of the present dispensation defined by the interim constitution.

France ²²¹

'upsets' ^{Star}

Namibia

plan ^{22/9/82}

The Star's
Africa News Service

A split has emerged in the Western contact group on Namibia over the United States' insistence on linking a settlement in the territory with a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

France is opposed to the linkage concept, according to knowledgeable sources

This could hamper the American-led settlement initiative, understood to concentrate now on getting agreement to the linkage idea.

The reports of French opposition to linkage were supported today by a comment by the Press attaché at the French Embassy in Pretoria, Mr Jean-Francois Bazin

He was asked to comment on a report from Paris that the head of the French Foreign Ministry's Africa Department, Mr Jean Ausseil, was believed to be in Havana discussing the possible replacement of the Cubans in Angola with French troops

Mr Bazin said that, while Mr Ausseil might discuss the Namibia problem in general with the Cuban Government, he would not discuss a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

He denied Mr Ausseil was in Havana in connection with any Cuban withdrawal plan

The Paris report said diplomatic talks had started over a possible French move to replace Cubans in Angola with French contingents.

This is seen as a possible way round what is seen as a major objection in Luanda to Cuban withdrawal — that it would open the way for an assault on the capital by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla movement

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Hopes fade for Namibia resolution

221
star 23/9/82

CAPE VERDE — Independence for Namibia and establishing full diplomatic relations between the United States and Angola are being blocked by major differences between Washington and Luanda and there is little chance of "an early settlement," Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said yesterday.

Mr Jorge is on this steamy Atlantic island to take part in the third summit of the five Portuguese-speaking nations. He said little common ground had been found on three basic points under negotiation by the five-nation Western contact group with Swapo, South Africa and the region's Front-line states.

Agreement on the electoral process for an independent Namibia, the make-up of a United Nations peace-keeping force and the use of UN Resolution 435 as a basis for further talks had not been reached, he said.

Resolution 435 gives official recognition to Swapo as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Repeating earlier Angolan positions, the Foreign Minister made clear Luanda's refusal to meet a demand from South Africa and the United States that the estimated 12 000 to 20 000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola be withdrawn at the same time that South Africa pulls out its forces.

Angola has stressed that Namibian independence and withdrawing the Cubans are separate issues. Demands to link them represent interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Mr Jorge claimed the optimistic Press reports on Namibia had a "dangerous objective" — passing responsibility for any delays in

the negotiations to Luanda. He added that Washington's position on the Cubans was "obsessed and paranoid."

Other pointers that hopes for an early settlement are ebbing come from the Christian Science Monitor.

The newspaper's correspondent in Southern Africa says the strongest signal pointing to further delays comes from Pretoria's new plan to reorganise the internal government.

He writes that a "charitable interpretation" to give the reorganisation is that South Africa seems to have concluded no election is foreseeable within the next year. A new territorial government will need time to establish a track record that would enhance its election chances against Swapo.

● In Windhoek, Mr Danie Hough, the Administrator General, revealed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had agreed to shift his deadline for the blueprint of a new interim government structure to a later date. A new deadline would be determined on Monday.

● The South West Africa National Union (Swanu) has rejected participation in attempts to restructure the interim government as it represented "no major change from the existing discredited order."

● France and Cuba are not discussing the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, and their replacement by French forces, the French ambassador to South Africa, Mr Francois Plaisant, said today.

Reports from Havana to this effect were incorrect — Associated Press, The Star Bureau, New York and The Star's Africa News Service.

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(221) Star 24/9/82
658 held in pre-dawn raid

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Police arrested 658 black men and women in a pre-dawn raid on the Ovambo single quarters in Windhoek's Katutura township yesterday.

A police spokesman said everyone arrested would be charged for offences ranging from trespassing and illegal liquor-making to possession of stolen goods and illegal weapons.

Most of those charged had already paid admission of guilt fines and been released, he added.

SURROUNDED

The raid began at about 4 am when 60 members of the police task force, the Home Guard, narcotics bureau and municipal officials surrounded the single quarters complex and searched rooms.

In a similar raid about two months ago police arrested and charged only 25 people for trespassing.

A police spokesman could not account for the dramatic increase in illegal occupants of the walled hostel but said many had broken through doors.

BACKLOG

Mounting unemployment in Namibia has brought thousands to Windhoek in search of jobs. Unless they are employed they cannot afford hostel rents.

Official estimates put the housing backlog in Katutura at about 2 000 units for 12 000 people.

The official population of Katutura is 35 000, but township management staff put it at more than 50 000.

We'll keep Walvis, says PM

(221) Star
 We can rule if apartheid goes - DTA
24/9/82

The Star's Africa News Service

WALVIS BAY — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said last night that Walvis Bay would remain a part of South Africa, but use of the port could be negotiated with a friendly Namibian government.

He said South Africa's position on Walvis Bay was clearly understood, because the Government had left no doubt about this in its negotiations with the West.

Mr Botha was addressing a National Party meeting of 600 in the campaign for the November 3 by-election.

He emphasised that the Government was not forcing any plan for a new interim government on the inhabitants of Namibia.

Mr Botha compared Walvis Bay with other enclaves in the world. He noted that these areas had sometimes been the subject of disputes, but the controlling countries were prepared for war to keep them. Examples were the Falklands, Gibraltar and Hong Kong.

Mr Botha said Walvis Bay was important not only to South Africa, but also to Namibia, because it was a strategic modern harbour.

"We are sensible enough to say that whatever the future of South West Africa if a friendly South West Africa with a friendly government comes into being, we can negotiate the use of Walvis Bay with one another."

Mr Botha said the Government wanted to see the rights of mi-

norities in Namibia protected.

There could be no free and fair election without a total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Government was "on the road" to the third phase of the Western contact group's initiative towards independence for the territory.

"But we have made it clear to the international community that although we are ready to complete phase three, there can be no final settlement plan if the Cubans do not leave Angola."

In the interim, Namibia had to be ruled. South Africa had put hundreds of millions of rands into development, and would continue to give aid.

"Then we have reason to expect, and the right to expect, that understandings must come between the various political parties by which they will arrange their priorities," he said.

Mr Botha said South Africa's military presence in Namibia would be reduced but not withdrawn totally.

Mr Botha said he had asked the Administrator-General of Namibia to negotiate with interested parties in order to find a more broadly based interim government dispensation.

He also noted that the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and his deputy, Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, had accepted phase one while they were members of the Cabinet.

(Report by Alan Dunn 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance says it will not participate in a government system foisted on the people of the territory by the Administrator-General or the South African Government.

This is stated in a memorandum handed to the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, yesterday by members of the DTA.

The alliance says that if South Africa decides not to extend the term of the present interim Government in November, the Administrator-General is entitled to replace it only with another Government elected by the people.

PROCLAMATION

It claims that the DTA still represents the majority of non-Swapo voters in Namibia and questions South Africa's right to replace its rule with leaders of second-tier governments.

Should the interim constitution, proclamation AG8, be changed to do away with apartheid and other anachronisms the DTA will, it says, be able to govern effectively.

"If AG8 is not changed the DTA will in any case have to reconsider its position in the Government," it adds.

Parties outside the Government continue to reject South Africa's overtures, the DTA remains at loggerheads with South Africa and the five ethnic government leaders wait for developments which they hope will allow them into central government in the territory.

Botha: Walvis Bay stays part of SA

CAPE TOWN 24/9/82
221

WALVIS BAY — The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, said here last night that the coastal enclave of Walvis Bay remained an integral part of South African territory and the Republic would not relinquish its title to the port

South Africa was "determined to treat Walvis Bay as part of it, not because it is a new whim of the South African Government, but because Walvis Bay is irrevocably part of the Cape Province"

Mr Botha was addressing a public meeting attended by about 600 people in support of the National Party candidates, Mr Boet Bothma and Mr Christo de Jager, in the November 3 by-election in the new constituency of Walvis Bay

Facilities

The Prime Minister said the South African Government was prepared to negotiate the use of facilities at the port with a friendly government in an independent SWA/Namibia

"The South African Government has no other desire than to treat SWA as a friendly neighbouring state," he said

South Africa would continue to negotiate with the Western contact group in a positive spirit on the future of the territory

"But there can be no final settlement in SWA unless the Cubans leave (Angola)," he said

Cuba's military presence in Angola meant that there could be no free and fair elections in SWA/Namibia

"Unless the Cubans go, South African troops in SWA will not be reduced"

Mr Botha emphasized that South Africa's military presence in SWA/Namibia would be merely reduced, not totally withdrawn

SA taxpayer

The Prime Minister said that while South Africa was waiting for agreement on a Cuban withdrawal, the government of SWA/Namibia had to go on

As the South African taxpayer had to carry much of the financial burden of SWA/Namibia, "we have the right to expect that in SWA agreement must be reached among the various political parties so that they can get their priorities right"

Mr Botha said that in view of this, he had requested the Administrator-General of the territory to negotiate with interested parties to find a more broadly-based interim government —

Sapa

(Report by J Van Heerden, 48 Continental Building, Kaiser Street, Windhoek.)

Talks: Hough to report to Botha

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK — South West Africa's Administrator General Mr Danie Hough will present an interim report to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, on Monday after concluding a week's consultations with internal political parties yesterday.

Following the DTA's rejection of the new interim government, indications are that the Alliance might be replaced by its five opposition ethnic leaders in a new system for the territory.

And as the week's discussions ended, two arch foes, the DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, and the SWA National Party's Mr Kosie Pretorius, both stated their desire to participate in another internal election.

Proposals

The talks included initial proposals presented to the Administrator-General by some parties and the testing of parties' attitudes to new constitutional guidelines.

These guidelines are aimed at extending participation in the interim central government

bodies to leaders of non DTA ethnic administrations and representatives from the private sector.

The DTA which presently commands the central government rejected the proposals.

In its memorandum, the DTA announced it would join a new government only on the basis of an internal election.

Afterwards Mr Mudge firmly spelt out the DTA's position.

'Will not abdicate'

"We will not abdicate willingly from our elected positions in the case of the South African Government going ahead with its plans we will continue our work outside the government until the time for an internationally-recognized election should come.

Meanwhile, it is expected that when the National Assembly's term expires on November 21, it will not be renewed by proclamation and both the DTA and SWA National Party spokesmen have indicated that the five anti-DTA leaders are keen to come into the new government.

The Labour Party leader Mr Barney Barnes who has been named as 'co-ordinator' in purported secret plans to devise a new government remained tight-lipped yesterday.

He said the Labour Party's proposals would be disclosed next week.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said no contingency plans were ready should the DTA pull out of the government altogether.

Opposing views

Mr Pretorius said yesterday that the DTA's stated intention to stay out demonstrated two opposing ideological views.

These were majority government and a system protecting national minorities.

The SWA NP would have to seriously consider asking the South African Government to allow Namibians to choose between the two.

It was the only way to ensure that nobody could accuse South Africa of imposing a dispensation on territory, said Mr Pretorius.

Besides the DTA, other parties which have refused to participate in the new government are the SWA National Union, Swapo Democrats and the Namibia Independence Party.

DARWIN — A jury heard yesterday about the bloodstained clothing of baby Azaria Chamberlain alleged to have been murdered by her mother not taken by a wild dingo as the mother has claimed.

A forensic scientist Dr Andrew Scott said in the Darwin Supreme Court that bloodstain patterns suggested Azaria's body and head had been upright when her blood had flowed over the top of her jumpsuit and singlet.

Mrs Lindy Chamberlain, 34, has pleaded not guilty to murdering nine-week

'Dingo' about

old Azaria, who disappeared from a tent at Ayer's Rock camp ground in central Australia on August 17, 1980.

Her husband, Mr Chamberlain a 38-year-old Seventh Day Adventist pastor has pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact.

The Crown alleges Mrs Chamberlain cut

Robbers take cash, radio

TWO hairdressers were ordered to lie on the shampoo room floor by three armed men who stole R25 in cash and a portable radio in an armed robbery at a Woodstock hairdressing salon this week.

In a swoop on a Bonteheuvel house on Thursday night, detectives from the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Squad arrested four men in connection with the robbery.

The two hairdressers, Miss Norma October, 19, and Mrs Charman Sylvester 27, were alone in the salon Lillian's Hairworld in Victoria Road Woodstock when the men entered about 3.30pm.

One of the men 'pulled a gun out of his pants' pointed it at the women and told them to go to the shampoo room at the back of the salon. The men left without any shots being fired.

Mpeti 'tainted'

Staff Reporter

EVIDENCE given yesterday by two defence witnesses in the trial of Oscar Mpeti and others was 'tainted' to Mr Mpeti's evidence, the Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The claim was made by Mr J Slabbert, for the State, who said he found it difficult to believe the witnesses —

Mpeti's son, Carl, Mrs Anna Mentoor, secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, of which Mpeti is a general organizer — could remember "little things" that happened two years ago.

Mr Mpeti is facing charges of terrorism and murder following an attack in the Nvanga-Crossroads area in August 1980.

Mr Slabbert said he thought it strange that evidence of the father

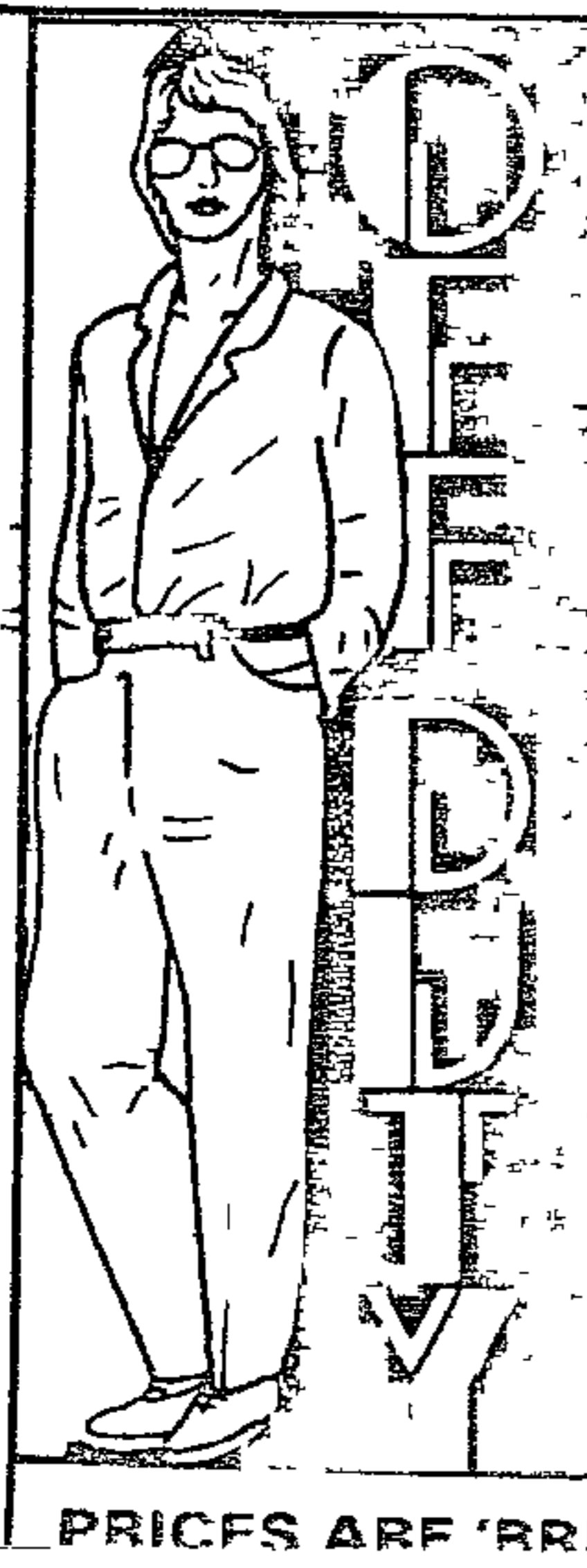
Prescriptions 3 in court

Staff Reporter

THREE men who allegedly forged and uttered prescriptions at Groen-Schuur Hospital on September 15, appeared briefly in the Magistrate Court yesterday.

Mr Michael Joseph Kourie, 26, of Johannesburg; Mr Keith Han, 22, Queen Street, Tamboer Kloof; and Mr Paul Way, 21, of Hope Street, C-Town, were not asked to plead and no evidence was led.

The hearing was adjourned to September for further investigation.



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HEARING AID

US team to discuss Namibia in Angola

221 (FD)
Stow
25/9/81

WASHINGTON — A three-man American team will go to Angola next week for talks on the status of the Namibia negotiations and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The State Department has announced

The team, headed by deputy assistant secretary of State, Mr Frank Wisner, will be in Luanda from Monday to Wednesday.

The discussions would focus on Namibian independence, and the 'separate subject' of Cuban troops in Angola, a spokesman said.

But the official Angolan news agency Angop said that the visit would end in failure unless the US envoy agreed not to raise the question of the Cuban presence. There are an estimated 18 000 Cuban soldiers on Angola.

RECOGNITION

Angop said discussion of the Cuban issue "will be out of the question since Angolan authorities have rejected any attempt to link the presence of the Cuban troops with the decolonisation of Namibia".

Angop said Mr Wisner could also try to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with US recognition of the Luanda Government — withheld since the former Portuguese colony became independent in 1975 because of Havana's military involvement.

It said this position had also already been rejected as amounting

to interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Mr Wisner has been in Paris holding talks with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, on the future of Namibia, Angop said.

STRAIN

The Cuban issue will dominate the meeting of foreign ministers of the Western contact group negotiating Namibia's independence in New York next week.

For some months there have been signs of strain within the group. The West Germans, French and Canadians are said by official sources to be increasingly unhappy about American support for the South African Government's demand for Cuban withdrawal.

● In Windhoek Mr Dirk Mudge said his ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) would not take part in a new interim government unless the will of the people was considered.

He said it seemed a waste of time to go through the process of establishing a new interim government if South Africa were serious about implementing United Nations plans for independence.

In a memorandum handed to the Administrator-General, Mr Dante Hough this week, the DTA said "The mere bunching together of a group of leaders because they are opposed to Swapo, is in our view unrealistic" — Reuter, Sapa

Hough to report on Namibia's internal crisis

221
S. Express
26/9/82



● Mr Danie Hough
... caught in the middle



● Mr Dirk Mudge
... rejects proposals

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, will present an interim report on the territory's constitutional situation to the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, tomorrow

He will then consider proposals put forward by Namibia's internal parties for a new interim government

But it seems he will have serious problems reconciling the wishes of the parties and achieving the stated object of more representativeness in the government

The imbalance in internal political power which gave rise to the present crisis persisted all the way through this week's consultations between Mr Hough and a score of parties

The talks ended with the same battle lines drawn as when they started — in fact the situation has possibly worsened

On one side is the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, whose majority lease in the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly appears to be running out

The assembly's term expires on November 21 and Mr Botha indicated at Walvis Bay this week that it would not be extended by proclamation

On the other side are five anti-DTA ethnic parties, representing whites, Damaras, coloureds, Owambos and Re-

By DAVID PIETERS

hoboth people, referred to by the DTA as the 'Gang of Five'

Although the five are keeping a low profile, it is believed they are keen to come into the new government and have given their nod to Mr Hough's proposals.

The third political grouping composed of Centre to Left parties such as the Federal Party (FP), the SWA National Union (Swanu), Swapo Democrats (Swapo-D), and the Namibia Independence Party (NIP), are in a quandary, unable to cooperate because of strong ideological and personality differences

During the week some parties — the FP, Coloured Labour Party, Damara Raad, SWA National Party, Rehoboth Bevryding Party, and the Owambo Christian Democratic Action — submitted concrete proposals

Others — NIP, Swapo-D, Swanu, the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the DTA — rejected the internal initiative out of hand

The 22, Natal Journal style

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SUNDAY TIMES, September 26 1982

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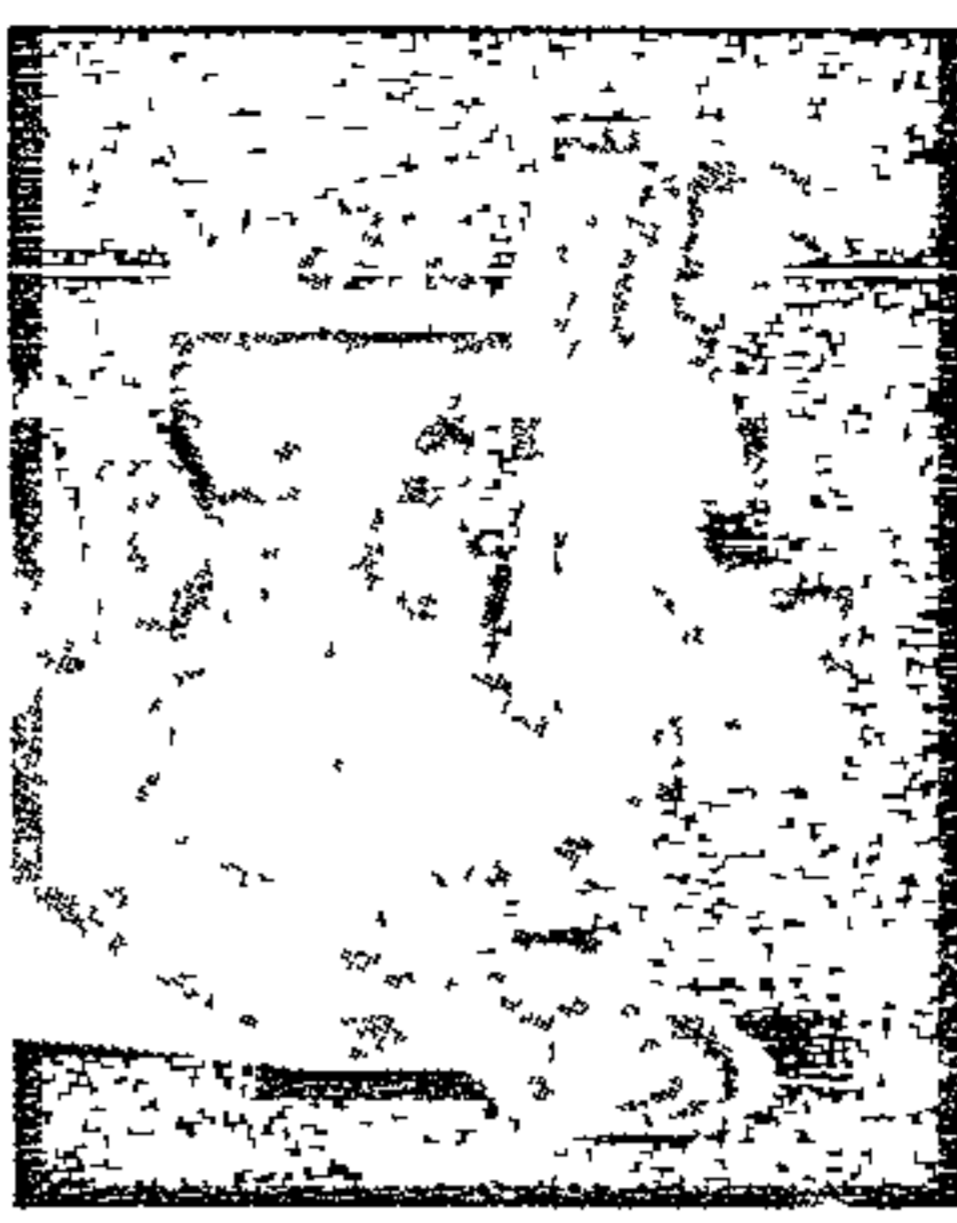
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Danie Hough ... what chances?

Miracle escape as car runs into store

By VIMAL BAGWANDIN

A MOTHER of three had a miraculous escape this week when a car crashed through the window of the store where she works and landed on top of her.

"I heard this loud crash behind me and thought it was an earthquake. Then everything went black," said Mrs Kalayvanie Naidoo of Shalacroos in Natal.

Mrs Naidoo, who works at a supermarket in Queensburgh, was serving a customer at the confectionary counter on Tuesday when she had her brush with death.

"Normally I put purchases into a packet, but this customer said she wanted them put into a box."

"I bent down to take out a box from under the counter and it was at that exact moment that the car hurtled through the front plate glass window."

FROM

"This saved my life. If I had not bent down I would have been face-to-face with the on-coming car."

"The customer I was serving and a pedestrian were also slightly hurt. Mrs Naidoo was freed by cool

leagues and rushed to Fentabent Hospital.

"More than 20 X rays were taken of my spine because doctors suspected that I had broken my back. Luckily, I sustained only bruises and scratches."

Mr Harald Schneemann, the manager of the supermarket, said a driver, who had parked outside the store had put his car into a forward gear by mistake and the car crashed through the window.

"We are thankful that Mrs Naidoo is safe. The damage to the store front was negligible and has already been repaired," said Mr Schneemann.

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ATTENTION

It's Catch 22, Naimik

By DAVID FORRET

THE political turmoil over the South African plan to establish a new interim government in SWA has, if anything, highlighted the constitutional Catch-22 that is dis-integrating the territory's moderate forces.

The weakness of SWA's political system — divided along ethnic lines — is presenting administrator-general Dame Hough with almost insurmountable problems in his attempt to create a basis for unity among parties opposed to Swapo's alternative.

If his initiative is to succeed in broadening the base of the interim government, he will have to come up with an ingenious formula for unity that overrides the principle of ethnicity enshrined in the present constitution.

But after Mr Hough's intensive discussions with political leaders this week there was still a large question-mark over his chances of forging some kind of unity among the internal parties and leaders of the 11 ethnic groups.

And even if he does woo significant groups to take part in the South African-sponsored internal political process, there are strong doubts in Windhoek that a new interim government will hold together or meet with any more success than the present DTA-dominated Ministers' Council as long as the ethnic constitution remains unchanged.

Apart from seriously eroding Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance power-base, the rigid ethnic blueprint has clearly been responsible for the situation of which the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is now complaining.

In terms of the present constitution, power is shared between the SA-appointed administrator-general, the DTA-controlled Ministers' Council and the second-tier ethnic



Dame Hough ... what chances?

Hough is facing a tough problem on unity

whose support is relatively insignificant in the overall scheme of things.

The only thing that is clear above the confusion over the new plans is that virtually all of the potential participants are united in their opposition (to varying degrees) to the present interim constitution.

All that is, except the National Party under Mr Kose Pretorius, the elected leader of the whites in SWA and a man that Pretoria cannot afford to ignore.

The present structure, which defines the powers allocated to the central government and the 11 sec-

Miracle escape as car runs into store

By VIMAL BAGWANDI

A MOTHER of three had a miraculous escape this week when a car crashed through the window of a store where she works and landed on top of her.

"I heard this loud crash behind me and thought it was an earthquake. Then everything went black," Mrs Kalayvanie Naidoo of Shalini Natal said.

Mrs Naidoo, who works at a market in Queensburgh, was a customer at the confectionery counter on Tuesday when she was crushed with death.



● Lovely Lortia Knox, 19, a Port Elizabeth student and part time model who also writes poetry, goes through her paces at the East Cape regional finals of the Miss South Africa 1982 contest

Miss SA show is a sellout

By DOREEN LEVIN

SAFETY REPORT

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The DTA fears that the proposed re-alignment will shift power away from the alliance and in the direction of ethnically based leaders opposed to it.

Ironically, Mr Mudge is now echoing the sentiments of those opposed to his multi-ethnic alliance by warning against the establishment of another ethnically-based government.

"If the administrator-general decides to go ahead with the formation of a new Ministers' Council with 11 ethnic leaders who merely represent 11 different interests, then theoretically you will have 11 different ideologies in the same council (and thus) will lead to chaos," Mr Mudge said.

Any hope of including parties that are currently outside the political mainstream in a new dispensation were shattered late this week when the South West African National Union (Swanu) and Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats flatly rejected Mr Hough's overtures.

And it seems unlikely, too, that the two most significant anti-DTA ethnic leaders — Mr Peter Kalangula, of Owambo, and Mr Justus Garoeb, of the Damaras — will go along willy-nilly with another rigid ethnic set-up.

It was precisely because of the DTA's inability to change the interim ethnic constitution that Mr Kalangula quit the alliance as president in February, changing the complexion of politics in SWA and Pretoria's perception of the DTA role, which has led to the current initiative.

Mr Kalangula's power-base is the war-torn Owambo region, where the crucial struggle for the hearts and minds of more than half the SWA population is being waged by politicians and soldiers, and revolutionaries and bush-fighters.

Though Mr Kalangula's strength in the Swapo stronghold of Owambo is questionable, he is considered to be an essential ingredient in any new internal political process.

The leader of the 76 800 Damaras, Mr Garoeb, who has proved to be elusive in previous attempts to involve him in the DTA-dominated national assembly, has, rather ambiguously, always rejected the ethnic constitutional set-up in SWA even after fighting an ethnic election in 1980.

Mr Garoeb, who has now come out in support of the plan to broaden the base of the interim government, has nevertheless refused to become part of an anti-Swapo front.

Two of the other anti-DTA ethnic leaders who will probably be drawn into a new interim government are Mr Barney Barnes, whose leadership of the coloureds is disputed, and Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Xenophobic Rehoboth Basters

half of their grassroots supporters to prevent what they see as "forced integration"

Thus the best government schools in the territory remain exclusively white and medical services are largely segregated.

The most glaring example is the refusal by the National Party to admit black students at the newly built Windhoek College of Education



Mr Peter Kalangula

And you find the ludicrous situation that although people are now permitted to marry across the colour line and blacks may live in traditional white residential areas as rate-payers, blacks are still barred from using the municipal swimming pool or the public library or from sending their children to a neighbourhood school that is earmarked for whites

Moderate chances

Black leaders blame the interim constitution for maintaining white privilege and perpetuating apartheid.

Mr Pretorius has repeatedly warned that his party would reject any changes to the existing order, and the administrator-general has persistently turned down DTA requests to change the status quo.

Some DTA officials fear that the possible rise of Mr Pretorius to the Ministers' Council signals a return to the past and an entrenchment of the unacceptable face of the ethnic set-up which hampers real reform that is absolutely necessary if the moderates are to stand any chance against Swapo in a United Nations-supervised election.

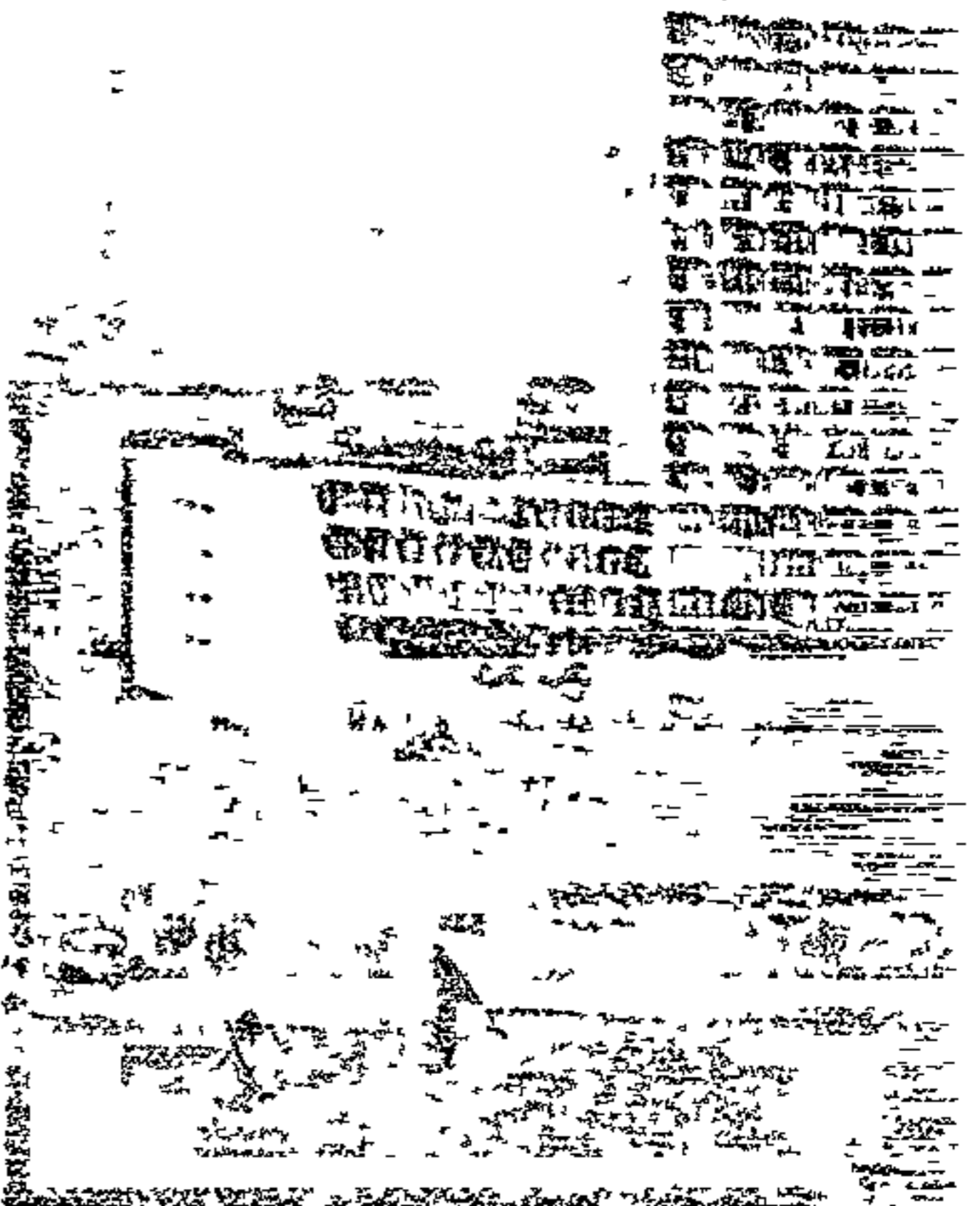
There are claims that Mr Botha is being careful not to upset the SWA Nationalists because they will undoubtedly shout "sell-out" if there is a significant move away from ethnicity.

This would be an acute embarrassment for Mr Botha at a time when he is trying to sell a constitution to his own restless supporters in South Africa that has remarkable parallels with the present SWA system.

The South African Government has with justification stressed the need for an inter-

im government that is more representative of the full spectrum of SWA opinion to achieve a degree of national unity which will be a powerful factor in the international settlement negotiations.

But as long as the despised interim constitution exists, moderate leaders in SWA will continue to question the wisdom of taking part in an internal political process and risk losing their credibility or whether they should, like Mr Shipanga, wait on the sidelines in the hope that a un-supervised election takes place soon.



Right on the beach at Umhlanga Rocks, very best in holiday comfort and enjoyment. lounge, dining and bedroom areas feature colour TV

And you need never have to leave the hotel bars a bowling alley, a crèche for the kids, assured of a complete fun-filled holiday, right

OFFER VALID UNTIL KIDS UNDER 18 SH

UMHLANGA SANDS HOTEL		
8 Days/7 Nights	3 Night	8 Day/7
Drive	Weekend Drive	Ex. Johannesburg
R199,00	R88,00	R319,00

essions for aged

licences are are still qualifies for

in Johannes- there was "a said that the "less" queries natives Parliament, may qualify

for the concession which reduces the annual licence payment from R42 to R24," he said.

"In other words, only people who are paid pensions by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions are eligible for such a concession," said the spokesman.

He added that war veterans, people within a special disability grouping, including the blind, could also receive the concession.

"But those people are only allowed to be the owners of one television set

"They are also not allowed to reside with children," he said.

Sellout

GREEN LEVIN

1982 show, which this year is Johannesburg premiere of the Kennedy, is already a sellout has a long waiting list of hopefuls the winner of the country's title crowned in Johannesburg October 16

termined young ladies from Port Elizabeth last weekend to of four regional semi finals Zuidmeer 25, a Bellville public part time model, who in 1977 was a roommate when she Africa title, and Lynette Fier model

ests will meet in Durban this Friday the Transvaal semi-final in Johannesburg

wheels will turn quickly, as 20 to take part in this year's contest national charities They are of the Sunday Times and

ful prizes for Miss South Africa GTV6, worth R24 000, gifts inductions from hair care lead in London, Paris, Rome and in her entourage British Air-

robe of top fashion clothes, a watch, hair care from Dave and throughout her reign, Delsey Ambassador Luggage and

perfume and make-up, identical cover from Aegis Insurance risks policy on clothing and a course for herself and both the Wallace School of Model the finalists for the contest s two princesses will receive by Linton and hair care from and Beauty

ing vouchers for all the finalists a gift pack from Clairol, a Linton gown, Yardley of makeup, R10 000 personal Aegis during the contest, and a to wear on the night of the

of 87 Plein Street, Johannesburg for the finalists. Pacific donate Miss SA's throne, and cigarettes will be given at the



...is now complaining

In terms of the present constitution, power is shared between the SA-appointed administrator-general the DTA-controlled Ministers Council and the second-tier ethnic authorities, resulting in the ridiculous situation of more than a dozen governments being set up in a country inhabited by barely more than a million people

The gist of Mr Hough's proposal is to involve five anti-DTA ethnic leaders other political parties and private interest groups in a new "representative" interim government

This plan has already alienated the DTA — up until now SA's biggest ally in SWA — and has led to an unprecedented public clash between Mr Mudge and the SA Government

Mr Mudge, chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, has warned that the DTA will fight an ethnically based alternative government

He made it clear that the DTA will not accept the replacement of five of its representatives in the Ministers' Council by other ethnic leaders

Different ideologies

The DTA fears that the proposed re-alignment will shift power away from the alliance and in the direction of ethnically based leaders opposed to it

Ironically, Mr Mudge is now echoing the sentiments of those opposed to his multi-ethnic alliance by warning against the establishment of another ethnically-based government

"If the administrator-general decides to go ahead with the formation of a new Ministers' Council with 11 ethnic leaders who merely represent 11 different interests, then theoretically you will have 11 different ideologies in the same council (and thus) will lead to chaos," Mr Mudge said

Any hope of including parties that are currently outside the political mainstream in a new dispensation were shattered late this week when the South West African National Union (Swanu) and Mr Andreas Shipanga's Swapo-Democrats flatly rejected Mr Hough's overtures

And it seems unlikely, too, that the two most significant anti-DTA ethnic leaders — Mr Peter Kalangula, of Owambo, and Mr Justus Garoeb, of the Damaras — will go along willy-nilly with another rigid ethnic set-up

It was precisely because of the DTA's inability to change the interim ethnic constitution that Mr Kalangula quit the alliance as president in February, changing the complexion of politics in SWA and Pretoria's perception of the DTA role, which has led to the current initiative

Mr Kalangula's power-base is the war-torn Owambo region, where the crucial struggle for the hearts and minds of more than half the SWA population is being waged by politicians and soldiers, and revolutionaries and bush-fighters

Though Mr Kalangula's strength in the Swapo stronghold of Owambo is questionable, he is considered to be an essential ingredient in any new internal political process

The leader of the 76 800 Damaras, Mr Garoeb who has proved to be elusive in previous attempts to involve him in the DTA-dominated national assembly, has, rather ambiguously, always rejected the ethnic constitutional set-up in SWA even after fighting an ethnic election in 1980

Mr Garoeb, who has now come out in support of the plan to broaden

SWA and a man that Pretoria cannot afford to ignore

The present structure, which defines the powers allocated to the central government and the 11 second-tier ethnic authorities was drawn up by the former administrator-general, Dr Gerrit Viljoen as a compromise to defuse a growing right wing backlash among whites to political developments in SWA after the 1978 one-man-one-vote election

The establishment of 11 ethnic governments — each responsible for for matters of particular concern to their own ethnic groups — has led to a burgeoning bureaucracy, complaints about the high cost of running the complicated system and scandals involving incompetence, mismanagement and corruption

But an equally serious problem is the impotence of the Ministers' Council to effectively govern the territory and carry out its policies without undue hindrance from the ethnic authorities

The white second-tier authority controlled by the National Party has taken over the territory's best schools and libraries and even the treasures from SWA house

The Nationalists have fought a successful rearguard action on behalf of their grassroots supporters to prevent what they see as "forced integration"

Thus the best government schools in the territory remain exclusively white and medical services are largely segregated

The most glaring example is the refusal by the National Party to admit black students at the newly built Windhoek College of Education



Mr Peter Kalangula

And you find the ludicrous situation that although people are now permitted to marry across the colour line and blacks may live in traditional white residential areas as rate-payers, blacks are still barred from using the municipal swimming pool or the public library or from sending their children to a neighbourhood school that is earmarked for whites

Moderate chances

Black leaders blame the interim constitution for maintaining white privilege and perpetuating apartheid

Mr Pretorius has repeatedly warned that his party would reject any changes to the existing order, and the administrator-general has persistently turned down DTA requests to change the status quo

Some DTA officials fear that the possible rise of Mr Pretorius to the Ministers' Council signals a return to the past and an entrenchment of the unacceptable face of the ethnic set-up which hampers real reform that is absolutely necessary if the moderates are to stand any chance against Swapo in a United Nations-supervised election

There are claims that Mr Botha is being careful not to upset the SWA Nationalists because they will undoubtedly shout "sell-out" if there is a significant move away from



Right on the beach at Imhlangano

SWA journalists in a complex

CAPE TOWN 27/9/82 (221) #111
reporting field

WINDHOEK — The journalist's role in this territory is not an easy one. There may be less to cover newswise, but what there is to cover is far more complex and often, to avoid being spoon-fed, a journalist has to make use of speculation and rumour. This is the predicament of any self-respecting journalist.

One could accept the point of view of the South African Defence Force without question — one could accept without doubt that they are telling the truth, and nothing but the truth. But the rationale of the journalist requires him or her to make more extensive inquiries in order, if possible, to establish the truth, or to disentangle facts from propaganda.

To accept the SADF propaganda without question is enough to destroy the credibility of any journalist — in his own eyes especially. In this country, and South Africa of course, if a journalist is spoon-fed, uncritical, accepting, he is considered a 'good' journalist by the authorities at least.

When he begins to question, to doubt, or to adopt a critical stance, he is cast in another mould, and is not made privy to the confidences of the authorities. Then he is believed to have engaged in underground or subversive acts.

One reports what the Defence Force has to say on the matter of an incursion into Angola — accurately and without political slant or bias — but one is at the same time entitled to ask what the Defence Force is doing in Angola and what they hope to achieve there. What are the motives behind the incursion, for motives there must be?

Documents

A short synopsis of the progress of events recently reads like this: The Defence Force invades Angola — a Swapo 'murder'-squad is discovered, apparently on their way into Namibia, and on one of them is found documents, purportedly signed by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, commanding cadres to commit political murder and acts of sabotage.

A bomb is found in a department store in Windhoek, followed the next day by another bomb-scare in the centre of the city. And in all likelihood there will be more

A political journalist in SWA/Namibia, GWEN LISTER, of the Windhoek Observer, outlines the predicament of the press in reporting the situation in the territory

Now any journalist who takes pride in his profession is forced to analyse the progress of events bearing in mind of course, the current attempts to implement Security Council Resolution 435 and the manoeuvres behind the scenes on the part of the various parties concerned in the dispute.

One comes to certain conclusions (and of course other journalists may reach other conclusions — it is all speculation after all) and my conclusion in this particular case is that the South African Government is trying to evade its responsibilities and is side-stepping implementation of 435.

Certainly it would appear as if the whole matter hinges on the Cuban presence in Angola. South Africa demands the withdrawal of the Cuban forces, as a precondition to the implementation of an UN settlement plan. Had she really been desirous of a settlement, then it is most unlikely that she would have jeopardized the negotiations by going into Angola on what appears to be a fairly unimportant mission.

Top secret

I cannot believe that the short-term threat of Swapo and Fapla (the Angolan army) trying to reclaim bases in the south of Angola justifies an incursion by South African forces.

Secondly, the release of purported Swapo documents to the press provided most journalists with food for thought. Had Swapo really wished to commit political murder and acts of sabotage, would they advertise the fact? Would they have allowed such apparently top-secret documents to fall into the hands of a rank and file Swapo cadre?

After all, if a section of the Defence Force is asked to proceed to Angola to destroy a Swapo base, it is doubtful whether the Army Head-

quarters puts the command in writing to be found by Swapo in the pocket of a 'troopie' in the event of the mission being unsuccessful. It stands to reason that this would be ludicrous in the extreme.

These are but a few of the questions journalists have to ask themselves when writing a report on such a matter. One has to examine the South African motives for releasing such material, one has to establish, or try to establish, the authenticity of the documents, especially in view of a Swapo denial on the matter.

Things are simpler in other parts of the world where, if a bomb is planted, some or other organization claims responsibility.

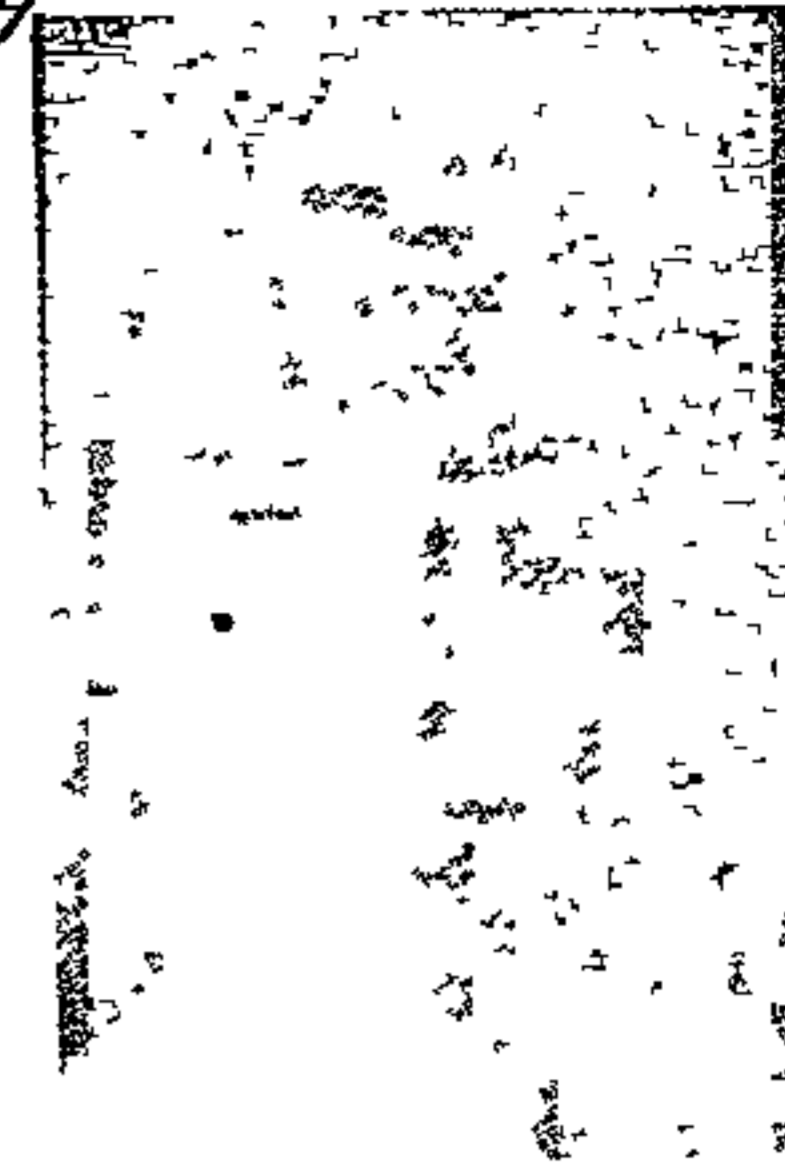
In Namibia it is not the case.

In December 1978, there were several bomb explosions — in Windhoek and in Swakopmund. The authorities immediately claimed the explosives were of Russian origin (this we do not deny, but after all it means nothing) and that the culprits were the Swapo movement. But Swapo however, instead of claiming responsibility, denied it. No one was ever caught in connection with the bombings, to be brought to court and to give irrevocable proof that it was in fact the Swapo movement. Therefore journalists cannot be expected to carry out into the world abroad the message that Swapo was responsible.

Question remains

Who does one believe? Not one journalist can prove who was responsible for the bombings, so they are left to speculate, and to try and establish in whose interests it would have been to plant the bombs at that particular stage in time.

Recently a bomb was discovered in a department store in Windhoek. Most journalists were



Gwen Lister disentangle facts from propaganda

speculating as to what organization could have been responsible for the planting of a bomb, and all were forwarding different reasons as to why it was likely to be one organization or the other. But the question still remains: Need it necessarily be an organization which is responsible? Need it necessarily have been Swapo or any other say, right wing organization? Could it not have been an individual acting on his own initiative, if it can be called initiative?

At least if someone is arrested and brought to trial, there would be some proof one way or another. But until thus far the bombings in Windhoek and Swakopmund have remained unexplained phenomena. And to state that because the explosives have Russian markings for instance, that the Swapo movement was responsible, is virtually meaningless, and proves nothing.

For a journalist these are frustrating times. These are times when one does the best one can, if necessary making use of speculation, because a journalist has to be more than a propaganda tool, no matter of what organization. The most one can hope for in the absence of the undisputed truth, is that history may one day provide the answers, and the proof so many of us have fruitlessly been seeking!

From the Bible

"For his sake I have thrown everything away, I consider it all as mere refuse, so that I may gain Christ and be completely united with him."

(Philippians 3:8, 9)

ment of Mauritius and tightened links with their former colony of Madagascar

But at a time of intensifying superpower rivalry in the Indian Ocean region the French deal with the Seychelles has a special significance. This is because the island state with a predominantly French-speaking Creole population of 66 000 is scattered over a huge tract of the Indian Ocean on the edge of the major oil tanker route from the Gulf to the Cape.

In these waters within the Seychelles economic zone, seabed oil deposits are suspected and currently are being investigated by the American multinational firm.

Mr Miche reported that the Seychelles Defence Minister Mr Ogilvy Berlious and himself had discussed with the French military mission how best France could help restructure, equip and train the country's security forces

guard of the multinational force but who have yet to begin their allotted task.

By midday yesterday, Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers stationed outside an office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in central Beirut had withdrawn and units of the Lebanese regular army were taking up position.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak has told President Ronald Reagan yesterday that Egypt was disappointed by the recent setbacks to Middle East peace and called on the US to give new impetus to the process.

In a telegram to the US President Mr Mubarak affirmed Egypt's desire to continue the peace process in which your country has joined us.

But he added that 'recent events' - presumably in Lebanon - "affected that march negatively" - Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

US envoy visits Angola for talks on SWA independence

27/9/82 ROM (221)

LISBON - United States envoy Mr Frank Wisner has arrived in Angola for talks on the stalled negotiations for the independence of South West Africa and the withdrawal of Cuban troops the Angolan Angop news agency said in a report yesterday.

Angop said Mr Wisner a senior State Department officer arrived in Luanda on Saturday for talks with an Angolan delegation led by the Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge.

Washington attributes the greatest importance to these talks aimed at finding a peaceful solution for the situation in southern Africa. Angop quoted Mr Wisner as saying:

The talks will centre on independence for South West Africa and relations between Luanda and Washington - a clear reference

to Angola's 20 000-strong Cuban garrison. Both Washington and Pretoria seek to link a Cuban withdrawal to a global independence solution for South West Africa.

Angola claims the Cuban presence is a bilateral Luanda-Havana concern and that the force is essential to beating back repeated South African cross-border incursions.

In another dispatch, Angop cited Mr Pedro Maris Tonha Angola's Defence Minister as saying South Africa launched new aerial bombardments and ground attacks against Angolan positions throughout last week.

Mr Tonha reiterated claims that about 5 000 South African troops had been occupying a vast swath of southern Cunene province for more than a year and were preparing new assaults, Angop said - UPI

Nothing acts faster to kill

Dorian still in a coma

Mail Reporter

DORIAN Chilchick five-year-old son of a former city councillor is still in a coma in the intensive care unit of the Johannesburg Hospital five days after he hit his head when he fell into a swimming pool.

A hospital spokesman said last night there was "absolutely no change in his condition".

Dorian son of Mr Simor Chilchick, tripped at a swimming pool last Tuesday and hit his head as he fell into the water.

Powerlines sabotaged

Mail Correspondent

LISBON - Sabotage to powerlines has left the northern Mozambique city of Beira without electricity since Friday.

Sources in Lisbon said yesterday it was assumed that guerrillas of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance Movement were responsible.

And four people including three youths of 15 were burnt to death when the truck they were travelling in in northern Mozambique was ambushed by guerrillas.

Irish population

Mail Correspondent

DUBLIN - The population of Ireland is probably growing faster than in any other country according to an official census government this weekend.

The population of the republic in the last 10 years to officials said the trend was continuing.

The growth has put enormous pressures and has pushed unemployment to a high since the last war. The government has made major cutbacks in health and social services because of the critical state of the economy.

Yugoslav Stone A

BELGRADE - Archaeologists have discovered a stone

120m 22/1/82
221

Unknown detainee's body disappears

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The body of a detainee held under a security proclamation at the Ruacana Military Base disappeared on its way to a mortuary, after the detainee was assaulted and shot dead for alleged escape from captivity, an Ondangwa inquest court has heard.

According to statements the body, which was dispatched to the Oshakati mortuary as that of an unknown person who died an unnatural death, disappeared at the Ruacana airstrip and never arrived in Oshakati.

The statements said the detainee was detained by an officer of the military intelligence section of 51 Battalion

He was then probably locked up at the detention barracks of the Ruacana base without the knowledge of the junior rank.

Rifleman A P Labuschagne, who shot the detainee with an R4 machinegun, said the detainee ran away and he fired three shots.

No medical report was submitted to the inquest magistrate as an autopsy could not be carried out because the body had disappeared.

The magistrate ruled that the identity of the detainee was unknown, and said no one could be held criminally liable for his death because he tried to escape from lawful detention.

By **PETER KENNY,**
Windhoek

(221) D-Diaper 28 1977

Row over control of SWA treasures

A row is brewing in Windhoek over control of historic buildings and treasures in South West Africa

This time it is about the removal of paintings and other Africana from South West House to the home of the chairman of the executive committee of the Administration for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius

Before the new dispensation of 1978, historic South West House was the home of the administrator of the territory, which was ruled as a fifth province of South Africa

When a previous Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, introduced the present interim constitution, it transferred all buildings in the territory under the control of the old SWA Administration to the Administration for Whites under the control of the National Party of SWA

Last year the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which still controls the central government, strongly objected to housing the white executive chairman in a building it claimed belonged to the whole nation

After protracted

wrangling, South West House was sold to the South African Government as a possible embassy in an independent Namibia, and it became the home of the Administrator General

Last week a Windhoek newspaper disclosed that the historic treasures, paintings, antiques and silverware — some of it from old German colonial days — had been moved to the home of Mr Pretorius

In the meantime, Windhoek's old prison, a historical landmark dating back to 1906, has been sold by the Administration for Whites to the First National Development Corporation, which plans to pull it down and build a new headquarters and warehouses

This has touched off a vigorous campaign, including letters to the press, that the old prison should be declared a national monument — or even a national museum — to save it from destruction

The Windhoek Observer described the Administration for Whites as



Dr Gerrit Viljoen — while Administrator-General in Windhoek transferred South West House to the Administration for Whites

the "real land baron" in the territory

It disclosed that the central post office in Windhoek, under the control of the central administration, was owned by the Administration for Whites

Miss E Schroeder, a member of a building conservation body called the Heritage Found-

ation, has been compiling a list of monuments and historic buildings in the territory and says the old prison could easily be renovated with careful planning

One of the territory's best known art critics and writers Mrs Olga Levinson, an active committee member of the SWA Arts Association, believes the old prison should be converted into a national museum — and that the treasures once in SW House should be housed there

Among the Africana previously in SW House were paintings by the renowned artists Adolph Jensch, Fritz Krampe and Otto Schroeder, as well as two sets of silver cutlery from former German governors of the territory, and other antiques

Mrs Levinson said the Administration for Whites had "no right" to shift the works of art from SW House to the home of Mr Pretorius — or any other ethnic leader

"No single ethnic authority has any right to claim those works of art. They belong to the nation. I even gave a painting myself so that it could be admired in the esteemed home of the head of the whole country"

"I think the old prison should be made into a national museum where all our limited state treasures can be housed," Mrs Levinson said. If necessary the people could raise the money to preserve the old prison building to house the nation's treasures

Mr Pretorius has confirmed that all the Africana had been transferred to his house

Another member of the executive committee for the Administration for Whites, Mr Jannie de Wet, said "Our administration is primarily responsible for this South West African property. At present these articles are under our protection"

Mr De Wet said a proper catalogue had been started to keep track of the treasures. "There is nothing underhanded here," he said

When an appropriate public building was found, some of it would be moved there —SAPA

21				48		
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Namibia on agenda of Gromyko, Shultz talks

Star 221
28/9/82

By Donald Knowler
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The Namibia question and the related issue of Cuban troops in Angola will be on the agenda when the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, meets his Russian counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, in New York today.
Independence for

Namibia, however, is likely to be well down the list of items.

Both men are scheduled to address the United Nation's General Assembly's main debate on world affairs later this week.

This year's meeting comes at a time when Reagan Administration officials believe that a struggle for power in

the Kremlin is paralysing the Soviet leadership at home and abroad

Because of the crisis, officials see little progress on any of the agenda items when Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko meet

These items are arms limitation, Poland, Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Middle East, Namibia and Central America. In Namibia, it is believed Mr Shultz will convey to the Russians the South African position that any independence plan cannot be agreed to until Cuban troops have been withdrawn from Angola

Angola and the United States yesterday began another round of talks aimed at ironing out an independence settlement for Namibia, reports Associated Press

A dispatch from Angop, the Angolan national news agency, monitored in Lisbon, said the US delegation had given no hint of how it proposed breaking the deadlocked talks

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, was head of the negotiating team from Washington, the report said.

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge was in charge of a high-level MPLA delegation

Angola repeated at last week's summit in Cape Verde of the five Portuguese speaking African nations that it would not consider the Cuban linkage package but would only ask the Cubans to leave once Luanda felt safe from further South African attacks

Angola has claimed the South Africans are seeking to pressure it into dropping its support for Swapo and to create an area of influence for Unita

Pretoria has said its troops are in Angola only in search of Swapo bases.

Commonwealth on SA sport

NE — Commonwealth countries agreed in a vote yesterday that South Africa must be totally excluded from international sport and that any nation that breaks its new code of conduct should be liable for expulsion from the next Commonwealth Games to be held in 1980.

The vote was a massive victory for African countries particularly Nigeria and Kenya which are determined to break the links between the Commonwealth Games and apartheid.

Mr Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South African Non-racial Movement (SANROC) after the meeting said that the African countries' support for the Games means that the 12th Commonwealth Games in Brisbane which open on Monday will go ahead as scheduled. There is now no possibility of last-minute boycotts by African countries.

New Zealanders who could under the new code have been banned from the Brisbane Games because of their support for the South African rugby tour of last year were clearly unhappy.

Some British officials, who had claimed earlier that in a democracy it was impossible to stop apartheid men and women from playing whomever they

Fleeing detainee shot: Body 'disappeared'

From KOOS COETZEE
WINDHOEK — The body of a detainee held under a security proclamation at the Ruacana military base had disappeared on its way to a mortuary after the detainee had been assaulted and shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from captivity, the Ondangua inquiry court has heard.

The magistrate Mr GJ Retief ruled the identity of the detainee unknown and said no-one could be held criminally liable for his death because he had tried to escape from lawful detention.

According to various statements made, the body which was dispatched to the Oshakati mortuary as that of an un-

known person who died unnaturally, disappeared at the Ruacana airstrip.

But according to an affidavit made by the curator of the Oshakati mortuary a black policeman had referred to the body as that of a Mr Gottlieb Shivaya. The curator denied having received the body.

According to statements made to the court the man had been detained by an officer of the military intelligence section of 51 Battalion.

Rifleman A F Labuschagne said he relieved another soldier as sentinel at the bomb shelter where the detainee had been held, at 1pm.

The detainee emerged from the shelter and he

ordered him back in, Rfn Labuschagne said.

Later he saw the detainee opposite him, also sitting down on a sandwall. He warned him to return but the detainee refused. He became aggressive to scare the detainee into obeying orders. Rfn Labuschagne said.

"I hit him with my left fist on his nose. He did not want to listen. I warned him several times I hit him again on his nose with one blow."

The detainee fled and Rfn Labuschagne grabbed his gun and ran after him shouting at him to stop.

He fired two shots. The detainee did not fall so he fired another shot aimed at his legs. This shot brought him down.

Baby-snatcher weeps in

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A woman who walked into the Johannesburg Hospital disguised as a nursing sister and snatched a three-day-old baby was yesterday given an 18-month sentence suspended for five years by a Hillbrow magistrate.

Mrs Martha Garside, 29, of Leeubekkie Road, Jan Hofmeyer, pleaded not guilty to stealing Mrs Stephanie Bekker's baby on July 3.

Garside said before the incident she had believed — and two

doctors had told her — that she was pregnant.

"At about midday on Friday July 2 I decided to leave home after an argument with my husband. I went to a hospital in Verreeniging and while en route started having stomach cramps. At the hospital they told me I was not pregnant.

"I don't remember anything from Friday afternoon until just before midnight on Saturday when the police found me in the Johannesburg Hospital with the baby. I don't know how I got there."

Miss Sally Jones-Hobbs, a former sister who was on duty in the maternity ward on the night of July 3, said she had gone to the bed where the baby should have been at 11:20pm, but it wasn't there.

After a frantic search through various wards and two casualty departments Garside was found in a different section of the hospital with a baby in her arms.

"In casualty we undressed the baby which was no longer in hospital clothes, but still had the ID disc on. Garside said she

had had Mrs B. identified. Mrs. some even sembl. rank. "Wh ing a found went thoug picke ed to and t night



BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$414,10
Index (close)	580,50
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INSIDE TV

Focus	2	Weather	8	Aircraft	8	Court Roll	8	Smalls	15-19
Emergency	6-7	Classified	15-19	Burger	9	Crossword	10	Sport	19-20
	8	Look at today	8	Business	12-14	Editorials	10	Transport	8
				Cinema	6	Horoscope	8	Women's	7
				Column	9	Racing	8	World Report	4
				Comics	16	Radio	8		

Age in Action photo

old Mr Bruno Spiegel... me enjoy life — I love it — even if I do should laugh or cry — so... Bruno who is a telephone receptionist at Groote Schuur Hospital, said in an interview yesterday that he started suffering from "a mysterious form" of nerve paralysis when he was 12. He has no call muscles and has only seven percent sight coming easier all the time.

"I would love to run a full marathon — maybe I will one day — running is becoming easier all the time."

Bruno represented South Africa in track, field and swimming events at the 1976 Paralympic Olympics held in Canada.

Mr Bruno Spiegel... papers print... ay the synod... Cape Nation... after the Bur... ments carried... mn. From my... pen" by... mn sharply at... president of... Alliance of Re... churches and... ted assessor of... yesterday's report

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SWA mining houses deny deal with Swapo

221

1/1/82

Mercury

29/9/82

Windhoek Bureau

THE three largest mining companies in South West Africa — Tsumeb Corporation, Rossing Uranium and CDM — yesterday all denied claims made by business sources in New York that the big mining houses had negotiated an agreement with Swapo president Sam Nujoma ensuring their future in case of a Swapo takeover.

But reliable Windhoek sources with close Swapo contacts expressed no

surprise at the alleged agreement.

Sources said Rio Tinto Zinc, a share-holder of Rossing and the company alleged to have made the deal on behalf of the other companies, had had close contacts with Mr Nujoma since the late 1960s.

Sources also said that Mr Nujoma had close contacts with a company which had an interest in Tsumeb Corporation, but which sold its shares in the 1970s.

A spokesman for CDM said yesterday the company knew 'absolutely nothing' about the alleged deal.

A director of Tsumeb Corporation, Mr Wayne Bird, responded from New York as follows: 'We have absolutely no knowledge about anything in the report. It is totally foreign to us. We have absolutely no knowledge about anything of that kind.'

A Rossing spokesman said the company 'most strongly denied' allega-

tions of a deal. He had been in contact with Rio Tinto Zinc in London, and the company described the reports as 'untrue', he said.

He also denied allegations that a new 100 million dollar uranium investment was expected to be announced shortly as evidence of confidence born of the deal.

He said Rossing was not 'indulging' in prospecting and did not intend to open any new mine.

● See also Page 13

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has insisted on speedy completion of an investigation into restructuring Namibia's interim government

He told the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, at a meeting in Pretoria on Monday that the reshaping process was a matter of the greatest urgency

While agreeing not to set deadlines for devising the framework for a new government, Mr Botha agreed to expand Mr Hough's office to aid the Administrator-General in this project.

STRUCTURE

Mr Hough said yesterday the Prime Minister had agreed to a more permanent structure for the Administrator-General's office

Mr Hough has so far been aided in his investigation by senior South African Government officials — mainly advisers from the Prime Minister's Office.

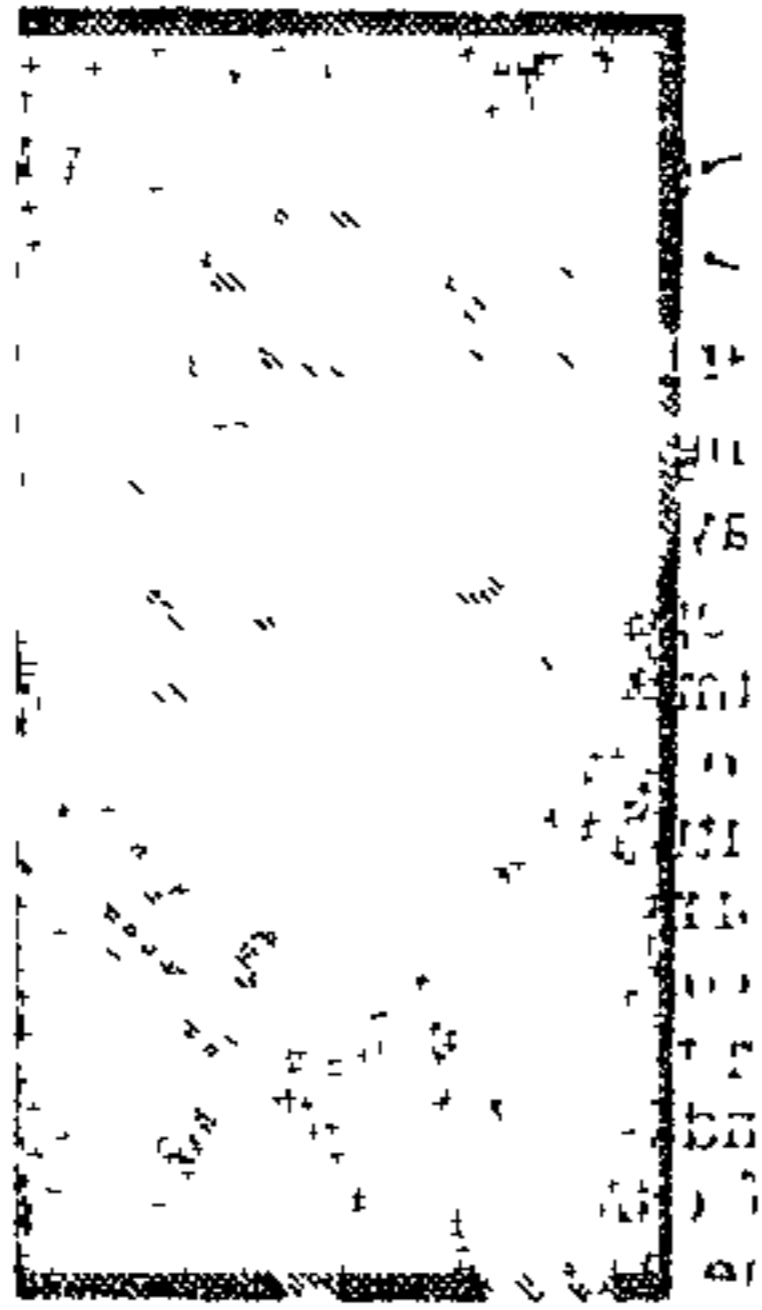
Mr Hough said he would meet Mr Botha regularly to make progress reports on his work

The Administrator-General also said he had told Mr Botha and the State Security Council that he had held discussions with more than 100 Namibian leaders, representing about 25 political parties, the economic sector, and other private institutions

NO PROPOSALS

"I am convinced we have consulted the most important leaders concerned with possible solutions," Mr Hough said

Reacting to Press reports Mr Hough said he had not confronted



Mr Hough . . . advised by South African officials.

these leaders with proposals for a new government but had discussed problems of the present government structure and asked for possible solutions.

Most leaders had agreed serious problems had arisen with the government structure. But there was a difference of opinion on how to solve these problems, Mr Hough said

EXPERTS

Proposals had to be formulated for "more representative" governing bodies and greater involvement of experts in the private sector

The South African Government and responsible Namibian leaders perceived political and economic stability, as well as efficient administration, was necessary for a long term solution for the territory

Mr Hough said the Prime Minister had shown understanding of the uncertainty and frustration among Namibia's civil servants.

"He has decided in order that the conditions of service and guarantees of seconded personnel be positively revised," Mr Hough said "I hope that this undertaking by the Prime Minister will put seconded officials more at ease," he added

(221) 29/9/82
Full steam for interim govt plan

Cuban withdrawal focus of SWA talks

Mail Correspondent

NEW YORK — The five Western nations engaged in negotiations over a settlement for South-West Africa should have a clearer idea when they meet on Friday on whether progress has been made on a crucial precondition — a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

The issue was moved firmly on to the level of super-power discussions last week when Dr Chester Crocker, the United States official responsible for the SWA negotiations, had talks in Geneva with a Russian deputy Foreign Minister.

What progress, if any, was made then was reviewed yesterday when the US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz met Mr Andrei Gromyko, Russian Foreign Minister, for talks on a number of issues.

These discussions took place at the same time as Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, held talks with members of the Angolan Government

Russia is a vital component in negotiations to bring about a total or partial withdrawal of the 15 000 to 18 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

The Americans have placed more importance on a Cuban withdrawal than the other members of the five-power negotiating group — Britain, Canada, France and West Germany.

The Angolans and the Cubans have insisted so far that they will not make any advance agreement. The Angolans are not willing to see the Cubans go until there is a broader settlement that leads to an ending of the war waged against the Luanda government by Mr Jonas Savimbi and his Unita rebels.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuter reports that talks between the United States and Angola on the recognition of the Luanda government and the future of SWA have got off to a good start.

Western diplomats said in Luanda yesterday that the talks had begun in a good atmosphere in spite of Ango-

lan warnings that the US mission would succeed only if it ignored the Cuban military presence in Angola.

The US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Frank Wisner began talks with the Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge yesterday after meeting the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma in Paris.

In Windhoek, the Administrator-General of SWA Mr Dame Hough said in a statement yesterday that the South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha had approved the expansion of the permanent staff of the AG's office to assist with restructuring the territory's interim government.

Mr Hough said Mr Botha had re-emphasised the urgent need for adjustments to the SWA interim authority.

No deadline had been set for completion of the programme but the South African Government would be kept informed about the progress.

Misconduct in Namibia Tutu

THE general secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has been subpoenaed to appear before a board of inquiry that is investigating allegations of misconduct by Defence Force personnel in the Namibian operational area

The proceedings of the board which will be closed to the Press and members of the public, will be held at an undisclosed venue in Pretoria tomorrow morning

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday confirmed that Bishop Tutu had been subpoenaed and that the inquiry involved alleged irregularities by Defence Force personnel in the operational area

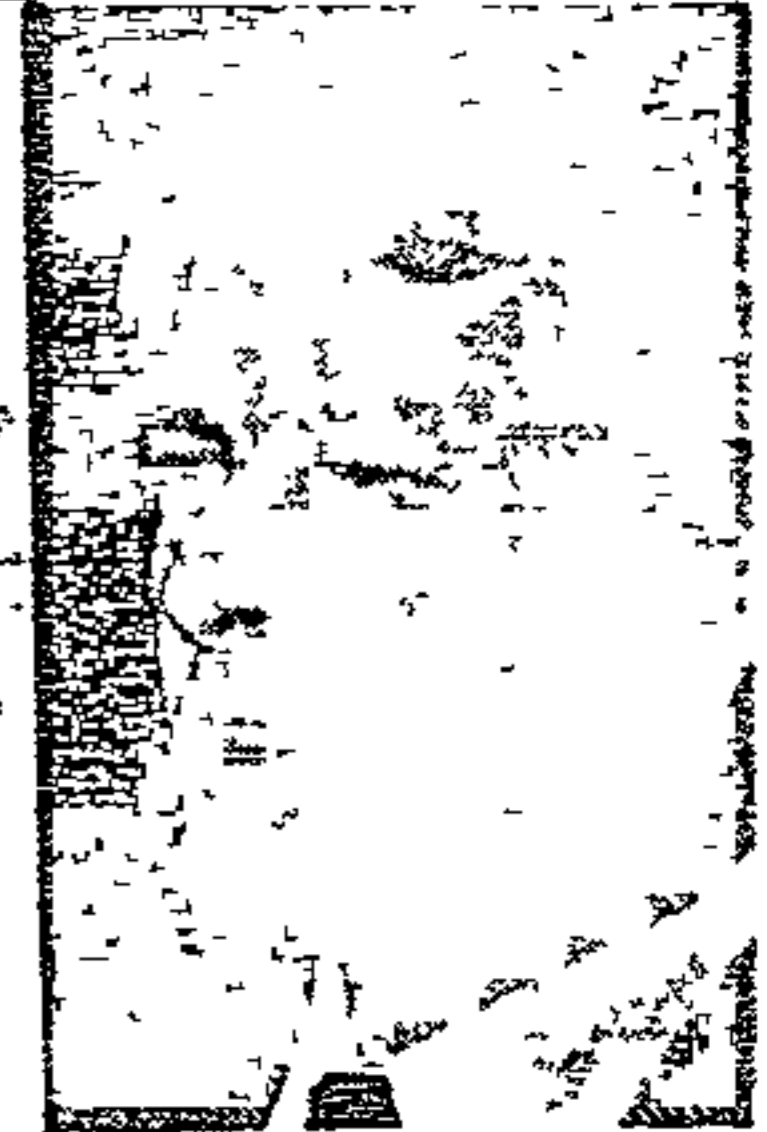
The spokesman also said the Bishop's evidence would be on statements he had allegedly made that

were reported in the media

Earlier this year Bishop Tutu visited Namibia together with SACC president the Reverend Peter Storey and spent about a week talking to various church leaders and members of the South West African Council of Churches

On his return to South Africa, Bishop Tutu told a Press conference of his experiences in Namibia and what he had heard from church leaders on the situation in the territory

Bishop Tutu told the conference of a number of allegations of atrocities including the burning down of houses, raping and killing of women, detentions and torture of people and the laying of landmines by certain army personnel



PRESIDENT: Rev Storey accompanied Tutu to Namibia

Black cloud settles over UN...

Donald Knowler
reports from
New York

There is a joke doing the rounds at the United Nations which best sums up the pessimism now surrounding the Namibia issue

It goes like this: President Ronald Reagan asks God whether there will ever be genuine detente between East and West. God, after some thought, answers that there will be but not in the President's lifetime

Next, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev goes to God and asks whether the arms race will be brought to a halt and God answers it will be, but not in Mr Brezhnev's lifetime

Finally, after hearing these answers, the United Nations secretary-general goes to God and inquires whether another thorn in the side of the international community, Namibia, will be resolved. God answers that it will — but not in God's lifetime

The joke has brought mirth to the sombre, austere corridors of the UN headquarters, but the laughter soon dies down when diplomats from Western countries, black Africa and South Africa, come back to the fact that the Namibia impasse is no laughing matter

After a glimmer of hope in recent months that genuine, concrete progress was being made to bring the South African-controlled territory to self-determination, a cloud of doubt and pessimism is now hanging over the UN building. After the collapse of

... as Namibia

joke turns sour

The Geneva conference on Namibia early last year, the Western Contact Group, spearheaded by the United States, came up with a modification of the West's previous plan which included safeguards for Namibia's white majority after independence

A new round of talks appeared to be on course until South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, reintroduced the issue of Cuban troops stationed in Angola, a point raised earlier by the Reagan administration when it came to power at the start of 1981

Mr Botha said bluntly that his country could not agree to a settlement until the Cuban troops had withdrawn

And there on the surface at least, the progress ended

The Cuban troops question has now sparked a new round of diplomacy which, once again, has taken the Namibia issue away from the United Nations

Now the US and Angola are directly involved in talks and the UN chief, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, can only sit on the sidelines, not as a referee, as he would hope, but as an armchair spectator, waiting for the participants to reach a result. What was once a rel-

atively clear-cut course to independence, under the Western-conceived, UN approved blueprint known as Security Council Resolution 435, has now become a question clouded in imponderables

UN officials closely involved with Namibia are now talking in terms of the "options" confronting South Africa, and what they regard as its supporter, the United States instead of a simple choice of accepting majority rule for Namibia or not

Representatives of the black African states most closely involved with Namibia have also alerted the UN to what they describe as the "dangerous manoeuvres" of South Africa to reshape and strengthen the internal administration

The black states are fearful this might be, at worst, a precursor to a form of unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) or, at best, a tactic which might lead to South Africa delaying independence for up to two years so that the new internal set up has a chance to establish its credibility domestically

Seen from the UN headquarters, South Africa has three options

● Either to reject Resolution 435 totally and go it alone with an

internal settlement.

● To settle for a limited withdrawal of Cubans which would act as a face-saver for South Africa, Angola and Cuba

● To finally agree to Namibian independence, with or without Cuban troops still in Angola, but to delay the process for at least two years to give the internal parties a boost.

The last option would also give the South African Government the opportunity to "sell" the possibility of an election victory



Reagan, Brezhnev and Perez de Cuellar... their names used in somewhat irreverent humour.

by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to the South African public.

No one is taking bets here on which option, if any, South Africa chooses. And UN officials are now waiting

to see what comes out of the current visit by US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker, to Angola

Another of the imponderables is where the rebel Unita movement, led by Jonas

Savimbi, fits into the scheme of things.

But the existence in Angola of Unita is not recognised or even acknowledged by UN officials. Unita is something that is not mentioned in New York — publicly at least

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Methodists are planning for the next 100 years

By Stephen McQuillan

The 100th Conference of the Methodist Council of Southern Africa will be held at the Central Methodist Church building on the corner of Prichard Street and Smal Street Johannesburg from October 13 to 21.

The centenary will feature special events to celebrate the occasion, including the

launch of the church's Centenary Thanksgiving campaign.

A spokesman for the church said: "Major celebrations are planned for the entire year. These will culminate in the 1983 conference to be held in Durban."

"The celebrations have been planned so that the church, which has been known as an

active missionary church, can prepare for its next 100 years of outreach."

Among the aims of the campaign are:

- The recruitment of 100 men and women to enter the fulltime ministry.

- The recruitment of 100 lay people to enter the fulltime lay ministry.

- The launch of an evangelistic campaign to reach 100 000 people.

- The raising of R2 million to finance urgent projects.

The Thanksgiving year will be formally launched at a service in the Central Methodist Church on October 17.

Crash inquiry date set

The board of inquiry hearing into the collision of a military and a civil aircraft over Pretoria on July 14 will be held on October 7 and 8 in the Supreme Court in Pretoria.

The crash, the first mid-air collision between a civil and a military aircraft in the country, claimed the lives of 13 people, including two South African Air Force generals.

Body of detainee escaper vanished

The Star Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Namibian inquest court has closed the file on the death of a security detainee whose body disappeared before there could be an autopsy.

The detainee, believed to be Mr Gottlieb Shivaya of Ovambo, was shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from custody at an army base at Ruacana early this year, according to papers before court.

But he was never identified positively. His body disappeared before it could be delivered to the Oshakati mortuary.

The inquest magistrate Mr G J Rief, ruled that no one was criminally liable for the man's death, because he had tried to escape from lawful detention.

According to statements, Mr Shivaya was arrested for interrogation by a military intelligence officer in terms of Proclamation AG9 security legislation.

A soldier said he shot Mr Shivaya when he tried to escape.

He said the detainee had left his cell and refused to return.

Computer testing of aptitudes on increase

South Africans will increasingly find computers evaluating them in the often nerve-racking ordeal of applying for a job.

But according to Mr Terence Taylor, head of the psychological test construction division of the National Institute for Personnel Research they will prefer the cathode ray tube terminals to human testers.

Lecturing on "Psychological testing on the computer" at the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies this week, Mr Taylor said computers tested the aptitude of job applicants far more efficiently, clearly and equitably than more fallible human evaluators.

Computerised tests would not determine whether an applicant received a job offer, Mr Taylor said, but would with career history and interview impressions help to create a fuller profile of a prospective employee.

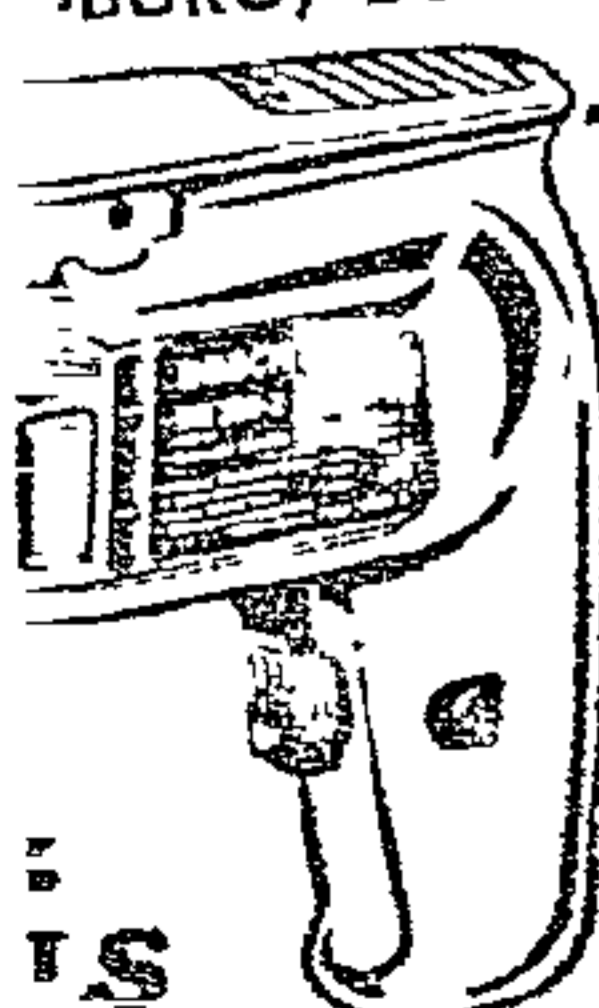
Job seekers at Escom and Putco were using terminal screens that tested their vocabulary and other aspects of their knowledge and aptitudes.

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Case closed on SWA's 'vanished' detainee

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A South West African inquest court has closed the file on the death of a security detainee whose body disappeared mysteriously before an autopsy could be performed

The detainee, believed to be a Mr Gottlieb Shivaya of Ovamboland in northern SWA/Namibia, was shot dead while allegedly trying to escape from custody in an army base at Ruacana early this year, according to papers before court

But an autopsy was never performed and the dead man was never positively identified. The body unaccountably disappeared before it could be delivered to the Oshakati mortuary

In the absence of a medical report the inquest magistrate, Mr G J Retief, accepted the available evidence and ruled that no one was criminally liable for his death as he had tried to escape lawful detention

UNDER GUARD

According to statements, Mr Shivaya was arrested for interrogation by a military intelligence officer in terms of Proclamation AG9 security legislation

He was held under guard in an underground bunker at the Ruacana military base

On January 16 an SWA/Namibian soldier, Rifleman Nghambelwa Joseph, encountered the detainee outside the base

"I asked him where he was from and he told me from the cells inside the army base," Rifleman Joseph said in a statement to court

He took the detainee back to his cell. Mr Shivaya then asked the soldier and the guard to release him

"We released him, but as he was walking away

we decided, on second thoughts to re-arrest him, but he resisted," Rifleman Joseph said

Two other soldiers came to their aid, and together they carried the struggling man back inside

A soldier who later took over guard duty at Mr Shivaya's shelter, Rifleman A P Labuschagne, said he shot the detainee dead when he tried to escape. He said the detainee had left his cell and refused to return

"I became aggressive to scare the man into obeying orders," Rifleman Labuschagne said. "I hit him with my left fist on his nose. He did not want to listen. I warned him several times. I hit him again on his nose with one blow."

The detainee started to run towards the base's perimeter fence. Rifleman Labuschagne fired two shots at the fleeing man, with his R4 rifle, but he did not fall. He fired a third shot at his legs, and this brought him down

On investigation, Rifleman Labuschagne found that the man was dead, all three shots having penetrated his body

The body was to have been flown to Oshakati mortuary, but evidence suggested that it disappeared from the Ruacana airstrip before it could be despatched

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Don Brunette, said the case was now closed and would not be reopened unless an interested party brought a civil case to bear

ARGUS
1/10/82
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KOOS COETZEE reports
from Walvis Bay

A MIXTURE of bread and butter issues and South African and South West African politics will determine the outcome of the Walvis Bay election on November 3

The extremely high cost of living in the South African enclave where a Sunday newspaper costs R1 and a loaf of wholewheat bread R1.21, will play a major role in this small constituency of only 3 630 voters

There is widespread discontent among South Africans in the railways, harbours, municipality, schools and hospitals, that their salaries have not been adjusted to the high cost of living

Fishermen feel bitter that restrictions are placed on their fishing, while foreign vessels may catch freely

The mayor, Mr Nico Retief, who will contest the pro-

Walvis: bread and butter poll

vincial seat as an independent, fighting only for the economy of the town, said 90% of the residents did not regard Walvis Bay as their home and therefore had to be recompensed for working in the town

Mr Retief said he had been asked many times by voters "Where will politics bring me?"

When a man's pocket is empty he is not interested in politics, Mr Retief said

Other canvassers called Walvis Bay voters "politically dead", said they had been living on an island for too long and were not strongly for or against any party

But those voters at all in-

terested in politics could choose from an array of confusing viewpoints on South African and South West African politics, although the battle line between the National Party on one hand, and the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party on the other, is becoming increasingly clear

Mr PW Botha's assurances last week that Walvis Bay would stay South African territory after independence were dismissed as "idle talk" by HNP parliamentary candidate, Mr Attie Treurnicht

And Dr Alkmaar Swart, who is organising the CP in Walvis Bay, said a Swapo government could strangle

Walvis Bay by building a new harbour

Dr Swart advocated a return to old style apartheid for SWA "The nations of SWA must be placed on the road to self-determination" And Mr Peet Joubert, CP parliamentary candidate, asked last week for the return to the Odendaal Commission plan drawn up in the sixties, which tried to impose a homeland framework on the country

The conservative parties will also exploit the integration taking place in SWA by saying that, if SWA is taken as an example, South Africa would follow the same road. The mixed government in existence, as well as the new mixed government planned by Mr P W Botha, would be used as a stick to chastise the NP

The conservative parties point out that Mr Botha's new plan only emerged after the Germiston District by-election shock, and say that he wants to placate the Right-wing in South Africa

Ex-Senator M C Botma, the NP parliamentary candidate, said voters in the constituency welcomed the new plan as they also felt that the current government was not representative

His party would, however, completely ignore the internal politics of SWA and would concentrate on the new constitutional dispensation in South Africa, he said

(M) - (C)

SA accused of hindering SWA accord

221
10/12/77

LONDON — The Times of London yesterday accused South Africa of erecting hurdles in the way of independence for South West Africa

In an editorial the newspaper states "Each time Western negotiators trying to wangle independence for Namibia think they have surmounted the last hurdle, another one, usually erected by South Africa, rises in their path. Last month's hopes that a settlement plan was all but signed are now flickering uneasily, though they are by no means extinguished

"Despite defiant public protests by the Angolan Government and by the American State Department, which is now singlehandedly conducting negotiations for the West, it is clear that a plan to reduce the Cuban military presence in Angola must be an essential, if unwritten, part of any regional Namibian deal

"It is recognised by all sides that if the South African Government is to 'let Namibia go,' it needs a sweetener to coat the pill which a Rightward-shifting white South African electorate is already most reluctant to swallow. Only the Cubans can provide it"

It is reported from Lisbon that the official Angolan news agency has described as speculation reports suggesting the Cuban forces in Angola could be replaced by others of different nationalities

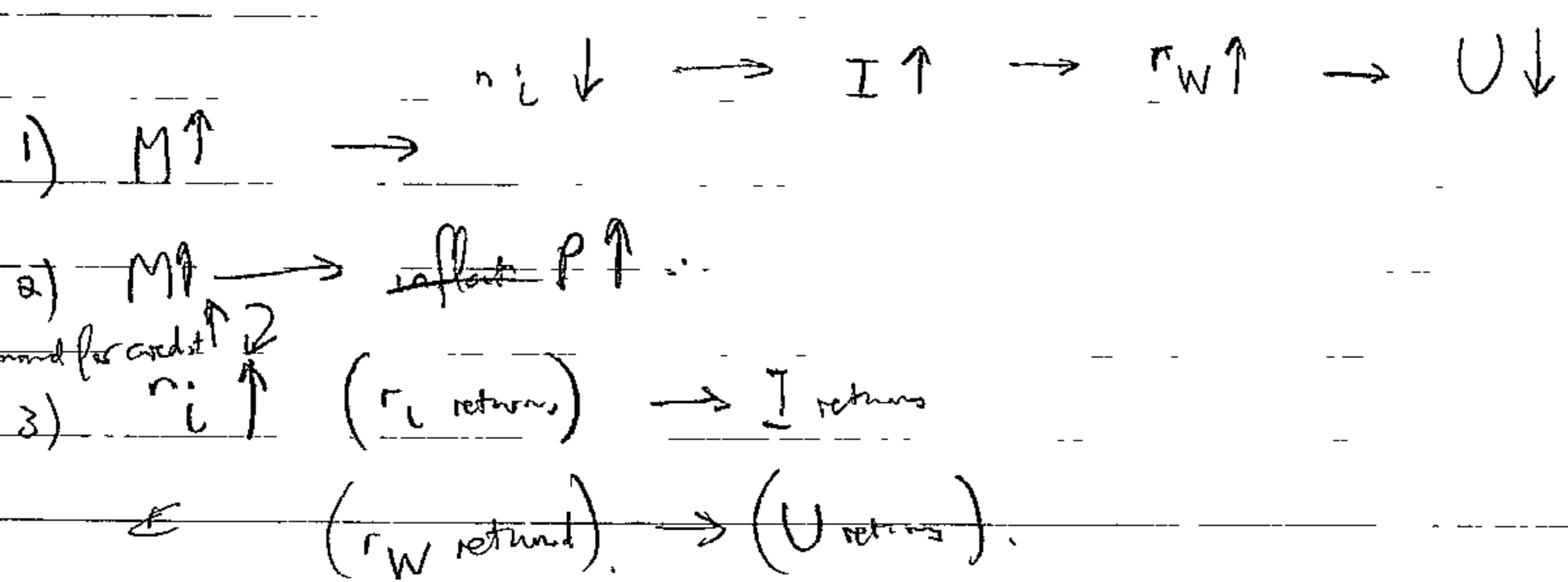
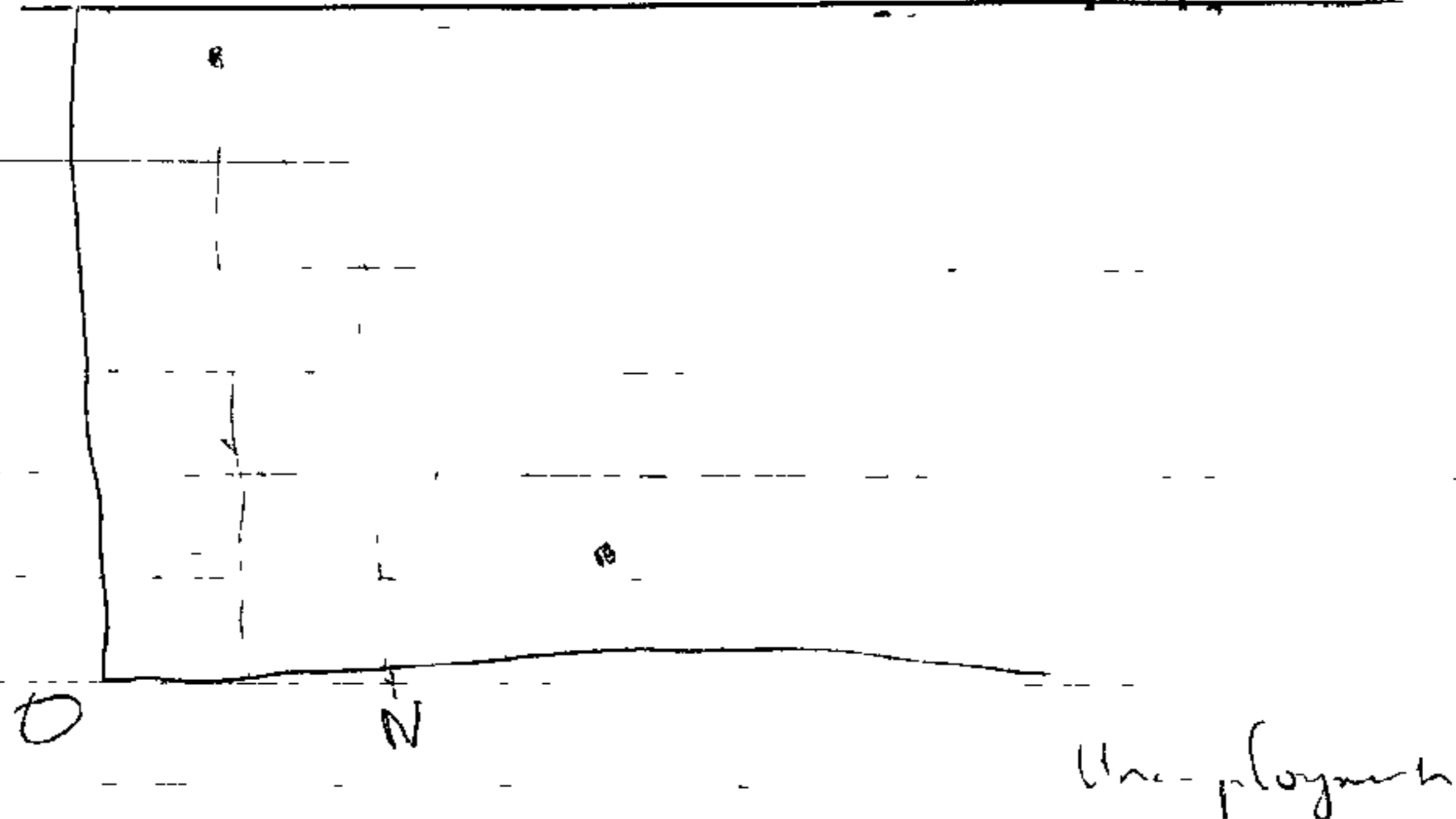
The Angop comment on Wednesday night was the first reference by the Angolan media to recent Western Press reports saying French and Portuguese soldiers might take over the duties of the estimated 18 000 Cuban troops in Angola

It was worded in such a way as to suggest the reports had confused the substitution of the Cubans in Angola with the planned creation of a multinational force to oversee the transition to independence of SWA

Mr Sam Nujoma, head of Swapo, said in Luanda last April his movement would welcome the presence of Portuguese troops in any UN peacekeeping force in SWA

The Angop comment was contained in a report on talks in Luanda by deputy US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Frank Wisner, on the future of SWA and the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Angola

Angop quoted Mr Wisner as saying the two countries would go on talking in an effort to solve outstanding problems — Sapa-Reuter



IF Red Flag flies...

Pik warns

of action

on threat

to Walvis

221
Spur
1/10/82

By Andre Meyerowitz

WASHINGTON — The Star Bureau Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, has warned that if a communist regime in Namibia threatened Walvis Bay, South Africa would be forced to plan actions which might cause serious upheaval in Southern Africa.

Mr. Botha gave the warning in an interview with a US political scientist, Dr. Ian Butterfield, who visited South Africa recently.

Dr. Butterfield is a foreign policy analyst for the Heritage Foundation, a Washington organisation which has a good rapport with the Reagan Administration.

ONLY PORT

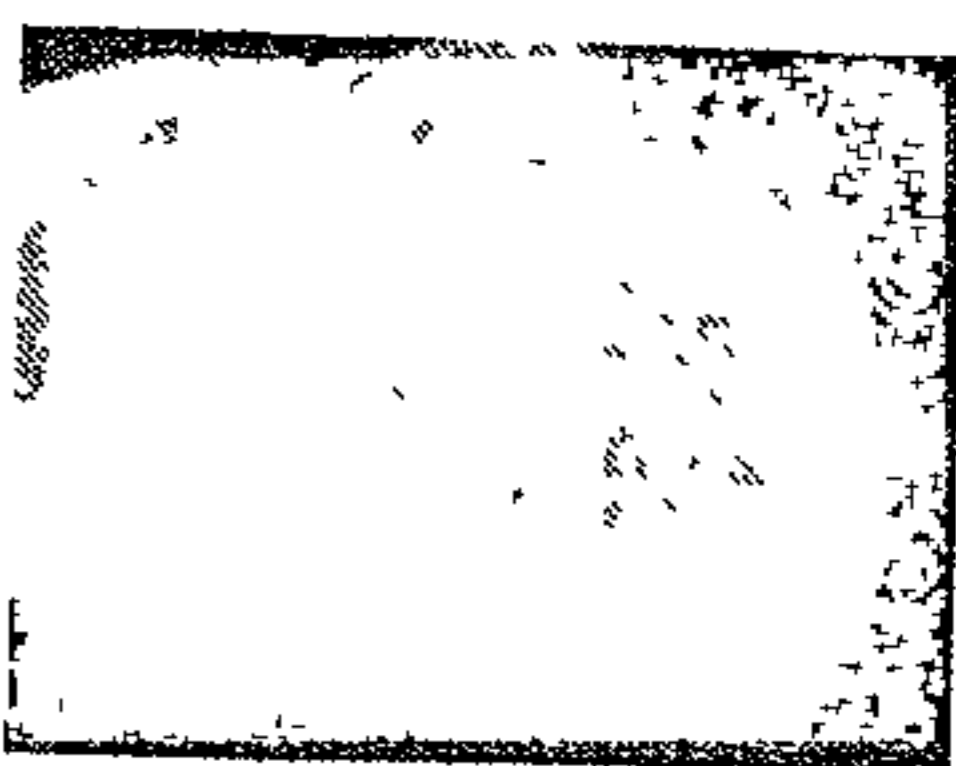
In a transcript of the interview just published in the US, Dr. Butterfield asked about South Africa's reaction to a possible Swapo victory if a settlement were reached in Namibia.

Mr. Botha is reported to have replied, "Walvis Bay belongs to us. Our possession of it is based on an internationally recognised treaty."

"Can you imagine the situation with the Red Flag flying in Windhoek and Walvis Bay the only deep-sea port in the territory?"

"Certainly Walvis Bay would be under threat of seizure, so South Africa would be forced to plan actions which might cause serious upheaval in Southern Africa."

Mr. Botha did not detail the actions but added "South Africa cannot condone the Red Flag in Windhoek. It simply cannot. It is



Mr. Pik Botha... "a serious upheaval."

directly contrary to our interests.

"We believe that the next country to fall would be Botswana. That would leave right around us a stretch of land 1600 km to 2400 kilometres wide, stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, under direct or indirect communist influence."

"We have no illusions what this would mean for our survival and we will not sit back until it is too late to secure our survival."

NO RED FLAG

Mr. Botha said the Government was doing its best to find an independent settlement which would not allow the Red Flag to fly in Windhoek.

He said "We have bent over backwards, we have accepted principles and positions in various phases of these negotiations which are costing us a high political price in South Africa."

He was guarded on the question of a Cuban departure from Angola, saying the Soviet Union and its sur-

rogates never withdrew voluntarily.

But, if important black African States confronted the Soviet Union and Angola with the assertion that foreign troops should not be on African soil, then there was a chance.

"I think the United States is working on this basis, striving for a general agreement among African States that Cuban troops have no place in Africa," Mr. Botha said.

"After all, what have the Cubans done for Angola? The country is in dire circumstances.

"Its Economic failure may tempt the Angolan Government to conclude the United States in the hope of obtaining aid from Washington on a large scale."

WON'T WORK

"This element may be present and it may be attractive to the United States. But I would like to sound a note of warning — it won't work.

"The assistance which will be required to save Angola simply cannot be put together in the United States.

"I want to be very blunt about it. You cannot do it, the order of assistance is simply too large."

If Cuban troops did withdraw from Angola, Mr. Botha said, the Angolan Government would be obliged to come to an agreement with the Unita group, led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

"Dr. Savimbi's popular position must be recognised if there is to be peace," Mr. Botha said.

CASE TRIPS 21/10/82 (22) (30)

Woman raped, soldiers jailed

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A white South African army sergeant who told two black soldiers to rape a detainee held for interrogation was jailed for two years for indecent assault this week.

The two soldiers were each jailed for two years for rape.

The victim, an unmarried woman of 27, told the Windhoek Supreme Court she was

already pregnant when she was raped by the two soldiers, Tobias Stephanus, 22, and Filemon Martin, 18.

Sergeant Deon le Roux, 23, stripped her and suggested to the soldiers that they rape her at a military base near Ondangwa on March 12 this year.

The two soldiers initially refused to comply but when one was threatened with dismissal and after Le Roux had chained her

to a pole in a bunker at the Miershoop military base, they raped her in the absence of Le Roux.

A number of suspects were arrested on the day of the offence and taken to the base for questioning. They were kept separately to avoid communication.

The woman said that Le Roux took her inside a bunker, took her clothes off, pressed her down on her back and suggested to

the soldiers that they rape her.

Mr George Coetzee, for the soldiers, said that the woman was stripped and chained not to be raped, but to prevent her from escaping. The soldiers claimed she did not suffer physical or mental injuries.

The war in the north influenced soldiers to act "in peculiar ways" and this should be taken into consideration, Mr Coetzee said.

Edm 2/16/82

Editor opens public fund to save SWA newspaper

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The "Save the Observer" fund was launched yesterday by the editor of the Windhoek Observer, who lost his appeal in a defamation case this week

Mr Hannes Smith owes between R20 000 and R25 000 in legal costs and damages.

He said his "role as a newsman had been reduced to that of a common beggar", but thanked businessmen for already contributing R7 000

He published full details of

how money collected in the "Anti-Eben van Zijl campaign", a defamation case settled out of court, was spent, and said people who exploited and impoverished the land claimed the Observer had enriched itself with the money

Mr Smith said the Observer was one of the last strongholds in defence of South West Africa and its rights, and the paper would not scoff at contributions of as little as 20 cents

R213

221

Swapo: US, SA are 'conniving'

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday accused the Reagan administration of conniving with the South African Government in delaying a peace settlement in SWA/Namibia

Addressing a press conference here, Mr Nujoma, said "We are experiencing intensive new manoeuvres, intrigues and delaying tactics by the Pretoria regime, aimed at frustrating the United Nations efforts to implement Security Council Resolution 435. Such manoeuvres are being encouraged and actively

supported by the Reagan administration"

Mr Nujoma said the Western five contact group were encouraging "the myth of progress" in the SWA/Namibia negotiations, but there had been no progress

South Africa, according to Mr Nujoma, has still not said which electoral system it prefers in SWA/Namibia — single-member constituencies or proportional representation

Pressure

Swapo's view was that it would take more than a year to register voters and delimit constituencies if the single-member constituency system was adopted, and for that reason it preferred proportional representation. But Swapo was leaving it to South Africa to decide which should be used for the first elections

The contact group were not exerting enough pressure on Mr Botha's government to force it to make up its mind, he said

Asked about an independent SWA/Namibia's relations with South Africa, Mr Nujoma said South Africa had nothing to fear SWA/Namibia forces would not cross the border to attack South Africa. It would pursue "positive neutrality" and join the United Nations, the OAU and the non-aligned movement, as well as SADCC (Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference).

Swapo was receiving aid from the Soviet Union in its liberation struggle, but a Swapo government would have no commitment to any government after independence. Its immediate task would be to ensure SWA/Namibia's economic development

Namibia looks to be in limbo

(221)

S. Times

3/10/82

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

THE quest for a Namibia settlement appears to be in limbo yet again after American failure to extract an Angolan commitment on a Cuban withdrawal and a Western contact group "summit" from which no hint of progress emerged

The latest approach to Luanda had been "inconclusive", American sources said

The Angolan Government accepted a Cuban exit "in principle", but there was no agreement on the timing, they said

US State Department envoy Frank Wisner's trip this week had been billed as a crucial and possibly final approach on the "linkage" issue of Cuba's Angolan force

claim to acceptance of any of the three settlement phases, and it proclaimed firm agreement on only one element of the package — the set of "constitutional principles" that all sides accepted three months ago

It reported "substantial progress" on the impartiality issue, and on the size, composition and deployment of the UN force to see the territory through transition

But negotiators here in August were claiming to have wrapped up most of this, including an impartiality package of commitments from the UN and the local authorities

Retreat

aced with his report back, the contact group Foreign Ministers issued a wordy but vague communiqué after a hush-hush breakfast parley. This ventured only that a "valuable opportunity" existed for a settlement

The communiqué smacked of retreat, since it made no

Cautiously addressing the disagreement over when the election system must be decided, the contact-group Ministers appeared to accept South Africa's insistence on a go-ahead to the operation first by insisting that "the issue should not cause delay"

A senior UN official close to the issue said that a classic stand-off had now been reached

"The Americans see Cuban withdrawal as a condition of settlement, and the Angolans see it as a consequence of settlement"

b Press

was the centre of a blazing row its publication this week of stolen es of the royal family which ap- d in a German magazine

NAMIBIAN COURTS BRUISED BY BRAZENLY

15511
221

WINDHOEK — A third of the criminal cases before Namibian courts in the last few months have concerned the actions of armed forces' personnel in the territory.

Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said there were "two or three" cases a month against members of the army alone. This week courts heard three cases involving the treatment of detainees by members of the armed forces.

In the first, Sergeant Deon le Roux, 23, of the South African Army, was found guilty of indecent assault and soldiers Tobias Stephanus, 22, and Pillemon Martin, 18, were found guilty of rape. They were each sentenced to two years' jail.

The case arose after a woman detainee was stripped, chained to a pole, and raped in an army bunker at the Mershoop military base near Ondangwa in March.

In the second case, an inquest court in Windhoek ruled that nobody could be held criminally liable for the death of an unidentified detainee, because he was killed

Cases against soldiers increasing in SWA

RAYMOND PETERS

trying to escape lawful detention.

The man's body disappeared from the airstrip at Ruacana military base, from where it was to have been transported to the mortuary at Oshakati.

Evidence before the court, in statements made by soldiers who guarded the detainee was that he had been shot three times while trying to escape. The incident occurred in January.

A black police officer referred to the detainee as Gottlieb Shiyiya, of Ruacana, but the court ruled the identity of the man as unknown.

The magistrate, Mr G J Retief, said conflicting evidence had been heard about the fate of the body.

Mr Brunette said this week the case was closed and that he would not reopen it for further inquiry unless an application was received for instance, from relatives of the man.

He said the missing body was not a matter before court. Thirdly, this week Mr Justice Chris Mouton reserved judgment in the case between Security Police and the relatives of a Kaokoland resident who went missing shortly after being detained at Opuwo in Kaokoland in 1980.

Mr Justice Mouton has ruled in the Windhoek Supreme Court that oral evidence be led now, following an application by the man's wife and younger brother for an order of presumption of death to be issued.

The missing man is Mr Johannes Kakuwa, 62. Evidence before the court last week was that he had

been released after being questioned by Security Police and had agreed to meet members of the force to try to help them contact Swapo insurgents.

Mr Justice Mouton, in reversing judgment, said the court could not arrive at a finding of improper conduct by a member of the police or security forces.

Mr Brunette said a number of factors should be taken into account when interpreting the apparently high incidence of such cases.

He said Mr Kakuwa had been rounded up for interrogation with others, after infiltration of several Swapo political commissars was noted in his area.

Other statements before court, some from fellow prisoners, alleged Mr Kakuwa was tortured and died in detention.

Mr Brunette also said "One can't really draw conclusions without a whole year's figures."

UN bid to save SA trio

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly yesterday approved a resolution seeking clemency for three members of South Africa's banned African National Congress (ANC) sentenced to death for high treason.

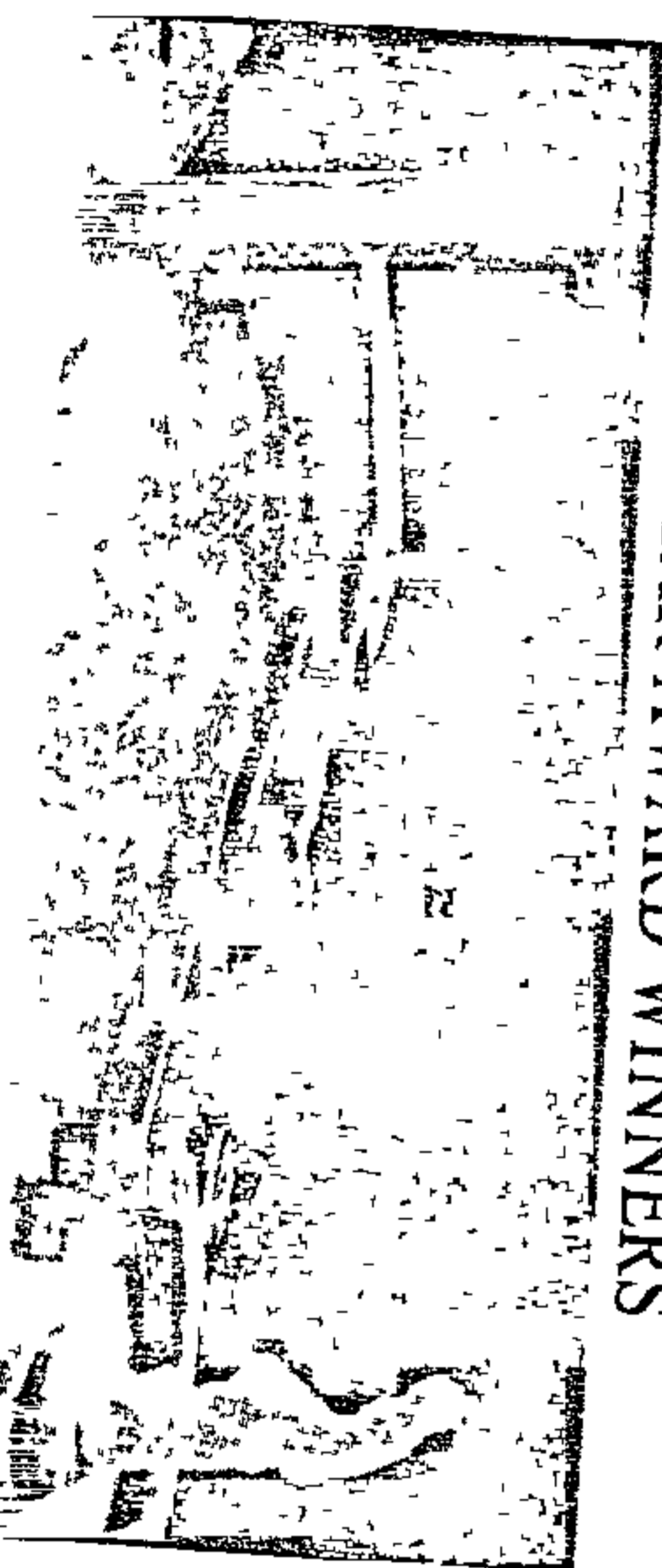
A total of 136 UN members approved the resolution, submitted by Cuba in its capacity as current head of the non-aligned movement.

The United States was the only country to abstain. No negative ballots were cast.

The resolution called on the South African authorities not to execute Thethi Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Marcus Motang, convicted of high treason in the Pretoria Supreme Court on August 4 after four people were reported to have been killed and 12 injured in terror attacks — Sapa-Reuter

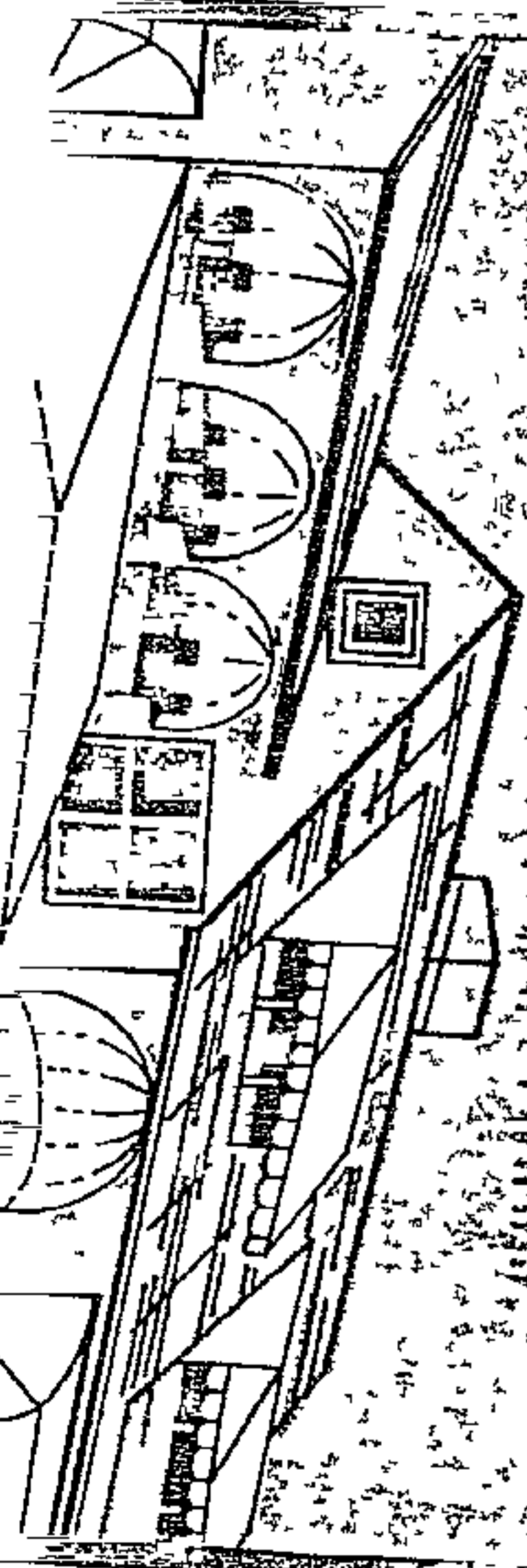
Mybecca Pools and Spas

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Poser for Hough over 'invalid' Damara poll

CAPE TOWN 14/10/82 221

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WINDHOEK — An administrative and legal Catch-22 situation had arisen in SWA/Namibia following the setting aside of the election of the Damara ethnic authority by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court legal sources said in Windhoek at the weekend.

The court ruled on Thursday that "no election of member of the Legislative Assembly for Damaras (held in November 1980) is declared invalid.

The question posed in Windhoek is to what extent government actions of the Damara authority

could be held valid.

Legal opinion in Windhoek was that the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Danie Hough could give legal effect by proclamation to actions taken by the Damara authority.

But such a proclamation would have to have full responsibility to the Administrator-General for all actions taken by the Damara authority.

Authoritative sources said the dilemma confronting the Administrator-General was that a proclamation condoning the activities of the Damara authority would

also legalize alleged financial irregularities — if a Treasury investigation found there to be any.

This would clearly represent an untenable situation in law.

In an editorial on Friday the official newspaper of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance the *South African* said a question that had been raised by the Damara authority's handling of its financial affairs.

The editorial said the electorate should be informed of the truth of charges levelled against the Damara authority.

Another legal opinion was that all depended on how the court had elucidated the election irregularities.

DTA jubilant

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General said yesterday Mr Hough was awaiting a study of the complete judgment of the Court of Appeal before deciding what action to take.

Meanwhile, DTA members were jubilant over the court's decision.

A DTA spokesman told Sapa on Friday it was likely the Administrator-General would have to call new elections for the Damaras. This could necessitate elections being called among other ethnic authorities — Sapa.

We won't govern SWA without election: Mudge

WINDHOEK. — If the interim constitution of South West Africa was not changed, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would not continue as the interim government of the territory, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said in Windhoek on Thursday night.

Speaking at a meeting of the Republican Party, the white party in the DTA, he reiterated his alliance's stand on refusing to take part in a new interim government planned by the Administrator-General and the South African Government unless an election was held.

If the Administrator-General was prepared to broaden the government in the manner suggested by the DTA, whereby each ethnic authority could have two members sitting in the National Assembly, the DTA was prepared to continue governing.

"But we are not going to hand it over on a platter," Mr Mudge said.

He said three of the five

ethnic governments South Africa wanted to incorporate into a "more efficient" government were in financial difficulties.

The Damara government had overspent its budget by R4 000 000, the coloured administration by R3 000 000 and the Baster government by R2 000 000.

Central government had been asked to guarantee the interest on their loan repayments.

"How can this make us a more efficient government?" Mr Mudge asked.

He detailed some of the contents of an investigation carried out by the central government's Department of Finance into the working of the administration for Damaras, which had been handed to the Administrator-General.

He said members of the Damara administration were entitled to live in State accommodation for R45 a month but so far no officials using State accommodation

had paid for it.

Members of the executive committee living in their own homes were entitled to a housing allowance of R350 a year, later increased to R450, but the investigation found they were living in State houses.

One member of the Damara executive committee had obtained a R27 500 housing loan to buy a plot in Omaruru. He had used this to buy material for a powerline to the plot at a cost of R13 000, of which he had paid back only 25%.

The same person had used earth-moving equipment of the Damara authority to improve his plot at a cost of R15 000.

The wife of a member of the Damara Executive Committee had obtained a R25 000 loan for a bottle store and had not repaid anything.

Mr Mudge said he would give full details of the Finance Department's investigation at a later date — Sapa

CT, 4/18/82

Poser for Hough over 'invalid' Damara poll

WINDHOEK — An administrative and legal "Catch-22" situation had arisen in SWA/Namibia following the setting aside of the election of the Damara ethnic authority by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court, legal sources said in Windhoek at the weekend.

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Damaras to vote again after court ruling

(221) star 5/10/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Damara electorate will go to the polls within a few months in the ethnic election prompted by an Appeal Court judgment invalidating the Damara second-tier election of November 1980.

This was announced yesterday by the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, who said proclamation to this effect would be issued soon.

The Damara Legislative Assembly has been dissolved with effect from October 1, and the members of the authority's executive commit-

tee have relinquished their posts.

Mr Hough said all "powers, duties, authorities and activities" of the Damara Legislative Assembly and Executive Committee since their inception in November 1980 would now revert to the administrator-general.

He has delegated these powers to the chairman of the Public Service Commission, Mr F J P Visagie.

The Appellate Division in Bloemfontein last week declared the Damara election of 1980 invalid after an appeal by the Damara opposition party in the Legislative Assembly, Swapduf.

The court ruled that the ruling Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb had committed irregularities in the nomination of its candidates.

The Damara Council was one of five non-Democratic Turnhalle Alliance ethnic majorities which South Africa allegedly tried to involve in a plan to reconstruct central government in Namibia at the expense of members of the ruling DTA.

The DTA has strongly resisted these plans. Swapduf, the Damara party which brought the appeal against the Damara council's election victory, is a member of the DTA.

Observers, however, say that the Damara Council is once again favoured to beat Swapduf in the election — unless something remarkable happens to swing the vote away from the popular Mr Garoeb.

Cape Times 6/10/82 (221)

Angola: US 'taking wishes as realities'

From RICHARD WALKER the external threat lessened

NEW YORK — The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, yesterday ruled out any Cuban withdrawal till the United Nations forces were firmly in place in SWA/Namibia and a settlement was proceeding smoothly

With word of the downed MiG just conveyed to him, he went into consultations with the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, protesting against the "very dangerous optimism" put about by the Americans

Informed that US negotiators claimed to have agreement "in principle" on a Cuban exit, with only the timetable to be filled in, he said the Americans were "taking wishes as realities"

Schultz meeting

The Shultz meeting was Angola's highest-level contact with the Reagan administration and came less than a week after Mr Jorge's last round of talks in Luanda with the State Department envoy, Mr Frank Wisner

On Monday night, Mr Jorge attacked as "absurd" and "sickly" US persistence in tying the SWA/Namibia settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban forces, but assured the UN General Assembly that Angola was committed to their departure as

the external threat lessened

Going public as never before, he followed that up yesterday by spelling out terms

There had to be a "considerable evolution" of the implementation of the SWA/Namibia settlement, he said — with a ceasefire in place, South African troop withdrawals under way and the process moving towards free elections under the supervision of the UN transition assistance group (Untag)

'SA threat'

Then, with the armed threat from South Africa "considerably reduced," Angola and Cuba would agree on a programme of gradual troop reduction

● John Matisonn reports from Washington that a Reagan administration source had said yesterday that the dogfight in which South Africa had shot down an Angolan MiG was not helpful to efforts to obtain a peaceful solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

It was all the more reason for a speedy settlement of outstanding issues holding back a settlement in SWA/Namibia, he added

The State Department was expected to have comment on the incident available today, but there was no official reaction to the news yesterday, a spokesman said

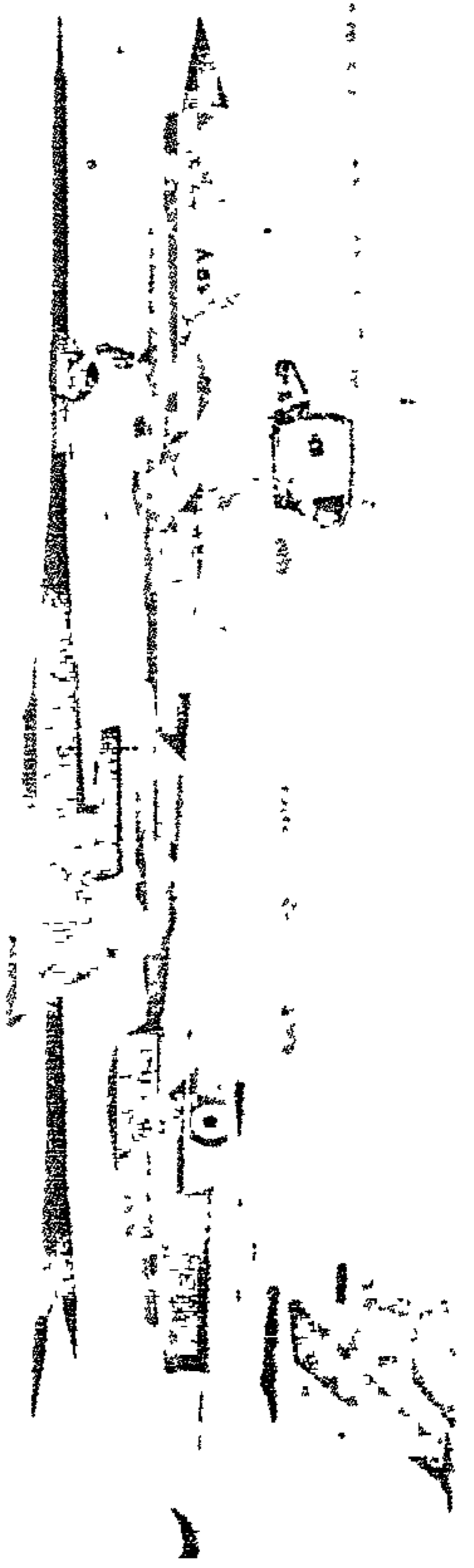
Dogfight as Air Force checked on Swapo missiles, says SADF

Tension

as SA down ANSOJAM MIG

6/10/82
NDM

The Angolan MIG downed yesterday may be similar to this MIG 21R of the Egyptian Air Force



IN A dogfight over southern Angola yesterday, South African warplanes shot down a Soviet-built MIG fighter while on a reconnaissance mission.

An Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and two escort jets were making a reconnoitre of a build-up of missile installations, Swapo concentrations and logistical installations in the area, the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said in his announcement.

"The SAAF aircraft were attacked by four MIGs. One MIG was shot down, and the others immediately broke off the contact."

"The SAAF aircraft returned unscathed to their base," Gen Viljoen said.

It is at least the second Angolan plane shot down over Angolan territory by SAAF warplanes in less than a year.

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau

"In addition to this, it is also known that missile installations are being erected in southern Angola while Swapo, with its latest re-supply and its logistics build-up, intends to resume its terrorist actions internally after losing prestige in its last attempt," the SADF statement said.

Last night's announcement by the South Africans of an arms buildup in southern Angola could increase tension in the area, especially if the Angolans or Swapo try to establish sophisticated anti-aircraft missile and radar installations.

SAAF fighter bombers swooped across the border in August last year to bomb vital radar installations in the Angolan town of Cahama as a prelude to the launching of Operation Protea, a large-scale incursion by the SADF to break Swapo's military machine in southern Angola.

More than 1 000 Angolan soldiers and Swapo guerrillas were killed in the operation.

Soviet military equipment worth more than R200-million was also captured.

SADF spokesmen in Pretoria would not say last night whether yesterday's incident could be regarded as an escalation of the conflict.

"At this stage we are still regarding it as an incident," an SADF source said.

The incident is certain to anger the Americans, who have been trying to get the 20 000 Cubans in Angola to leave as a prelude to a political settlement in South West Africa.

Members of the Western Five contact group would not comment last night, saying they would have to inform their governments first.

The SADF statement did not give further details, so it is not known what type of SAAF aircraft were involved, whether the downed MIG was a MIG-17 or MIG-21, what type of weapons were employed, or how deep into Angola the SAAF had penetrated before they were intercepted.

However, Major-General Terry Lloyd Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, announced in Windhoek in August last year that Mirage fighter aircraft had been moved to forward bases in SWA to counter the threat of MIGs operating in southern and central Angola.

Angola is reported to be operating about 30 Mig-21s — codenamed Fishbed — from bases at Cuvélai and Mlondo, about 200km from the SWA border.

The aircraft are flown by Cuban and Russian pilots.

It is likely that South Africa's latest air-to-air missile was used to bring down the MIG yesterday, although possibly cannon fire was used.

The SADF claimed last night that the reconnaissance was a result of large-scale efforts by the Soviet Union to re-arm and re-equip Swapo.

It is known that about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to Swapo through the southern Angolan port of Moçamedes 10 days ago.

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Swapo 221 6/10/82 Star plans attack — Viljoen

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo plans to step up hostilities from bases in southern Angola at the same time as the United States is trying desperately to finalise a settlement agreement for Namibia.

This appears from a South African Defence Force statement that a major Swapo arms build-up in Angola — including the installation of missiles — was behind the dogfight in which SADF jets shot down an Angolan MiG fighter over Angola yesterday.

Announcing the downing of the MiG, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said the dogfight began when four MiG jet fighters attacked South African aircraft reconnoitring a build-up of missile installations and other arms in southern Angola.

General Viljoen said it was known that Swapo, with this arms build-up, intended to resume hostile actions in Namibia.

"This latest reconnaissance in southern Angola is a result of a large-scale rearming and re-equipping of Swapo by Russia and its surrogates," General Viljoen said.

"It is known that

about 600 tons of weaponry was supplied to Swapo through Mocimedes 10 days ago.

"In addition to this it is also known that missile installations are being erected in southern Angola while Swapo with its latest resupply, and its logistics build-up, intends to resume its terrorist actions internally after losing prestige in its latest attempt."

General Viljoen's announcement comes only a few days after senior United States Government officials were in the Angolan capital in what appears to be an intensive effort to get agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

There has been no indication of success.

A significant increase in Swapo hostilities and a vigorous South Africa reaction would further complicate the American-led settlement initiative.

Previous Swapo arms and troop build-ups in southern Angola have been followed by South African raids across the border.

● Swapo raiders abducted 38 people from Ohangwena near the Angolan border at the weekend, the S.W.A. Broadcasting Corporation reported yesterday.

Walvis Bay as a separate

SA constituency

221
D. Disfurther
6/10/82

Voters of Walvis Bay go to the polls on November 3 to elect Parliamentary and Provincial Council members to represent, for the first time, the coastal enclave as a separate South African electoral constituency.

Parties that have entered the election contest to date are the National Party, the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

There is one independent candidate for the Provincial Council. The seven candidates are wooing the 3 643 registered voters of Walvis Bay who now form the smallest electoral constituency of South Africa.

In the last general election, Walvis Bay was incorporated in the Green Point constituency, which was won with a margin of 894 votes by the Progressive Federal Party's Mr Tian van der Merwe.

On August 27 this year, Walvis Bay was separated from the Green Point constituency by Government Proclamation 154.

Political campaigning in the Walvis Bay by-election has focussed on

two national issues — the proposals of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for constitutional reform for whites, coloureds and Indians, and his government's new SWA initiative.

The NP's constitutional proposals are expected to draw severe criticism from the political right in Walvis Bay.

Although constitutionally part of South Africa, the people of Walvis Bay live in an area covering 1 125,05 square kilometres of Namib Desert, situated about half-way between SWA's northern and southern borders on the Skeleton Coast.

Politically and economically the port enclave is still closely linked to SWA.

"Political developments in SWA by the very nature of things influence people in Walvis Bay," an NP official said.

"The SWA issue is a very sensitive one in

BY JOHAN VAN HERRDEN
writing from Walvis Bay

Walvis Bay," a CP official told me.

"We have come across the same thing — people are scared that what happens in SWA will also happen to them," an HNP official said.

In a speech in support of the NP's candidacies, the Prime Minister emphasised that Walvis Bay — a key-point in SWA independence — would remain South African territory.

South Africa would be prepared to negotiate use of the harbour's facilities — the only natural deep-sea port on the SWA coast — by a friendly, independent SWA government, Mr Botha said.

But, he added, the Republic would in no circumstances discuss relinquishing its title to Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay's political and administrative links

the green light to SWA NP supporters in Walvis Bay to back the party of their choice.

Walvis Bay's former representative in the SWA Legislative Assembly, Mr Christo de Jager, is standing as the NP's Provincial Council candidate.

Political circles in SWA believe the sympathies of rank and file SWA NP supporters are leaning towards the CP.

"The SWA NP's and the CP's political points of departure can be described as the same at grass-roots level," a prominent SWA NP supporter said.

The CP parliamentary candidate, Mr Peet Joubert, has welcomed the statement by Mr Pretorius on behalf of the SWA NP executive.

"We have the liberty to appeal to SWA NP supporters living in Walvis Bay to back the Conservative Party," Mr Joubert said.

Referring to recent developments in the SWA

interim authority, the Prime Minister said in his speech that the South African Government and its taxpayers had a right to expect effective administration in the territory.

He has indicated that the SWA National Assembly, whose current term expires early in November, would come under review in an effort to establish more broadly-based government in SWA.

CP spokesmen have criticised the moves by the South African Government to restructure the interim authority in SWA.

"The effort, they said, was still aimed at mixed government.

"We reject mixed government," Mr Joubert said.

"If the CP should come into office, we will apply the same policy in SWA as in South Africa, namely separate national development," he added.

The HNP's views are that it is opposed to any form of power sharing among different population groups.

It also opposes any measure of autonomy for

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 US on 6/10/82
Namibia

NEW YORK — The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Teixeira Jorge, accused the United States yesterday of spreading false optimism about negotiations for the independence of Namibia so that it could blame Angola for their failure.

He rejected withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as part of the independence agreement.

There had been progress in the negotiations, Mr Jorge said, but "we don't share the American optimism."

This was because there had been no decisions on the system for conducting independence elections, composition of a UN election monitoring force and the date for a ceasefire agreement with Swapo.

Mr Jorge said his talks with American officials had dealt with Namibian independence and normalisation of relations between the two countries.

The Cuban troops would be withdrawn when considerable progress had been made in implementing Resolution 435, "including a ceasefire, reduction of South African forces in Namibia, participation of the UN force and movement toward free and fair elections"

Another Frontline State, Zambia, has come out against linking a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to a settlement for Namibia

Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Lameck Goma, told the United Nations yesterday there was no justification for delaying Namibian independence because of the presence of Cuban troops. — Associated Press, The Star's Africa News Service.

DTA now a (221) 'liberation movement'

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had reached the point where it had become a "liberation movement" in Namibia, the alliance's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night.

He said he and his colleagues would walk out of government if the Administrator General decided to disband the National Assembly and Ministers' Council when their terms expired next month.

'We shall serve again in a representative government, but not in one that he composes,' Mr Mudge told a rally of the Republican Party, the all-white DTA affiliate, at Otjiwarango.

'I will in such a case retire, but not out of the politics of South West,' he said. 'They will soon realise that I am still in politics.'

Mr Mudge accused the Prime Minister, Mi

P W Botha, of still negotiating with splinter political parties in Namibia.

CHALLENGE

The DTA believed that the South African Government had dismissed the Alliance as a non-factor in Namibian politics, particularly as a challenger to Swapo.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the DTA, in 10 years, had never "dropped" the South African Government.

'The DTA climbed on the wagon and stayed there, and did not climb on and off like other parties, depending on the climate,' he said.

He said he was more optimistic about the future than he had been six months ago.

'We have won credibility. We have reached the point tonight where the DTA is a liberation movement.'

'I will set the example, and work and invest money in this country. Things will go well if you do the same,' Mr Mudge said.

● See Page 25

Fears of abolition of SWA govt grow

Mail Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — Member parties of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance are preparing for the possible abolition of the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly

It is known in Windhoek that the Administrator-General Mr Dame Hough and his advisers are considering abolishing the two organisations when their terms of office expire on November 21

Mr Hough would take over central government functions until a new government

framework was completed, reliable sources said. The ethnic governments are expected to remain. The sources said the DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge told National Assembly members recently not to expect pay cheques after November 21

Meanwhile, it is believed the Ovambo ethnic leader Mr Peter Kalangula does not want to be mentioned as one of the five ethnic leaders the South African Government would like to bring into the planned central government

Windhoek fears 435 failure

By Alan Duhn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Widespread gloom shrouds the future of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia and the Western Contact Group's failure to implement it.

Few, if any, political leaders here believe Pretoria's final condition — withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola — will be met.

General feeling in Windhoek is that American diplomats will not be able to prise the Cubans out, and that this is becoming an albatross for the Reagan Administration.

Informed sources expect a Washington announcement on its efforts within the next two months.

The fear is that this will not only end the present Western attempt to break the deadlock on Namibia, but also signal the final collapse of the entire UN plan embodied in Security Council Resolution 435.

Political circles here are concerned at a Western split over "linkage" between a Namibia settlement and the Cubans in Angola.

They cite the French Premier's rejection of any linkage, shortly after an American visit to Luanda to negotiate the Cuban issue.

A further complication, observers say, is rejection of linkage in the last few days by Zambia and Angola.

Speculation in some quarters here is that the contact group might disband.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's president, Mr Kuama Riruako, left Windhoek for London today to urge Britain to help arrange a Western-supervised election in place of a UN-

monitored process. He said Resolution 435 was in ruins. Deadlock over the Cubans could not be overcome.

DTA belief is that the Kremlin will not permit a Cuban withdrawal. The DTA feels the Namibia issue must be resolved quickly, while there are still conservative governments in three of the five contact group countries.

Mr Riruako's trip can be seen as a DTA move to launch its own independence initiative in the light of its fight with Pretoria on how Namibia should be ruled in the interim.

The DTA rejects Pretoria's "gross interference" and has little trust in the Government's ability to produce a "more effective, more representative" dispensation.

The DTA now seems determined to go it alone, with or without Pretoria, thus gaining political capital in Namibia.

Its international and domestic moves come amid anger at Pretoria for not informing the DTA of international negotiations.

This hardline attitude coincides with a realisation that Pretoria needs the DTA in a new interim government structure if it is to work.

If the Administrator-General, Mr Dáire Hough, disbands the interim government when its term lapses on November 23, the DTA will campaign against the new National Assembly and Ministers' Council.

But Pretoria has ruled out another national election for an interim government so Mr Hough must soon present some compromise which will satisfy the DTA and its own needs.

7/10/82

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Star

NAMIBIA (22)
Tangled web

FM 8/10/82
Namibia generates stalemates. There's the settlement stalemate, the Cuban stalemate — and now Namibian Administrator-General Danie Hough's proposed 'broad-based' interim government looks like leading to yet another deadlock.

The only parties willing to participate in Hough's scheme are the ethnic opposition groups already in the National Assembly — Kosie Pretorius's National Party, Barney Barnes's Coloured Labour Party, Peter Kalangula's Ovambo-based party, and possibly Justus Garoeb's Damara Council.

Hough has yet to say exactly how "a more representative and efficient interim government" is to come about, or what he has in mind. But his options are diminishing rapidly as more and more political parties refuse to have anything to do with it.

The DTA's refusal to take part in the scheme is hardly final — its chairman, Dirk Mudge, has mooted a compromise. The DTA will participate and admit other

groups to its (so far) exclusive Ministers' Council if Hough will extend the term of the National Assembly which is due to expire in November.

Mudge believes that the shake-up is an attempt on SA's part to win internal support from Transvaal rightwingers who have always had strong links with the SWANP. If he is right, the pressure will slacken after the November 3 by-elections.

Of the moderate nationalist parties that Hough hoped to woo, the South West African National Union (SWANU) refuses to participate on the grounds that the scheme will delay the UN elections. Swapo-D, Andreas Shipanga's breakaway group, will neither participate nor discuss the issue with Hough. The Namibia Independence Party (NIP) followed suit. The Namibia Christian Democratic Party stated "Nothing goes without election." Swapo itself will only accept UN elections.

The HNP has refused as well, still yearning after the pipe-dream of incorporation in SA. The small but influential Federal Party (FP) — descendant of the old United Party and representing a substantial proportion of the private sector — is waiting for Hough to spell out the substance of his scheme. But John Kirkpatrick of the FP told the FM "The only condition on which we would participate would be a drastic revision of AG-8, cutting the ethnic bodies down, and restricting them to an administrative role."

□ After more than a year of accusations and counter-accusations, Hough has agreed to a commission of inquiry into corruption in the ethnic second-tier "governments." If a fraction of the allegations have substance, few will emerge unscathed. Like the interim government scheme, this will have the effect of returning many central and local government powers to the Administrator-General. Maybe that's Hough's main objective.

Corruption widespread, says Mudge

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, has revealed startling allegations of corruption and inefficient administration in the ethnic governments of Namibia

He said yesterday that if the interim constitution of the territory was not changed, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will not continue as the interim government

Mr Mudge said three of the five ethnic governments which South Africa wanted to incorporate into a "more efficient" government were in financial difficulties

The Damara Government had overspent its

budget by R4 million, the Coloured Administration by R3 million, and the Baster Government by R2 million

The central Government had been approached with a request to guarantee the interest on their loan repayments

"How can this make us a more efficient government?" Mr Mudge asked

Members of the Damara Administration were entitled to live in State accommodation for R45 a month, but to date no officials had paid the levy

Members of the executive committee who were living in their own homes were entitled to a housing allowance of R350 a year, which was later increased to R450, but

To Page 3, Col 3

Corruption
8/10/82
alleged (221)
Star

From page 1

investigation had found they were living in State houses

"They call it an inconvenience allowance," Mr Mudge said

One member of the Damara Executive Committee had obtained a R27 500 housing loan

He had used this to buy material for a powerline to the plot at a cost of R13 000, of which he had paid back only 25 percent

Mr Mudge said a Finance Department report also mentioned quotations for furniture storage for R15 000 which had not been tendered for. The name of the furniture shop was the same as one of the members of the Damara Executive Committee

The wife of a member of the Damara Executive Committee had obtained a R25 000 loan for a bottle store, of which not a cent had been repaid, he said

Sudan says Untag men will be aid to Swapo

221 Mercury
9/10/82

By Richard Walker

NEW YORK—A country set to contribute to the first wave of UN troops deployed in South West Africa under the settlement plan told the General Assembly, yesterday, that it considered this part of its 'material support to Swapo'

The gaffe — which again underlined South Africa's stand on the issue of UN impartiality — was made by Sudanese Foreign Minister Sayed Mohamed Mirghani

Sudan is one of four contributors to the military wing of the UN Transition Assistance Group accepted by South Africa in negotiations more than two months ago

The others were Panama, Bangladesh and Yugoslavia

Later, UN sources confided that Sudanese and Yugoslav contingents would be among those dispatched to the territory immediately the operation got the go-ahead, while the others would be put on stand-by for call-up only if the transition process hit difficulties

Addressing the annual global debate of the Assembly — an opportunity for governments to make a general policy presentation — the Sudanese For-

eign Minister spoke militantly of 'the ongoing heroic struggle of the nationalistic resistance movement in South Africa' then moved on to South West Africa, where he saw 'positive progress' in the latest round of settlement negotiations

Hailing Swapo's 'heroic role' in these, Mr Mirghani urged the Western contact group to influence South Africa to 'meet its commitment within a declared timetable'

Sudan had agreed in principle to participate in the UN force, he told the Assembly, 'in pursuance of its African obligations' in rendering political and material support to Swapo and to the people of South West Africa, to enable them to manage their own affairs after independence

Officials were seeking to repair the damage by discounting the reference as a formal acknowledgement of the GAU line that nonetheless expressed an obligation to all the terri-

tory's population

Meanwhile Sapa reported from Pretoria last night that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had written to the UN stating that the US Government and its partners in the Western contact group had put forward proposals which could lead to a settlement of the South West Africa issue and peace and stability in the whole of southern Africa

In a letter to the president of the UN General Assembly, Mr Botha also made another call for the removal of foreign forces from southern Africa.

Confusion

He said 'The continued presence of these forces constitutes a serious source of tension in the region with incalculable conflict potential for all the countries involved'

He said that prosperity and stability were the twin objectives of the South African Government

In his letter Mr Botha said it was regrettable that the Foreign Minister of Angola should have deemed it necessary, particularly at this time, to create confusion about the current negotiations in his address to the General Assembly on October 3

This was another example of the double standards practised by many States in order to serve

their own interests

In his address, the Angolan Foreign Minister refers to the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence, while ignoring the fact that following the installation of the MPLA Government in Angola in 1975, no election had ever taken place in his own country

Swedes with e

BERGA—Sweden's new Prime Minister, Mr Olaf Palme, issued a tough warning yesterday to the elusive foreign submarine playing cat-and-mouse for a week with Swedish ships, while his Navy continued to press on with a relentless search for it

Mr Palme said he would not hesitate to 'put into effect means

that would damage the suspected intruder' under certain unspecified circumstances

'We will, by all possible means, react against violations of our territory,' he told reporters at a news conference

The military appeared to be seeking a showdown with the intruder, which Capt Sven Carlsson, a Navy spokesman, confirmed remained trapped in Hors Bay deep inside the Stockholm archipelago

UNIFORM CENTRE

Code might

Extortion

Crickei

9/10/82 Star
**SADF shot
farmer (21) ~~by~~
by mistake**

WINDHOEK — A Kavango farmer who went hunting birds became the victim of a Defence Force patrol who thought he was a Swapo insurgent.

An inquest magistrate found nobody was to blame for the death of Mr Sitengu, Nguuru (55) near Cancan in West Kavango on February 21.

Mr Nguuru's daughter, Mrs Katalina Kanoto (25) said her father left for his lands that day to hunt birds destroying his maize crop.

A national serviceman from Vereeniging, Corporal Johannes Rall, who was based at Rundu said he was leading a routine patrol in the area.

A scout told Corporal Rall of two people moving about in the fields.

Corporal Rall gave the order to fire "I was convinced it was Swapo," he said — Sapa.

'Misuse of cash probed'

Star 9/12/82

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Attorney-General has been called in to examine an official report alleging misappropriation of funds and poor financial control by the Damara Ethnic Representative authority

This emerged today after the Ministers' Council chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, listed ten instances on Thursday on the Damara Executive Committee's dealings involving more than R300 000

At a Press conference today, Mr Mudge revealed that the Damara authority started the current financial year with an estimated shortfall of about R22 million

He said the authority had had R3 million to meet expenses of R25 million to keep the Damara services going

The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, said in a statement yesterday that he had considered it necessary, as a result of certain findings in the departmental investigation, to refer the report to the State Attorney and Attorney-General "for possible action"

Mr Mudge said he had had no choice but to reveal details of this report from the Department of Finance

"I was concerned that, if a judicial commission of inquiry was appointed, this matter would become sub judice"

He was worried that the Damara election for a second-tier ethnic authority would have taken place before the commission judged the financial affairs of the Damara authority.

Damara report for AG probe

221

Mall Africa Bureau

ROM

9/10/82

WINDHOEK. — The departmental report on the financial affairs of the Damara ethnic authority, revealed in part by Mr Dirk Mudge on Thursday night, has been referred to the Attorney General by the Administrator General, Mr Dame Hough.

Mr Hough said yesterday after seeing certain of the findings of the report he decided to refer it to the Attorney General

He said the investigation was done departmentally, and departmental reports were not usually made public

Mr Hough said he would announce the details of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the Financial Affairs of Government Bodies in South West Africa within the next few days, and the report on the Damara

authority would be submitted to the commission at an early stage

He would give instructions to the commission to bring out interim reports, he said

Mr Hough also announced that a Damara election would be held on December 1, 2 and 3 The Appeal Court declared the 1980 election invalid

The first part of his investigation into a new form of interim government in SWA had been completed and he would see the Prime Minister on Monday

On Tuesday he would see other parties and he hoped to make final recommendations to the South African Government

Meanwhile, yesterday Mr Mudge said he had postponed his trip abroad to speak to Mr Hough

instructions

SA keeps a hold on Namibian art treasures

221

BY DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — Namibia's colonial heritage of government buildings and historical art treasures is at the centre of a public outcry that threatens to develop into a major political storm.

SWA House — the seat of successive colonial administrations since German rule — is in the process of being sold to the South African Government.

Its valuable contents — antique furniture, a priceless silver collection, scores of valuable paintings by local masters and other artistic

and historical items — remain the property of only one of the 11 ethnic administrations, the whites.

But patriotic Namibian art lovers are furious at the removal of most paintings to the home of SWA National Party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius, who heads the white administration, while the other SWA treasures are out of bounds to Namibians in the Administrator-General's new residence.

"How dare they," Mrs Olga Levinson's angry reaction.

Authoress, art collector and executive member of the SWA Art Association, Mrs Levinson wants to know "How can a handful of whites make such a decision?"

And a local newspaper wrote in its editorial "What sort of fragmentation is this? Is this not a clear example of the total disregard for the concept of nationhood and the geographical integrity of a country?"

Mr Pretorius confirmed this week the paintings were removed after the Administrator-General, Mr Dane Hough, moved into SWA House last September.

It comes at a time when several American states have criticised South Africa's apartheid system and when a growing movement for these states to disinvest is underway.

It also follows a controversial speech delivered to top American businessmen at Yale University by the deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Barend du Plessis.

The businessmen were incensed when Mr du Plessis asked them "to help identify and isolate political elements in black trade unions".

The advertisements, devised by Johannesburg-based agency De Villiers and Company, show two pictures of white and black South Africans playing music together and working together in a laboratory.

Under the headline "The Changing Face of South Africa" the advertisements say "South Africa is changing" and extol the virtue of the free enterprise system.

Political observers have said South Africans are acutely aware of the risk that disinvestment would pose and that the advertising campaign can be seen as a direct result of this.

A spokesman for the South African Embassy in Washington said the campaign had been planned well in advance.

Mr Pretorius said the purchase price covered the buildings and contents of the house, not the art works.

The white administration has first option on repurchasing the property later.

However, the South African Government has just completed building its embassy in the grounds.

● The Sunday Express was refused permission this week to photograph the silver collection in its antique cabinets at SWA House.

move the furniture — only the paintings which are part of the administration's own collection," he said.

In all there are 32 paintings — some donated by the artists.

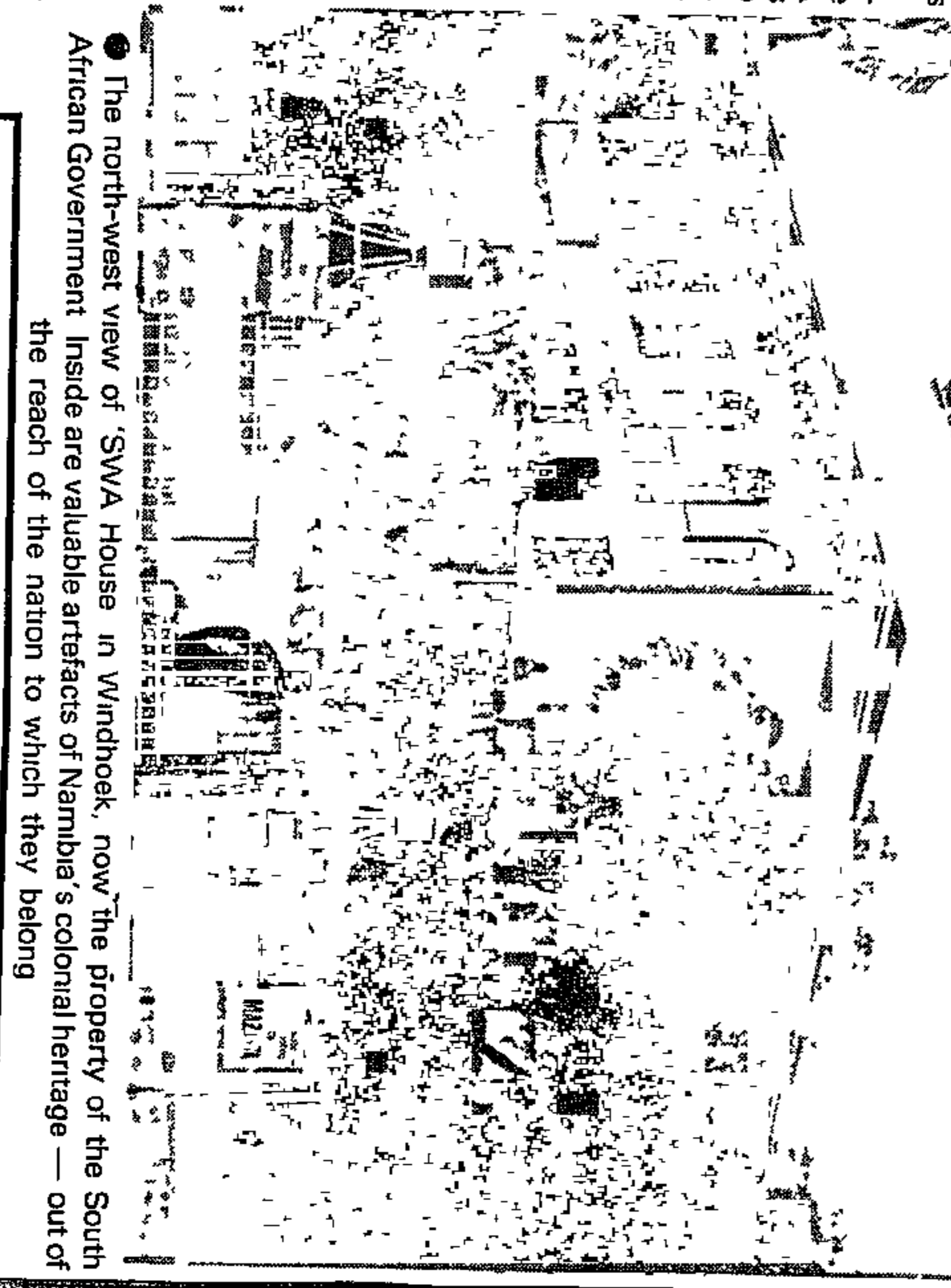
The collective purchase price over the years amounted to R3 044, Mr Pretorius said.

But Mrs Levinson describes the paintings as "outstanding works of art" worth at least R100 000 collectively today.

Famous names such as Johannes Blatt, Otto Schroder, Fritz Krampe, Adolf Jentsch and others are well-represented in the collection.

A silver collection of about 500 pieces, some gold-plated, and all bearing the German Imperial Government coat of arms, is still in SWA House.

Mr Pretorius said the deed of sale had not yet been signed, but that the AG's office was presently leasing the property — valued at R3.2-million by the white administration — for R10 000 monthly.



● The north-west view of SWA House in Windhoek, now the property of the South African Government. Inside are valuable artefacts of Namibia's colonial heritage — out of the reach of the nation to which they belong.

Namibia talks in danger,

221 S. Times 10/10/82

THERE has been a decisive turn away from a settlement in SWA/Namibia and it is more likely than ever that Western negotiations on the basis of the United Nations plan for the territory will collapse.

This is the gloomy assessment of Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

In a paper on factors preventing a settlement of the protracted issue, Professor Barratt says the Western states will probably maintain an interest in the issue but are probably reaching the limit of their willingness to devote concentrated attention to it.

The collapse of negotiations will be a setback for the West and, in particular, the United States, which is leading the current initiative.

"Most important, it will be a tragedy for the people of Namibia itself," he says.

"In the future there is little doubt that this will be seen as

West moves will collapse, expert fears



one of the greatest lost opportunities along the road to independence.

"The Rhodesian road was strewn with lost opportunities, SWA/Namibia seems destined to follow the same sort of road which must in the end inevitably lead to independence, but under even more difficult conditions."

Professor Barratt says re-

cent misleading optimism about a settlement arose because of a deliberate effort by the Americans and others to "talk up" the situation to maintain momentum in the negotiations.

Also, international aspects were emphasised without due regard to the influence of domestic factors.

The implications of internal developments in Angola, Namibia and also South Africa were not adequately taken into account.

He lists four factors standing in the way of a settlement.

The Cubans in Angola, the

question of Unita, the likelihood of a Swapo election victory, and recent developments in the internal parties in SWA/Namibia.

Professor Barratt believes the American efforts to reach agreement on the Cubans, which until recently appeared to be making progress, have now stalled.

"Because of the public airing of this matter and the demands being made by South Africans — apart from the real question of (MPLA) survival without the Cubans — national prestige and the pride of the Angolan MPLA Government have now become involved

"An agreement on this issue will therefore be much more difficult, if not impossible, for the Americans to achieve," he says.

On the question of Unita, he says South Africa might well insist that the movement's position in Angola be

secure before any final South African withdrawal from Namibia.

If the MPLA were stronger and not dependent on the Cubans and if Unita were not a serious threat and the economy was developing well, it would be much easier for Angola to reach agreement with South Africa.

But, he says, the MPLA is in too weak a position to bargain.

A major factor against a settlement is a conviction that a Swapo election victory would create an unacceptable security risk to South Africa and "probably more important, an unacceptable domestic political risk to the Government."

Fourthly, the lack of any effective and credible national leaders offering an alternative to Swapo means that national unity remains a distant dream.

Professor Barratt says the current "extraordinary spectacle" of the Government disowning its own creature, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and trying to discredit its leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, amount to shifting around the deckchairs on the Titanic while disaster looms.

He says the DTA failed because the Government hobbled it and the current re-

structuring attempts will fail and may even contribute to a bigger Swapo victory.

His assessment comes at a time when the general perception is that the settlement initiative is in deep trouble.

Sources have indicated that the German District by-election, which was a severe shock to the National Party, regenerated an earlier conviction that the Government could not afford introducing its constitutional package and a SWA/Namibia settlement at the same time.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, has sent a letter to the president of the UN General Assembly that, once again, places emphasis on the Cuban issue.

He says the US Govern-

ment and its partners in the Western contact group had put forward proposals which could lead not only to a settlement of the SWA/Namibia issue, but which could lay the basis for peace and stability in the whole of Southern Africa.

"The remaining outstanding issues of Phase Two (of the three-stage peace plan) could, in the view of the South African Government, be speedily settled," he says.

"What remains to be resolved, however, are conditions of security in the region which are imperative for the implementation of Phase Three."

He said South Africa called "once again for the removal of foreign forces from Southern Africa."

Deadly earnest politicians wrangle in secret over the future of SWA

From JOHN MATISONN in Washington

THE head of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mr William Casey, visits South Africa in secret to meet with the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Military Intelligence

A few days later the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, holds the regular annual meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's ageing Foreign Secretary, at the US mission to the UN in New York

At Mr Shultz's side advising him is Mr Frank Wisner, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Southern Africa, newly returned from meetings in Luanda, Angola, to discuss the US plan for a Cuban troop withdrawal

These are high level meetings, signifying that something is happening which is leading towards a successful conclusion to the long drawn out negotiations

Or does it?

Well, maybe It depends who you talk to

Clearly US officials involved in the negotiating continue to affirm that progress is being made, but the tangible signs are not there

Such meetings show the US is in deadly earnest in its efforts to conclude the negotiations and if the talks end in success South Africa can expect further high-level contact with Washington, probably even including a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

But, on the crucial issue outstanding — the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — the Reagan Administration has held numerous meetings with Angola without evident results

After Mr Wisner's earlier meetings the administration indicated that progress was being made, the door had not been closed

"We were asked to ignore the public rejection of these efforts by the frontline states and Angola in particular, on the grounds that privately they were being more cooperative," he said

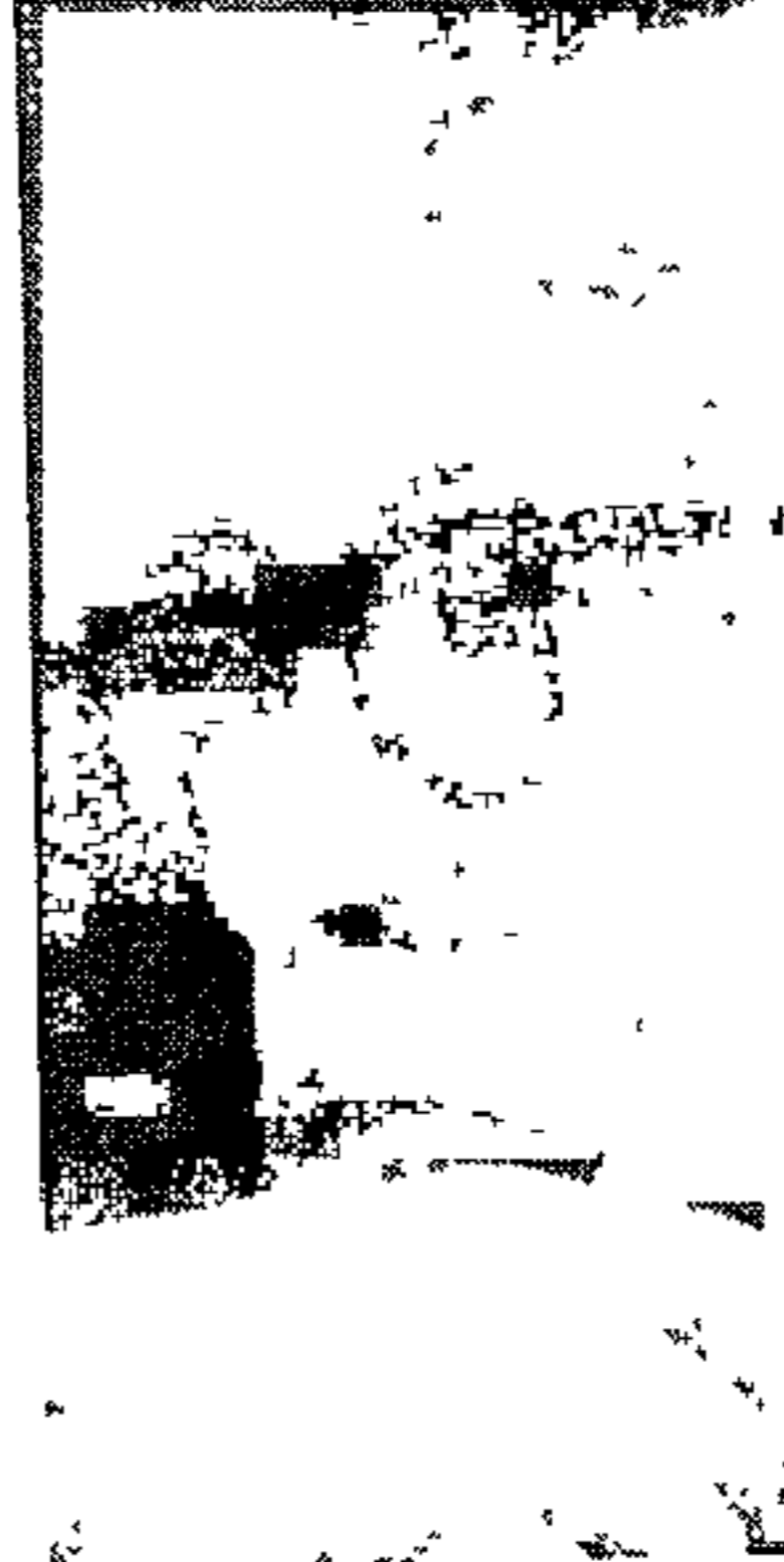
That is quite possible

All sides to these negotiations have an interest in confidentiality, especially in concealing that they have made any concessions until their opponents' concessions have been publicly confirmed

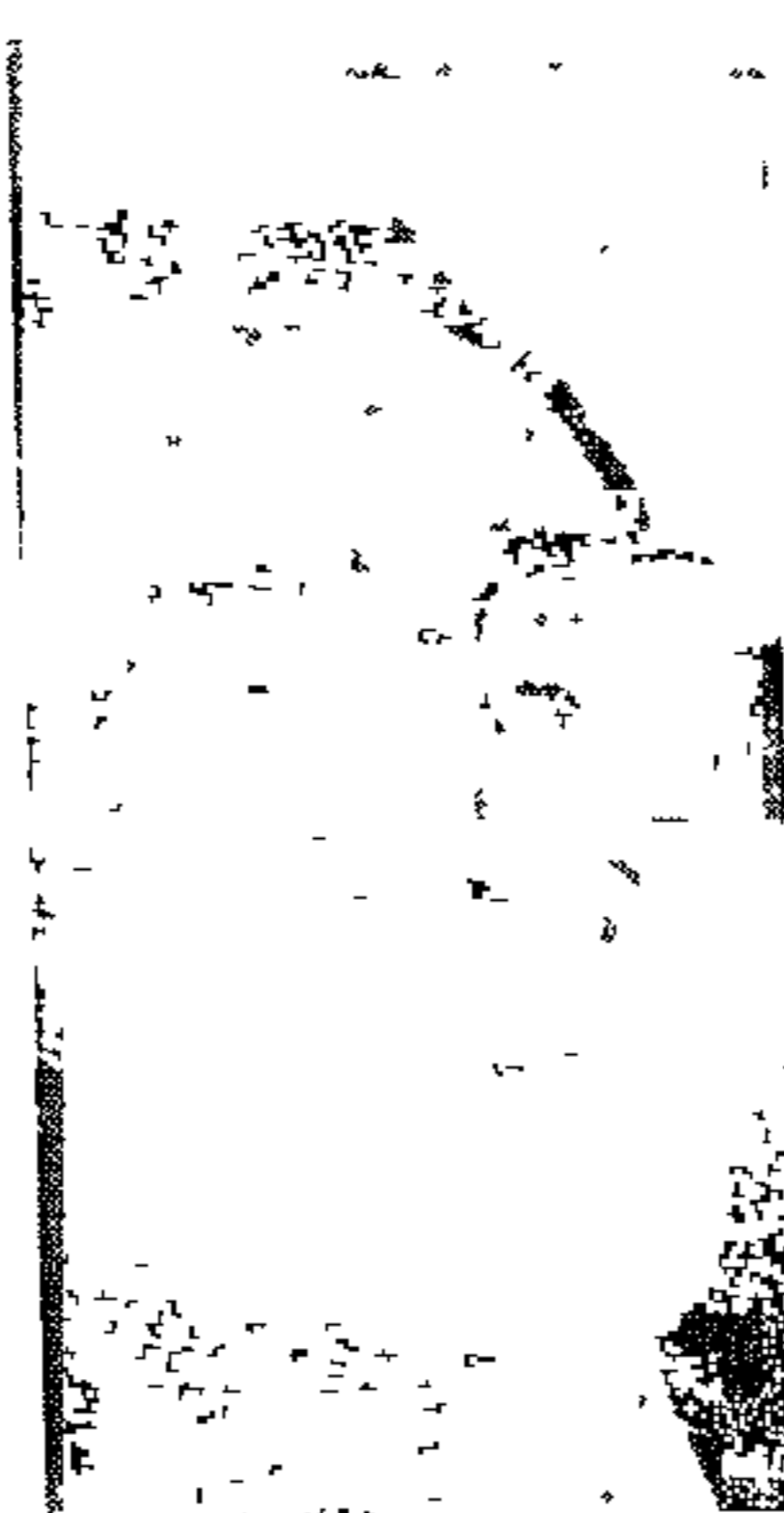
But on Mr Wisner's latest



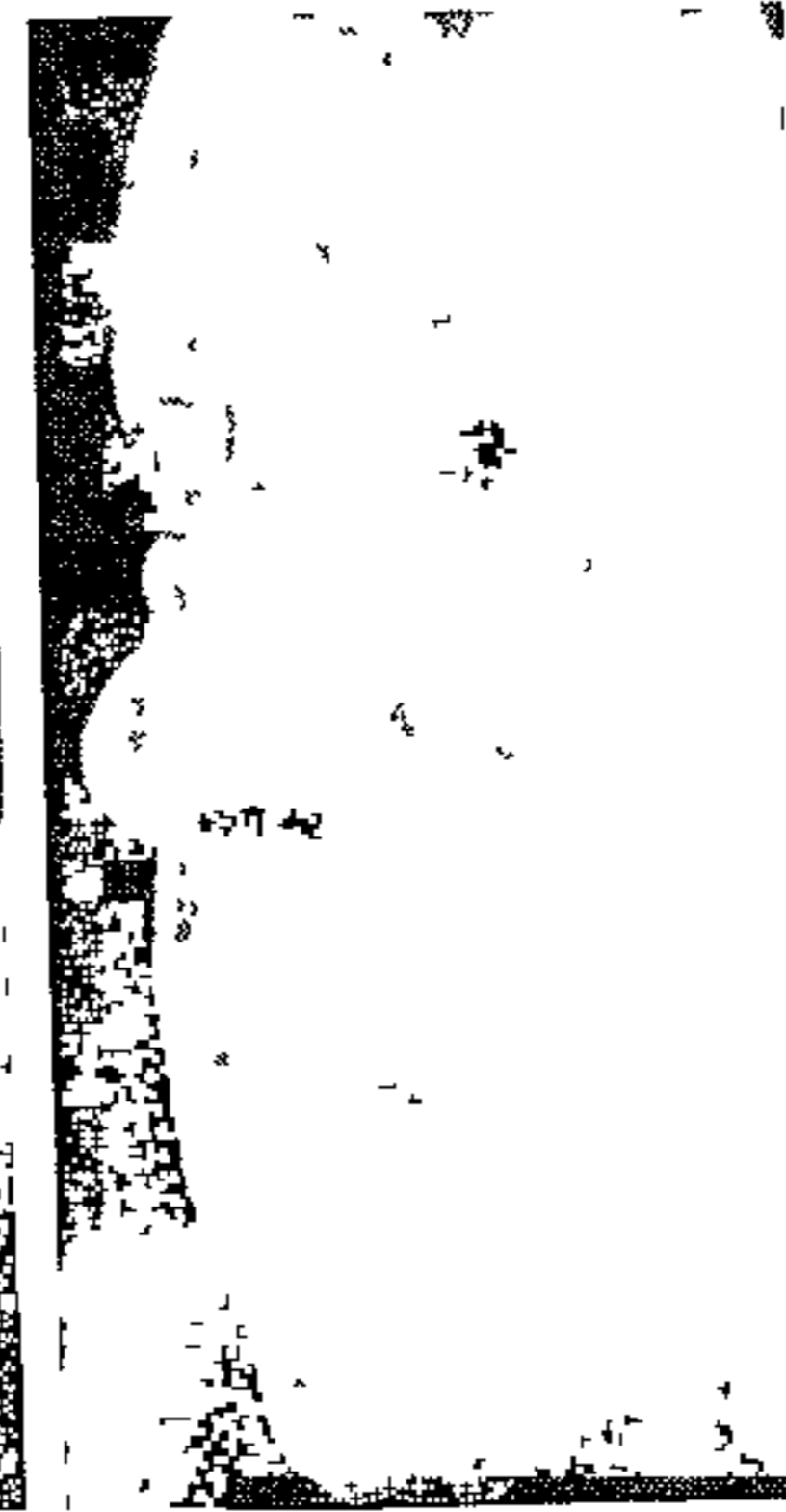
MR EDUARDO DOS SANTOS
Refused to see Mr Wisner



CIA BOSS MR BILL CASEY
Met SA security chiefs



MR ANDREI GROMYKO
Soviet Foreign Minister



MR GEORGE SHULZ
Top-level talks with Soviets

short visit to Luanda, Angola's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, who had seen him on three previous visits, did not receive him

"Whether this was an indication of anything, we don't know," a US official said

"Since the beginning of these in-depth talks in January, we have tried to respond to their concerns, principally that of security

"But we have not achieved a breakthrough yet" The Americans have said

they have nothing new to offer Angola

They have made their best offers, including a number of alternatives for replacing Cubans with other troops to take care of their concerns about security during the transition

African sources thought this was the best explanation for the Angolan president's failure to see Mr Wisner this time

Mr Wisner went on to New York, where Mr Shultz was to

discuss the Cuban withdrawal with the Soviet Foreign Secretary

This followed talks between the Soviets and the US which have been "on-going and important to the process", said a Washington source

The discussion in Geneva last month between Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant-Secretary of State for African Affairs, and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leonid Ilychev, was only the latest of a series of otherwise unpublicised meetings on the issue

The apparent aim of the talks is to remove from the Soviets all arguments for keeping the Cubans in Angola, since the US is able to offer French troops, or Portuguese troops or a combination of Western and African forces to replace the Cubans

That would satisfy South African concerns, since Western troops would not be interested in a fight with the South African Defence Force, it is argued

Cynics are quick to point out that the Soviet Union may not see why it is in its interests to encourage a settlement that will rightly be regarded as a diplomatic coup for the West

Meanwhile, the Angolans continue to argue that their security concerns require that the South Africans withdraw first, and once the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) is in place they will start to reduce the Cuban presence

So much for the problem of Angola's Cuban troops

The Angolan Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Jorge, discussed it with Mr Shultz in New York last week, but US officials felt that the Angolan position had hardened

South Africa believes it has assurances from the US that it will take responsibility for getting the Cubans out of Angola, and so that has been the focus of the discussion

The South African Government's difficulties with the right wing, in the event that a settlement is imminent, have yet to reach the front burner

In all the diplomatic manoeuvring, there has been scant evidence backing up the progress reports from Washington

Everyone involved is playing their cards so close to the chest that a settlement could come in a sudden announcement that takes us all by surprise

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Mail Septem

BACKGROUND to the news

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDEBOK — The leader of Namibia's interim government, Mr Dirk Mudge, after touring the South African Government line for 21 years, has turned into a rebel overnight.

Recently — and particularly last week — he has engaged with verves in a political scrap with Pretoria on who should rule the territory and how it should be run.

Mr Mudge is the central figure in a storm he precipitated by claiming that the South African Government was secretly trying to create a new interim government structure by replacing some of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) members in the Mins-ters' Council with non-DTA ethnic leaders. He feels, with a

Mudge bares his rebel claws

221

Stcs: 11/10/82

strong sense of betrayal, that Pretoria has written off his alliance as a worthy opponent of Swapo in the battle for the hearts and minds of Namibia's people.

He charges that the Government has branded the DTA — the "only other horse" — as a loser in the race against Swapo, which has through the years gained considerable, if not majority, support in the territory.

The DTA has lost many followers since it won a national election — in which Swapo did not participate — by a

resounding margin in December 1978.

Limited progress, the inability to destroy all remnants of the old apartheid order, and the "Pretoria puppet" label given it by black nationalist critics, have seriously damaged the DTA in its few controversial years of rule.

Since the row with Pretoria began some weeks ago, Mr Mudge has admitted that his alliance has disappointed many people, and that it has "lost face" in Namibia.

did not allow the DTA to govern as it wanted and needed to.

His alliance was chained and saddled with legislation which made it impossible for the DTA to make the changes it envisaged, he said.

The interim constitution, Proclamation AGS of 1980, is the target of his anger. It defines the functions and powers of Namibia's second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

Mr Mudge's argument is the SWA National Party, dominant group in the second-tier white administration, which has "sabotaged" the DTA's efforts in central government.

What worries Mr Mudge most are what he sees as symbols of injustice, whites-only public swimming pools and public libraries, an under-used white college of education in Windhoek, and the "unfair" division of state buildings in Windhoek.

AGS has made mistakes out of these. The focal point in

tween the SWA National Party and Mr Mudge since he walked out of the party — when he was vice-chairman — in 1977 to form the DTA.

Last week Mr Mudge gave a strong indication of how far he is prepared to go in his fight against the South African Government.

He hardened conditions under which the DTA is prepared to participate in a "more representative and effective" government.

the DTA would not participate in any new Government unless AGS was changed drastically.

Mr Mudge also confronted the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, by name over their moves on Namibia.

He slammed the Prime Minister for referring to the 8800 million a year the territory costs the South African Government, and the "South African sons" fighting on the Angolan border.

He argued that both were in mutual interest, and not merely for the benefit of Namibia.

But Mr Mudge's hardest shot of all was his reference to the mandate for which South Africa has fought for so many years.

He raised doubts about South Africa caring for the territory as a "sacred trust" — as it had promised to do.

As leaders who could speak on behalf of the people of Namibia.

"And now they decide the DTA is expendable. They don't need the DTA any longer. It is becoming a problem for South Africa."

He said the DTA had been an unfailing ally of the South African Government. He and the alliance had helped avert sanctions and confronting South Africa to build Sasol 1, 2 and 3 and develop

the military strength it had today.

He had though the years sold the idea of independence to the whites of Namibia — a difficult task which others had refused to do, said Mr Mudge.

The tone of his words made it clear that the DTA is prepared to go it alone — internally and internationally — if the South African Government does not agree to allow the alliance to do things its way.

Mr Mudge makes no secret that he would relish the role of an opposition party if South Africa pushes ahead and creates a new interim government.

He said he would retire — but not from politics — "They will soon realise that I am still in politics."

Cuban troops: reply 'baffles'

By Tim Patten,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Confusion over South African insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola has resulted from statements by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Barend du Plessis

Speaking to reporters in London yesterday, Mr du Plessis said Cuban withdrawal was not a South African precondition to a settlement in Namibia

But when it was pointed out to him that this contradicted the insistence by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Ro-

tha, that the Cubans must leave before there can be elections, he issued a correction

He said 'Cuban withdrawal, as such, is not in terms of United Nations Resolution 435 a prerequisite for implementation of the SWA plan — but without such withdrawal, free and fair elections are simply not possible and in this sense it becomes a prerequisite'

However, when he answered journalists' questions at the Foreign Press Association, Mr du Plessis was insistent that the South African government had not made the withdrawal of Cubans a precondition

South Africa would like to see the Namibian issue resolved as quickly as possible, "but on the condition that there are free and fair elections

"Although South Africa does not claim it is an absolute prerequisite, the Cuban presence is an extremely important factor preventing just that kind of election," he said

Asked if South Africa would be satisfied with something less than "total withdrawal", Mr du Plessis said "I wouldn't like to commit myself to South Africa accepting anything less than a complete withdrawal"

Railway police killed in Namibia

By Mike Cohen,
Crime Reporter

Four South African Railway policemen were killed and three injured in a vehicle accident in the operational area of Namibia yesterday, the Commissioner of the Railway Police announced today.

Lieutenant - General Hannes Visagie gave no details of the accident.

The men killed were Sergeant A M Meiring of Point Natal who was engaged and leaves his mother, Mrs C M Meiring of Somerset East, Constable K C Kapp of Durban and who leaves his parents, Mr and Mrs K C Kapp of The Strand, Constable A Kleinhans of Merebank, Natal, who leaves his father, Mr D

To Page 3, Col 4

Four rail police die

J Kleinhans of Port Elizabeth, Constable D Myburgh of New Brighton, who leaves his mother, Mrs S F Myburgh, of Port Elizabeth

The three injured policemen are Constables J J J Britz of Bloemfontein, J Landman of Vereeniging, and O Allers of Durban. All are now in 1 Military Hospital, Pretoria.

Lieutenant - General Visagie expressed his sympathy to the families of the dead and injured.

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UN gets ready for poll in Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations has asked Namibia's major motor dealers for prices and availability of 500 vehicles in the event of a UN supervised election in the territory

Dealers have received telegrams from New York calling for quotations on four-wheel drive trucks, ambulances, bulldozers and road scrapers

They see the inquiry as an effort by the UN to update its budget on the cost of sending, accommodating and equipping the proposed UN Transition Assistance Group to monitor a settlement election

The dealers said today the UN, which referred to a "possible mission," had called for vehicle prices at least twice since 1978

They said they would be able to supply only a percentage of the vehicles required from stocks in Namibia — specialised equipment would have to come from South Africa

Paper chase

LONDON—Five of Britain's national newspapers are to be prosecuted for contempt of court over the way they reported the case of Michael Fagan, the man who sneaked into Buckingham Palace earlier this year—Star Bureau

HÄGAR the Horrible

I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WERE A SHIP'S DOCTOR

SURE, HAND THAT PLAN



Changing CBD is a

Black shopper dominance in Johannesburg's Central Business District would increase the challenge to keep the area open and acceptable to all metropolitan residents, Professor A J G Oosthuizen said yesterday

Addressing a business outlook conference organised by the Management and Manpower Foundation in Sandton, Professor Oosthuizen, director of urban studies at Rand Afrikaans University, said ethnic appeal in the retail trade had led to a polarisation in white and black shopping trends

Decentralisation of shops to white suburbs was a growing trend, but black shoppers re-

mained heavily dependent on the CBD because of their public transport needs and lack of facilities in their townships

Professor Oosthuizen said about one third of the white shoppers of Greater Johannesburg no longer spent their money in the CBD, which could explain the recent demise of the Greatermans and John Orr department stores

The greatest challenge in CBD retailing was to achieve a proper balance he said

- To do so, notice had to be taken of:
- The stayaway factor of minority groups which felt threatened or outnumbered.
- Increasing pressure

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NAMIBIA PROBE (221)

The mud flies

Fm 15/10/82

Africa is notorious for post-independence corruption and grace-and-favour wheeler-dealing in government. In Namibia the mud is flying already. As Dirk Mudge's DTA fights for survival in the face of pending government restructuring, old jokes (What's the definition of a government? A Mercedes-Benz and a large family) become bitter.

Administrator-General Dame Hough has announced a judicial inquiry into corruption in the 10 ethnic "second-tier" governments. For Mudge, though, the commission's findings will be too late — specifically, to discredit Justus Garoeb's Damara Council.

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein found that the Damara ethnic authority's election two years ago was null and void, and Hough has announced a new election.

Last week Mudge made public a Finance Department report on an investigation into

Garoeb's administration. Mudge alleged a number of irregularities, including a cavalier approach to rents and allowances on the part of Damara executive committee members which put them in arrears to the tune of about R35 000. Other allegations by Mudge included unrepaid loans to executive family members and goods bought without tender board permission from Garoeb's own shop.

Simultaneously, coloured Labour Party leader Barney Barnes reiterated a list of questions aimed at Mudge's ministers' council. Barnes's party is one of the five aiming for a place on the ministers' council in terms of the new "interim government" plan.

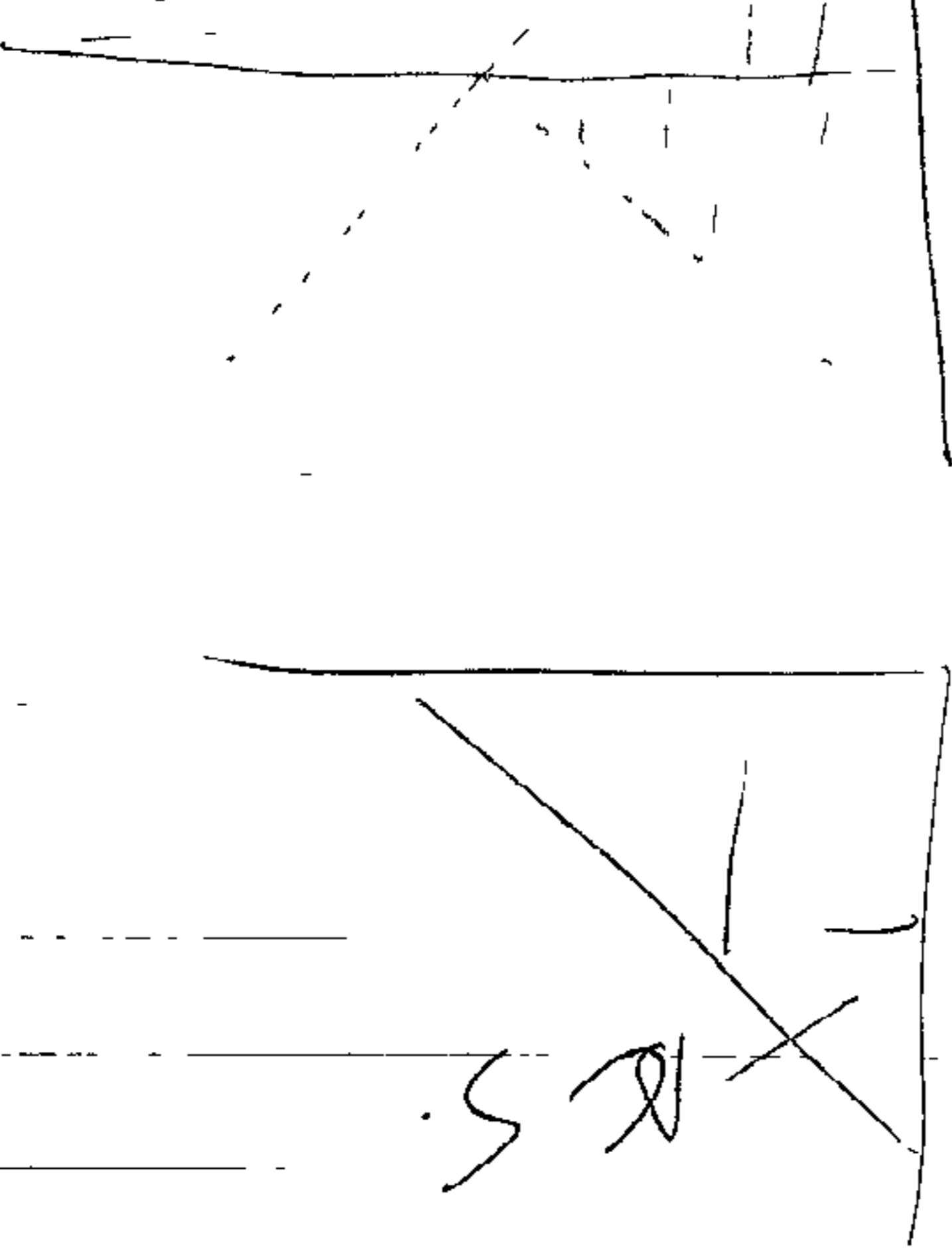
Among other allegations, Barnes demanded that Mudge confirm or deny whether a new publications post was created for Mudge's son-in-law in the SWA information service.

Mudge offered to resign if the commission finds any truth in the allegations, and said that Barnes should "get out of the country" if they proved false. He said that most would-be members of the interim government "were only interested in payday," and that "three of the five participants in the plan to make government more effective can't handle their own affairs." He named the Baster, coloured and Damara administrations.

Kosie Pretorius's NP has not escaped unscathed either. SWA House, official residence of the territory's governors since German rule, is being sold to the SA government. Its contents — antiques, art, silver — remain the property of the white ethnic administration. A local "national heritage" furore was generated over the removal of paintings to Pretorius's house.

On the tertiary level, the independent *Windhoek Observer* accuses a municipal employee of buying a house with a 100% municipal loan, selling it at a handsome profit, and being provided free with a R85 000 house by the municipality afterwards. "Plenty of others are doing this," claims the *Observer*.

The expensive stranglehold of Namibia's 11 ethnic administrations on a country with a dwindling budget and a dormant economy is an old issue. The crossfire of accusations and the commission's report may speed Hough's moves to take back the reins himself.



S

ET. 15/10/87 (221)

German aid to refugees attacked

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — The DTA-affiliated German interest group, the Interessengemeinschaft, has attacked the West German Government for giving financial aid to SWA/Namibian refugees for educational purposes but not to people inside the country

The chairman of the organization, Mr K Lilienthal, has also attacked a press release from the German Embassy in Pretoria for mentioning only Swapo as an organization which nominated candidates for scholarships

In the press release the embassy said that 347 SWA/Namibian refugees had so far been accepted for a special programme

set up by the German Government to provide training for refugees in Southern Africa. Of these Swapo nominated 103, the release said

Mr Lilienthal said that the Interessengemeinschaft had confronted the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and asked him why only refugees were given financial assistance. The best people were being enticed out of the country, he said

A spokesman for the German Embassy, Mr H P Schiff, said yesterday the German Government sponsored several schools in SWA/Namibia. It also gave indirect aid through the churches, he said

NAMIBIA

221

Exit AG-8?

FM 15/10/82

Namibian Administrator-General Danie Hough is willing to change AG-8, the country's interim constitution, he told the FM this week. "Specifically, financial control over the 10 ethnic authorities must be worked on. Budgetary control by the central government body must be tackled, as well as providing a monitoring role for the Auditor-General," he said.

Hough refuses to disclose other possible changes to AG-8 while he is still negotiating a ceasefire in the vicious infighting between Namibia's many parties. SA's repeated exhortations to the parties to form a government of national unity — or, as some put it, an anti-Swapo front — were disregarded. Now they are being firmly ushered towards consensus. Many, from the DTA to the Federal Party, insist on changes to AG-8.

Asked if SA's drive to restructure Namibia's interim government means that a UN settlement is receding, Hough said, "Even if there's to be an election in six month's time, I believe it's necessary. In fact, all the more necessary to weld these people into some kind of national unity, to get some form of solidarity. But I don't believe Swapo would win an election, in any case."

Hough also sees a role for the private sector in the new dispensation. "I have been sounding them out about participation. There is a general feeling that private sector and business people would like to take part. Some feel that an advisory position would be best, others that they could even take part in the decision-making process," Hough said.

None of the political parties know what the exact shape of the new interim government is to be. Evidently Hough is currently

looking for agreement on principle before going into the mechanics. The big issue is the balance of power between the central government body — currently DTA chairman Diris Mudge's embattled Ministers Council — and the many ethnic bodies.

Each can block the other at present and there are considerable vested interests in each structure. The prerogative of fiscal control would strengthen the central government position.

SA is spending 'in the order of R700m-R800m' a year in Namibia, counting the R1m day border war, according to Hough. A very expensive item is the ethnic authorities. Hough has appointed a judicial commission of inquiry into widespread allegations of corruption among them, which will begin its investigations next week. If the commission's findings indicate widespread misappropriation, impetus will be given to changing AG-8 to provide for added controls.

Money is tight, Hough said. "In the next financial year the representative authorities will just have to accept that their budgets won't be greater than their (substantially reduced) amounts this year. We still have to cope with the drought, the low price of diamonds, karakul base metals — you name it and it's down. And obviously there'll be little investment until independence. Unemployment is a politically dangerous factor, potentially increas-

ing Swapo support.

While Hough is trying to herd together Namibia's skittish politicians a feeling is growing in government circles that ultimately the final constitution of the country after independence cannot retain the 10 ethnic governments. As it stands Namibia's 1m people are the most overgoverned in the world.

The Namibian Red bogeyman

Pretoria fears Soviet-Swapo connection

S. J. Mubini
17/10/82
221

THE five Western nations engaged in the search for a peaceful settlement to the conflict over Namibia remain confident that success is more likely than failure — despite the unresolved last obstacle over the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

But the timetable has changed. The contact group (comprising the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany and France) now think it unlikely that a ceasefire can be arranged before the end of the year — the necessary prelude to free elections under UN supervision

Meanwhile, although the Pretoria government has already accepted the idea of free elections, it continues to insist that it will refuse to allow the "Soviet flag" to be hoisted over Windhoek. That would be the outcome if Swapo won the election, says Pretoria

The Reagan administration disagrees. Its spokesman on Africa, Chester Crocker, has repeatedly tried to persuade Mr Botha's government that Swapo is not a communist organisation and that if it did win the election, it would not mean surrendering Namibia to the Soviets

Pretoria remains unconvinced.

Would a Swapo victory really mean a gain for the communists in Namibia? Who is right — Pretoria or Washington?

From COLIN LEGUM in London

Pretoria's view of Swapo as a Soviet ally derives not from the organisation's policy declarations, but because most of its military support comes from the communist countries and because the base country for its guerilla operations is Marxist Angola

Yet Swapo began its extra-continental political life in the West mainly in Britain where it found considerable sympathy for its aims but absolutely no support from Western governments

It was this experience, not ideology, that led Swapo to seek its support from the communist world — a policy that was fortified when the Soviet bloc and Cuba became the armourers of Angola

Swapo's political programmes are, in fact, non-communist and essentially socialist, in the Western sense

Only if Swapo's policy statements are dismissed as camouflage, is it possible to conclude that Swapo is a Soviet-controlled, communist organisation — which is not to say that there are no communist cadres within Swapo. There certainly are but, as yet, they form a small minority whose size has grown as the struggle for independence has lengthened.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma is not himself a Marxist ideologue. Indeed, he may see the growth of a sizeable communist group within

Swapo as a threat to his own leadership

The clearest and most reliable description of the policies a Swapo government is likely to pursue was outlined by its influential secretary general, Moses Garoeb, in an interview he gave in Zimbabwe last November

Speaking of Swapo's commitment to racial reconciliation, the rule of law, political stability and a pragmatic economic policy, he said a future Swapo government would be prepared to work with men like DTA leader Dirk Mudge — but would not allow the existence of 'racist parties'

Swapo, he said, would not allow the ANC to establish military bases in Namibia and it would seek "correct and cordial" relations with South Africa

Garoeb gave the following outline of Swapo's approach to other key issues

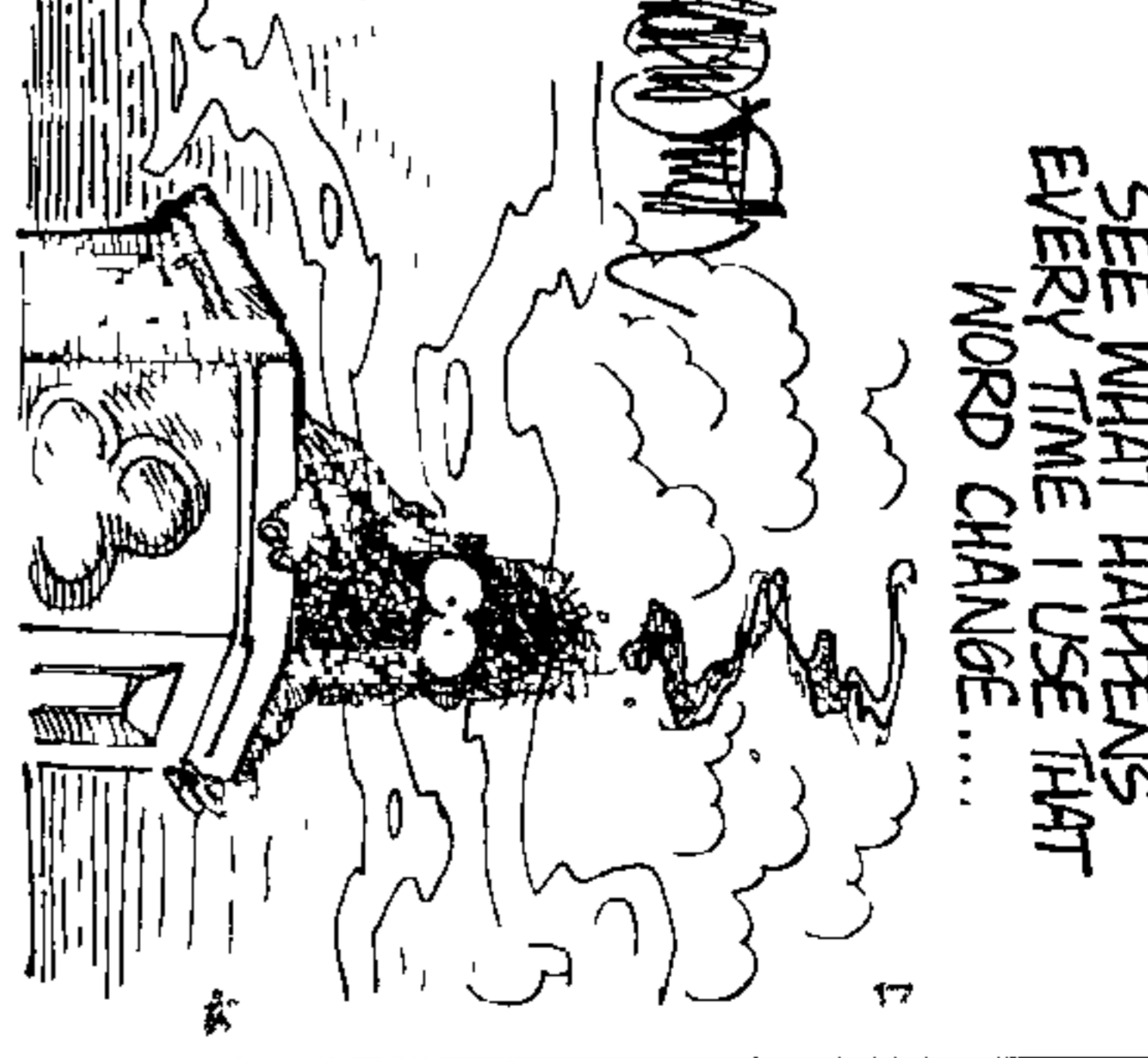
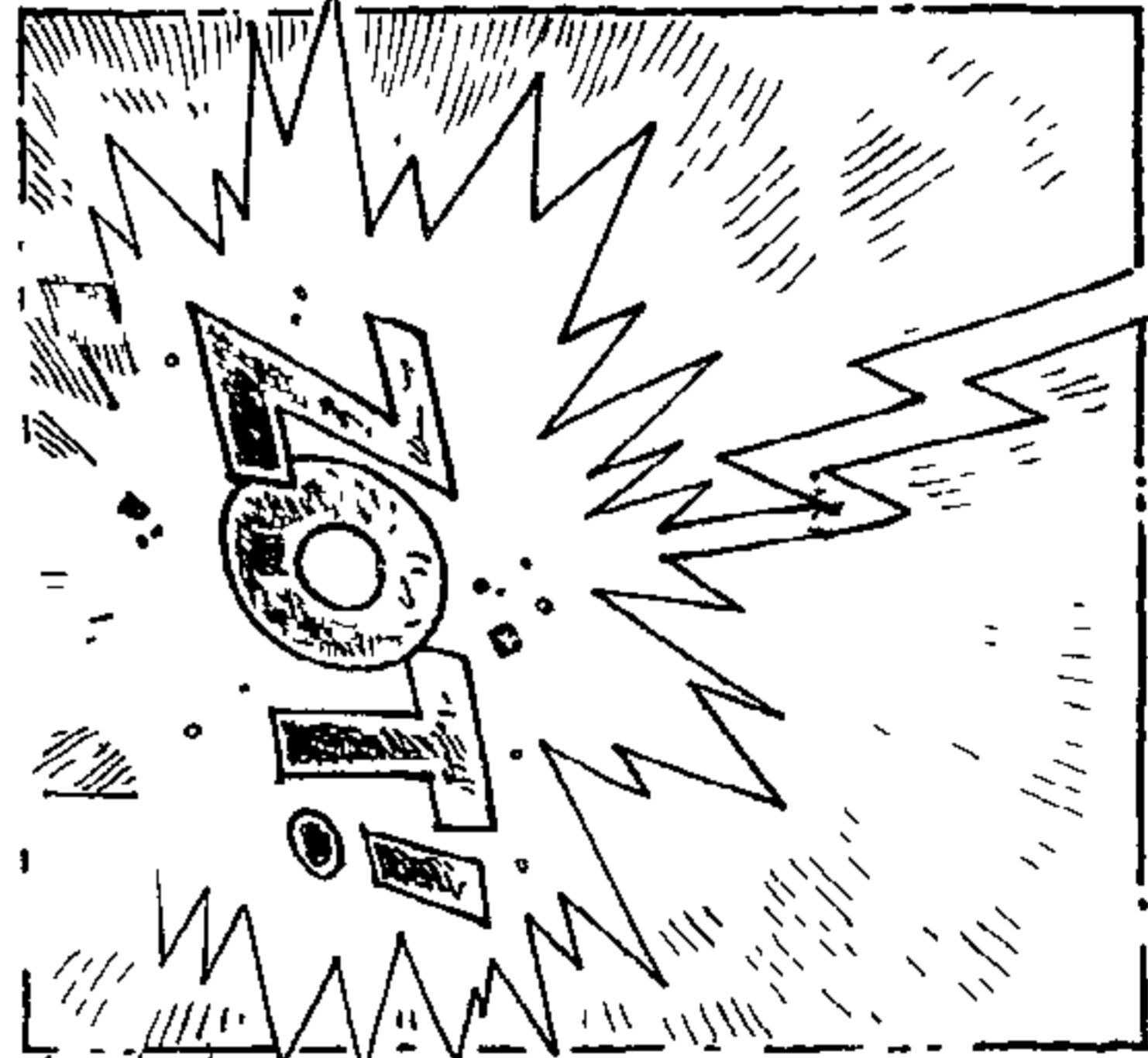
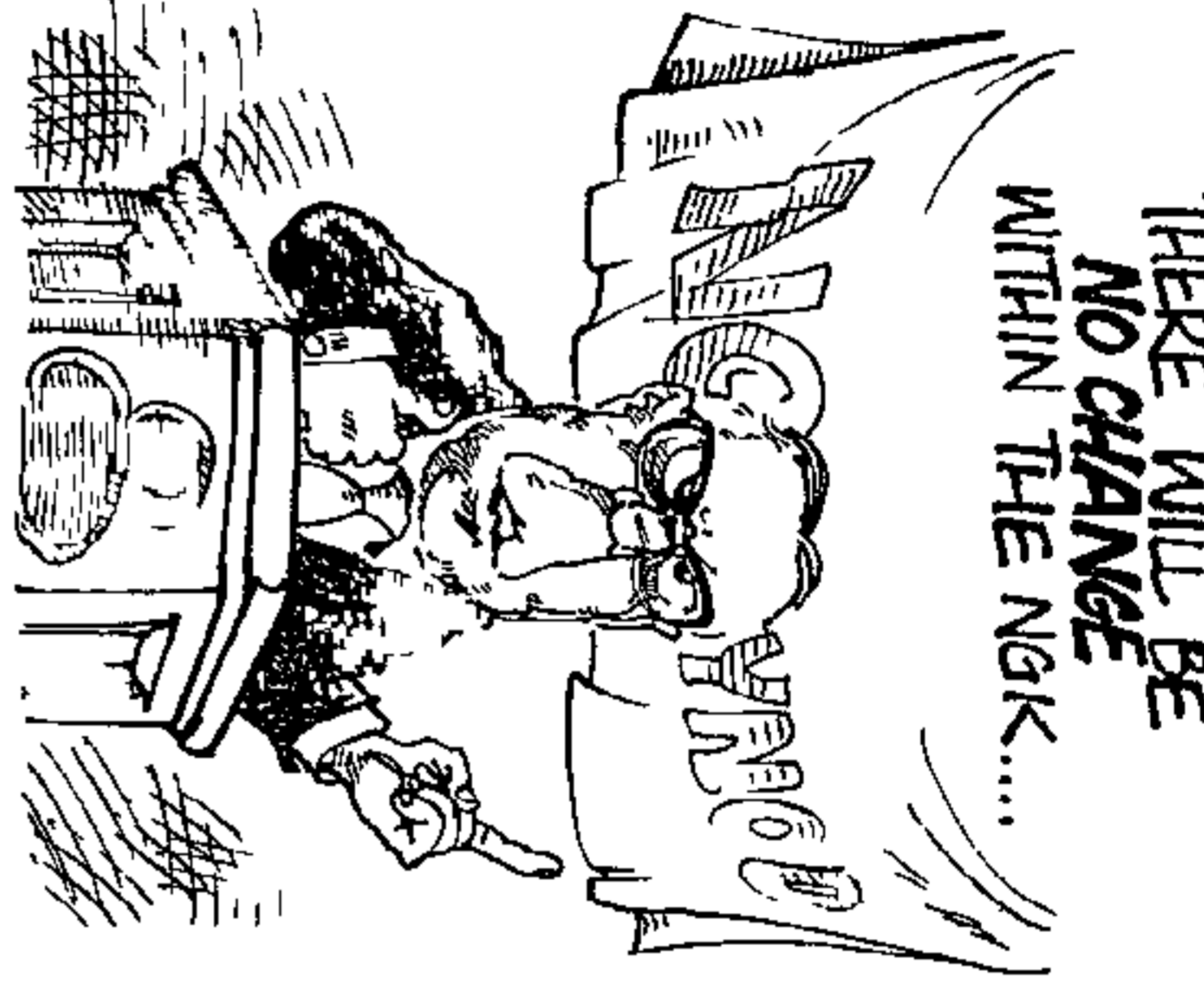
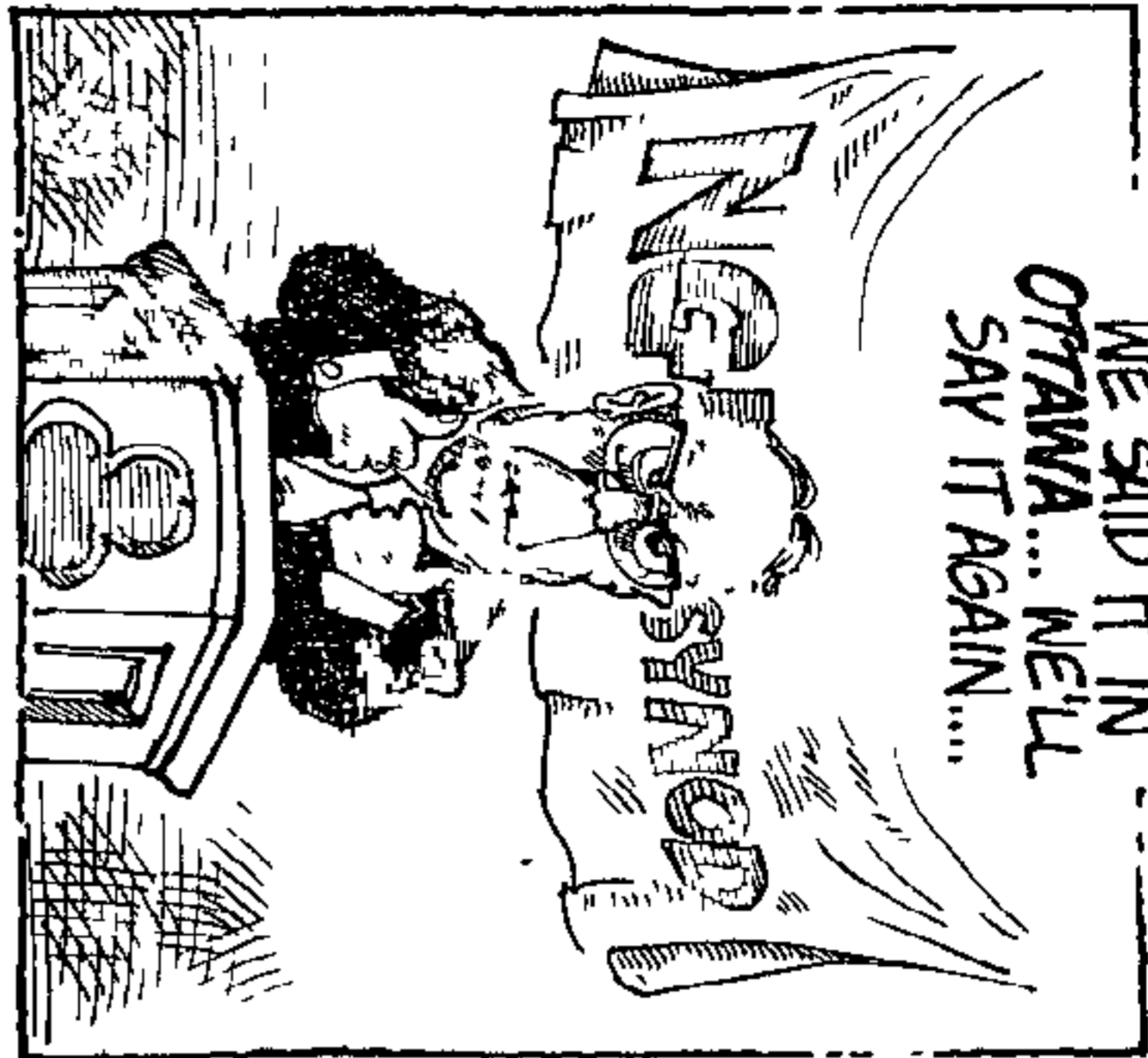
(1) Mineral and other resources would be regarded as national assets

and the conditions under which they were exploited would depend on an independent Namibia's national interest

(2) "A Swapo government will want to ensure that there is no violence after independence. We foresee a period of gradual catching up for the blacks in line with what we want — an egalitarian society. In the first few years of independence our people may not necessarily get the fruits of independence, but years later we may begin to realise our objective"

(3) Swapo would not impose a one-party state. A decision on such a system would be made by the people

(4) Trade and other relations with South Africa would depend on whether it was in Namibia's interest to have them and would be conducted on the basis of 'respect for each other's sovereignty'. A Swapo-ruled Namibia would, however, try to reduce its economic dependence on South Africa through membership of the SADCC. Its foreign policy would be non-aligned.



Canu fights in corridors of power for separate Caprivi

BY DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — In its latest move in the struggle for a sovereign independent state of Itenge, the Caprivi African National Union is to petition the South African Government for an Administrator-General to govern eastern Caprivi separately from Namibia until independence.

Canu broke from Swapo in 1980, ending a merger signed in 1964, and the split left a large gap in Swapo's north-east military front, based in Zambia, for infiltration through Caprivi.

The final rupture came after Caprivan and Ovambo guerrillas clashed during the Swapo rocket attack on Katima Mulilo in August, 1978.

Ovambo commanders alleged

edly directed some of their fire at Ngeezi township, where Caprivians live, ignoring the protests of Caprivan bushfighters in the attack.

After two years of sporadic clashes between the smaller numbers of Caprivians and the rest of Swapo's militants in Zambia and Angola, Canu's leader and vice-president of Swapo, Mishake Myongo, was fired from Swapo's central committee in 1980 and expelled from the movement.

He announced Canu's revival in Zambia the same year. Since then, about 200 Canu dissidents have returned home under the amnesty offer of the

Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough.

By far the majority — if not all — Swapo guerrillas surrendering under the two-year-old amnesty offer are Canu members. There are said to be at least as many more still outside the country.

Also home from exile is Canu's director of information Ernest Likando, who this year launched an energetic publicity campaign for the party at home.

Some observers are suspicious of Canu's motives. Recently the South West African National Union accused the party of advocating secession from Namibia and racist policies against the Ovambo people.

But Mr Likando insists "We are not secessionists. Caprivi is separate from SWA historically, culturally, geographically, administratively, economically and linguistically."

According to Mr Likando, Caprivi is recognised as an independent entity within the liberation parties — including Swapo and Swanu — as well as historically.

He points out that Caprivi did not form part of German SWA and was administered from Northern Rhodesia (1914-1922) and Bechuanaland (1922-1929) before Windhoek took over in 1929 and finally Pretoria in 1939.

Mr Likando also denied allegations that it was being tacitly encouraged by South African

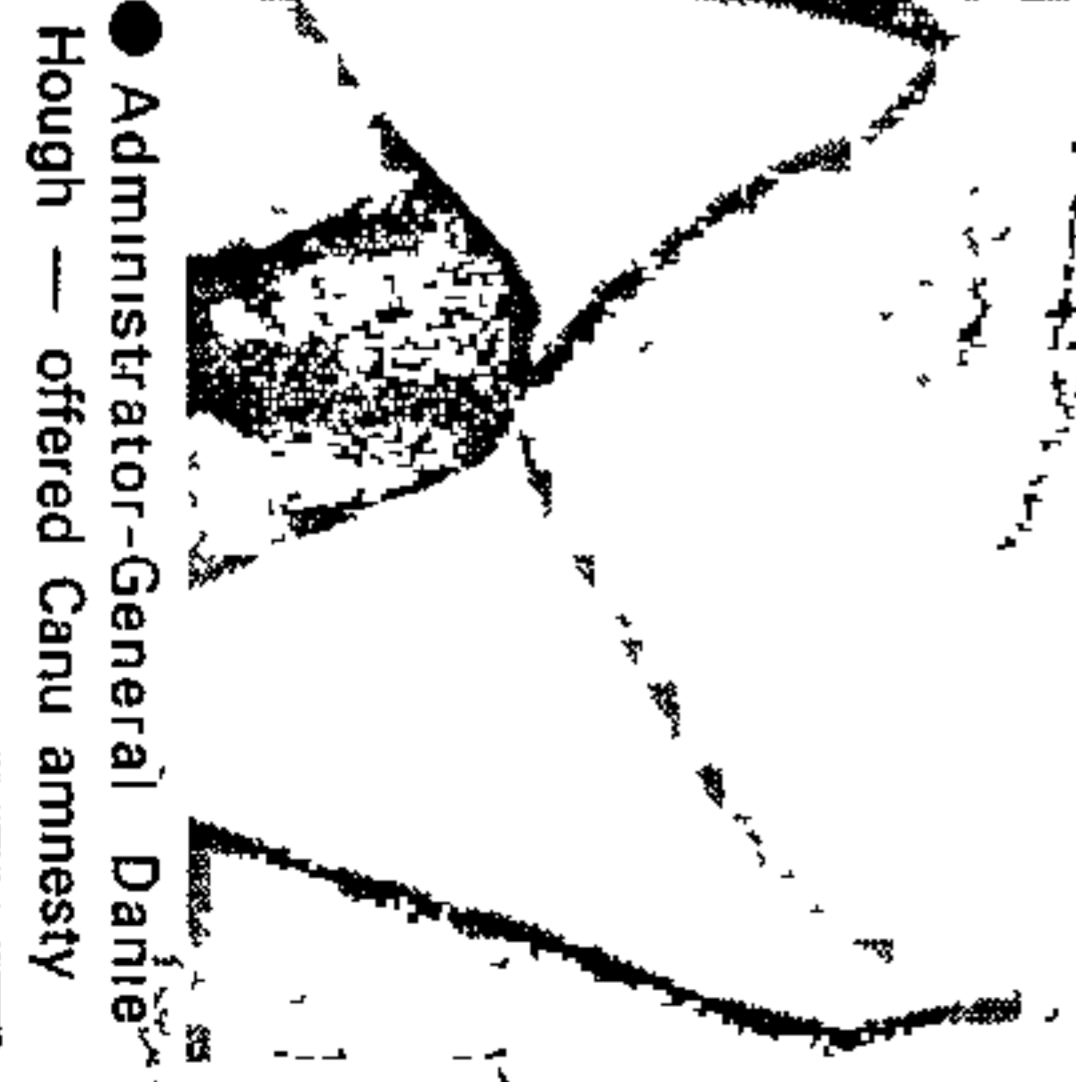
authorities to campaign for an independent Itenge.

He said it was incorrect that "SA officials are encouraging secession because Canu, which has been fighting for the independence of Itenge since 1964, is still encountering obstacles in its activities."

He also denied reports that Mr Myongo had twice been brought to Caprivi from Zambia by SA officials since 1964 as "a naked lie and pure political blackmail to discredit Canu."

In its petition to the SA Government, Canu will offer Pretoria the alternative of keeping the same Administrator-General for both Eastern Caprivi and Namibia, but with strict separation of the two portions.

S. EX REEWS
17/10/82
221



Administrator-General Danie Hough — offered Canu amnesty

Ste 18/10/82

US backs Pretoria's 'Cubans out' call

LONDON — The United States has backed South Africa's insistence that the Cubans withdraw from Angola as a precondition for a settlement in Namibia

This became clear yesterday when the British newspaper, The Observer published a letter from President Reagan to President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, written in August this year

The Observer received a copy of the letter from an undeclared source, but is convinced it is authentic

President Reagan's views, backing South Africa all the way, cut

By Tim Patten

across public utterances in Washington to the contrary

The letter declares emphatically that a settlement in Namibia depends on an agreement on the Cubans leaving

"Linkage" is not officially part of the United Nations plan for Namibia

The UN plan is concerned with getting South African troops out of Namibia

But the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has insisted that the 15 000 Cuban troops must leave Angola before the settlement process.

President Reagan's letter says "The momentum we have sustained on Namibia has not lessened our



Ronald Reagan . . . support for SA's view.

concern over the Cuban forces and the implication of their presence for long-term regional security

"The simple reality, which we have been quite clear about since the beginning of this round of negotiations is that we will need a credible Angolan commitment to a parallel framework of Cuban withdrawal by the time of the Security Council enabling resolution to set the plan in motion"

Washington's unofficial support for the Pretoria stance has angered the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Chevsson, who last week scolded the Americans for holding up independence for Namibia.

In Washington there are already respected, observers of the Southern African scene who are beginning to talk about the "late, great Namibian settlement"

Clearly, it is much too soon to write off the Reagan administration's settlement initiative

But equally clearly, the State Department these days projects little optimism about an internationally-accepted settlement in Namibia

Much of the earlier optimism may have been exaggerated. It may even have been deliberately exaggerated to give momentum to the negotiating process. But it was obviously there and administration officials were obviously sanguine about the possibility of success

After all, in about 18 months they had managed to negotiate away most of the major issues which prevented a settlement — with the exception of the presence in Angola of more than 20,000 Cuban combat troops. And it was clearly understood that remaining differences would disappear once the "Cuban troop" issue was resolved

Despite the overall optimism generated by State Department officials, it became apparent three months ago that the dominant Namibian issue was not whether South Africa genuinely wanted a settlement but whether Angola could be persu-

A shortage of optimism in Namibia talks

Star 9/10/82 (22)

Despite the continuing dialogue between the United States and Angola, the Cuban troops issue could still prevent a settlement, writes John D'Oliveira.

aded to dispense with the Cuban soldiers

Angola has always insisted that the Cuban troops are necessary to protect the MPLA government from "South African aggression"

If this claim is taken at face value, a settlement in Namibia would put an end to any such "aggression" and the Angolans would have no problem in sending their Cuban guests packing

Of course, the Cubans' primary purpose is to protect the MPLA government from Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels who continue operating effectively in South and Central Angola

Even if Namibia is settled and even if this settlement means a dramatic reduction in

the aid that Dr Savimbi gets from South Africa, it is clear that the Unita rebellion will continue

This means the MPLA government will have to continue to depend on the Cuban troops for domestic security. This is problem number one

Problem number two is the fact that there are different factions in the Luanda government led by people who have different perspectives on the security — or the worldwide propaganda — implications of a phased withdrawal of the Cubans

Washington appeared to believe that, if problem number one could be resolved, problem number two might just become manageable

But this would have

required that Dr Savimbi and his rebels would either have to be rendered harmless or else brought into the Angolan Government as part of a process of national reconciliation

Conservatives in the Reagan administration would have preferred a situation in which they could have given Dr Savimbi the aid he would have needed to seize power in Angola

Cooler heads prevailed and the administration tried, instead, to encourage a process of national reconciliation in Angola that would have led to Dr Savimbi being given a significant role in the Angolan Government

Thus far, the Angolans have been deter-

mined to cling to their Cubans — although they have encouraged a continuation of the dialogue with the Americans

And while the Angolans claim the Cuban troop issue and a Namibian settlement is not linked in any way, and while the Americans claim the two problems are being handled in "parallel" fashion, the South Africans say bluntly "No Cuban troop withdrawal, no Namibian settlement"

Clearly the Botha Government is adamant. Further negotiation might soften its attitude slightly, but this softening will involve little more than concessions on timing, numbers and semantics

So the Cuban troop withdrawal is the one issue which could prevent a Namibian settlement

The Angolans have said "We want to retain the Cuban troops, but keep on talking to us." The South Africans have said "We want the Cuban troops out but we might make minor concessions to help this along"

Against this background the Americans have made it clear that they are determined to keep on talking — and may soon send some senior men to carry on the dialogue with the Angolans. As they plan these new moves, there is hope. But there is little optimism — The Star's Washington Bureau

Dom. 19/10/82

Discrimination Act summons issued

221

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Final summons was served on the controversial restaurant owner Mr Jan van den Berg on Friday in terms of the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act (1980)

Colonel Skankwan Greyling of the South West African Police served the summons on behalf of the Secretary for Economic Affairs

Mr Van den Berg's Apollo Restaurant has been shut to "new clients" since blacks were allowed by law to share all public amenities

And since 1980 when the first summons was served in compliance with the new Act, the fiery proprietor has taken

the legal battle to the Windhoek Supreme Court and the Bloemfontein Appeal Court

The Appeal Court upheld an earlier Supreme Court ruling that the State does not have to furnish grounds for summonses in terms of the new Act

Mr Van den Berg is now once again asked to declare in writing that Apollo's is not being managed contrary to the terms of the Act which prohibits barring people from public places on the basis of racial discrimination

Mr Van den Berg now has until October 29 to comply or risk losing his business licence. He said yesterday legal action was being considered to defend his rights to select his own clientele

1978
**DTA plans
for Damara
election** (22)

The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — The
Democratic Turnhalle
Alliance regards Na-
mibia's impending Da-
mara ethnic election as
a crucial test of confi-
dence in the alliance's
role as the dominant
internal political force
in the territory.
DTA executive mem-
ber Mr Katilutire Kauna
said in Windhoek yes-
terday it was probably
the most important
single election since the
DTA gained power in
the territory in 1978.
Earlier this week
Swapuf, the DTA's
Damara Party, an-
nounced it would be
fighting the election
under the banner
"Damara DTA."
The election is
scheduled for December
1, 2 and 3.

CAPE TOWN 21/10/82 (221)

Pym hints at progress on SWA accord

From BRUCE STEPHENSON

LONDON — Britain had to take account of the "political realities" in South Africa with regard to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola even though that was not a part of United Nations plans for SWA/Namibian independence, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, said yesterday.

Answering questions in the House of Commons, he said most of the issues covered by UN resolution 435 had been resolved during recent informal discussions between the Western five, the frontline states and Swapo.

"In recent months there has undoubtedly been a desire on all sides, including South Africa, to try and bring the dispute to a conclusion."

Labour backbencher Mr Frank Hooley told him that while negotiations dragged on year after year "thousands of people were being massacred by South African troops" in Angola and SWA/Namibia.

Mr Pym replied that negotiations were progressing and there were hopeful prospects.

'Give the fullest support'

The government's position was to give the fullest support but much depended on the negotiations by the United States with South Africa and Angola.

Labour's Mr Stanley Clinton-Davis said that linkage between SWA/Namibia and Cuban troops in Angola was causing delays.

He said the French Foreign Minister, Mr Claude Cheysson, considered such linkage unacceptable and this was also the view of West Germany and Canada.

Mr Pym said he recognized that a Cuban withdrawal was not part of the UN resolution "But we have to take account of political realities in South Africa."

The Western five had discussed how to proceed with negotiations and had decided to carry on with the US playing the dominant role with regard to Angola and South Africa.

Star 21/10/82

(22)

Genscher gets Namibia petition

By Peter Honey,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A group of West German parliamentarians has petitioned the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to ask the South African Government to extend the Namibian National Assembly's term of office when it expires next month.

An alternative says the group would be to hold internal elections in the territory under selective international supervision.

Copies of the petition were sent to the West German Chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, and to the Minister for Economic Co-operation Dr Jurgen Warnke.

The petition comes after lobbying by representatives of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

A DTA executive member Mr Katuutire Kaura, returned from West Germany and France this week and gave details of the West German move.

He also released the text of a letter signed by 58 parliamentary members of the West German "Namibia discussion group" calling for more economic, cultural and educational aid for the territory before independence, rather than afterwards.

The petition says the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, intends dissolving the National Assembly when its current term of office expires on November 21.

"By so doing, the present internal democratic development of Namibia would be terminated, which implies that a colonial regime would once again be implemented," it says.

The petition conforms neatly with the views of the DTA which is currently fighting to maintain its hold on limited power in Namibia.

Mr Kaura said the DTA wanted the National Assembly's term of office extended.

If it were not renewed the DTA would press for a national general election without full international support.

White House royal gaffe just avoided

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The White House nearly put its foot in its diplomatic mouth this week.

The occasion was a social call on President Ronald Reagan by King Olav V of Norway.

The White House Press office listed a Presidential meeting with the "King and Queen of Norway".

The Queen of Norway died in 1954 and the king has not remarried.

There were red faces, and a new schedule with no reference to the queen was hastily prepared and distributed.

King Olav is in Washington to mark the birth of Cleopatra, leader of the first Norwegian immigrants in America.



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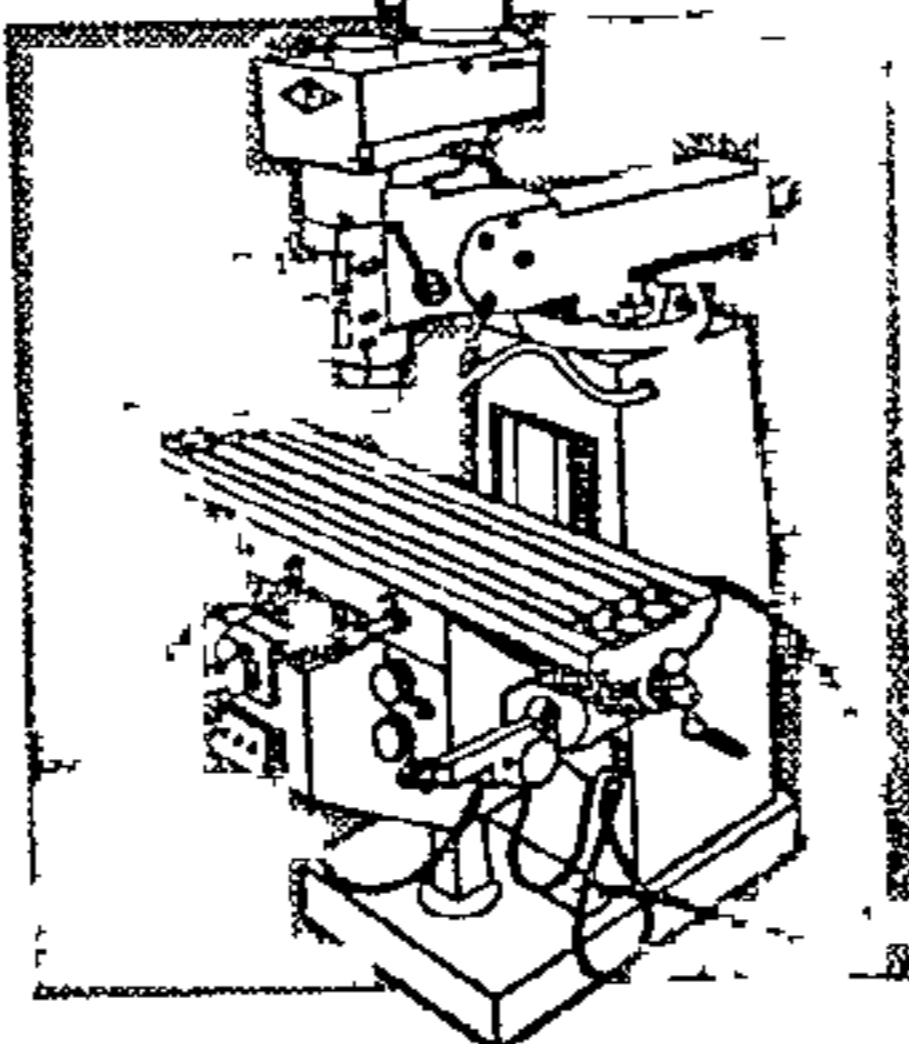
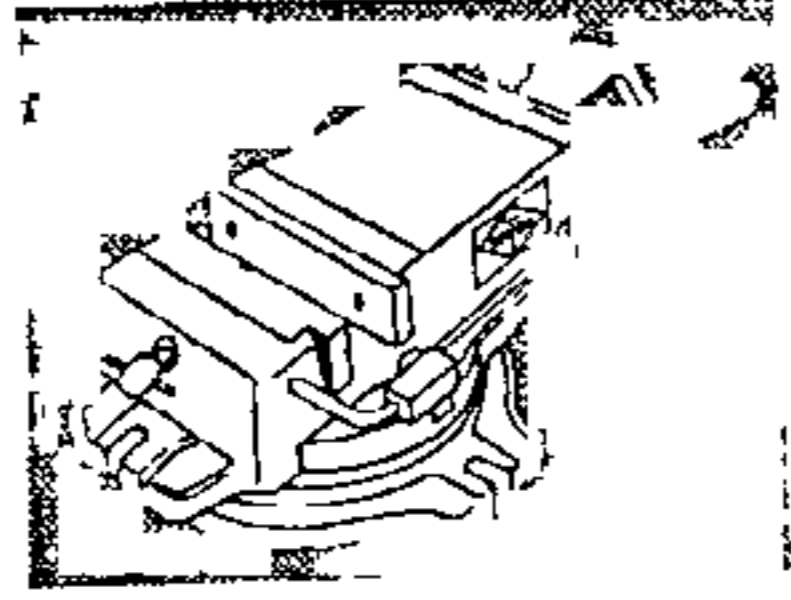
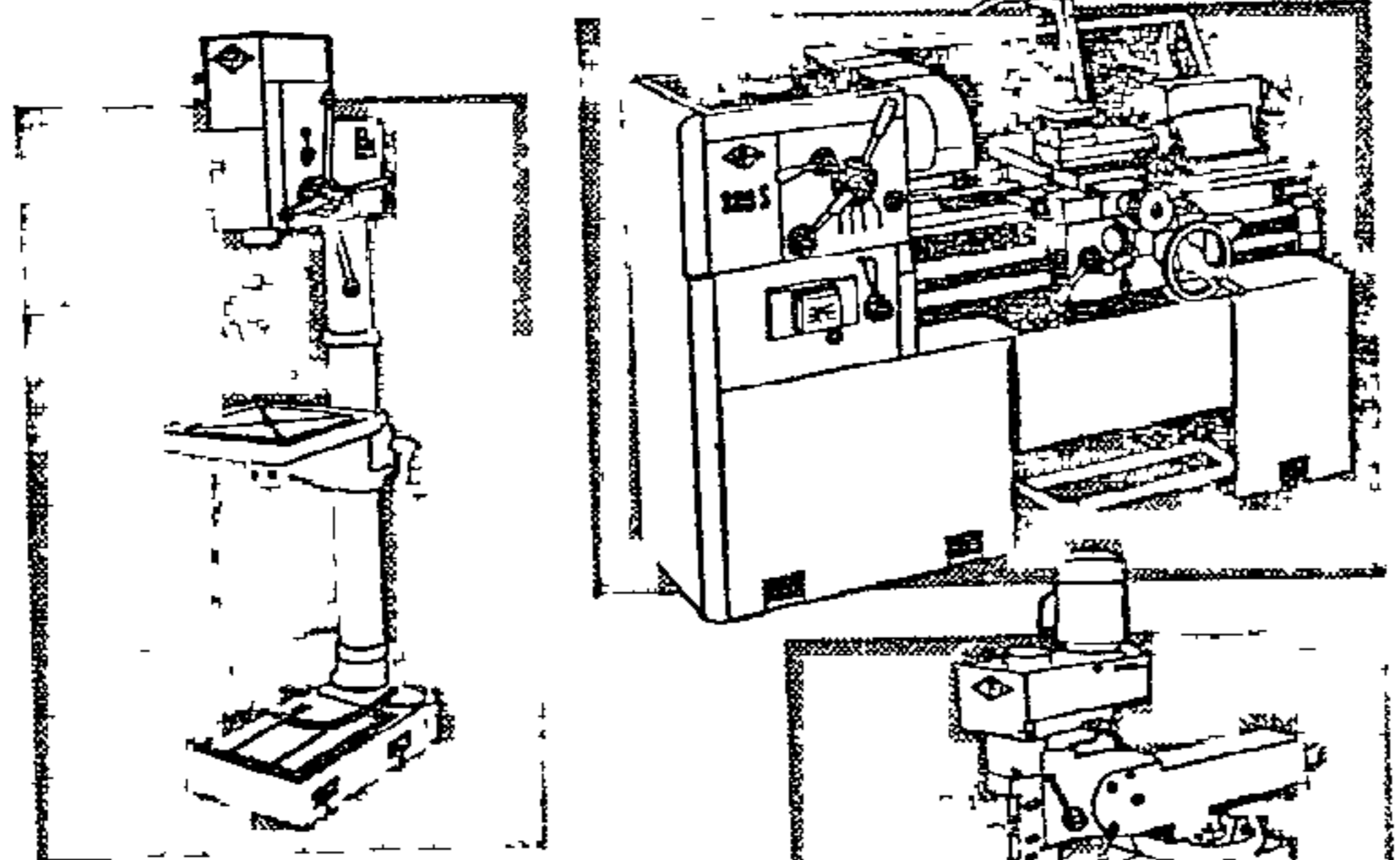
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Potatoes — (pockets) N/TVI cas. 1 large 620 to 650 medium 420 to 460 small 300 to 380 class 2 large 500 to 600 medium 370 to 420 small 500 to 520 OFS Under supplied Demand good class 1 large 650 medium 450 Beans (pockets) 200 to 250 Cucumbers (pockets) 100 to 200 Cauliflower (crates) 200 to 400 Gen Squash (pockets) 60 to 120 Hubbard Squash (sugar bags) 200 to 400 Lettuce (crates) 200 to 600 Onions (pockets) class 2 large 250 to 300 medium 360 to 450 small 180 to 220 Lowest class 100 to 300 Pickles 100 to 200 Pumpkins (sugar bags) 300 to 500 Sweet Potatoes (sugar bags) 800 to 1 100 Tomatoes (boxes) Grade 1 ripe 80 to 200 1/2 ripe 100 to 300 green 120 to 250 Grade 2 ripe 60 to 150 1/2 ripe 80 to 180 green 80 to 150 Grade 3 30 to 150 Apples (cartons) Starlings cll large 1 700 to 1 800 medium 1 500 to 1 600 small 1 400 Golden Delicious cll large 1 500 to 1 600 medium 1 500 to 1 400 small 1 200 to 1 300 Granny Smith cll large 1 200 to 1 400 medium 1 100 to 1 200 small 900 to 1 000 Red Delicious cll large 1 600 medium 1 500 small 1 400 Avocados (trays) cll 500 to 700 cll 300 to 500 Lemons (pockets) 200 to 350 Nartiles (ccl) 60 to 700 (sl) 60 to 350 Oranges (pockets) 200 to 350 (Cartons) 400 to 550 Papayas (boxes) 160 to 500 Pineapples Queens (std boxes) 800 to 700 Cavendish (std boxes) 280 Peaches (trays) cll 180 to 500 cll 180 to 300 Bananas (boxes) 690 to 695 Strawberries (punnets) 30 to 100 Mangoes 400 to 800 Melons 180 to 600

Beef — Carcasses offered 685 Purchased Trade 672 Meat 13 Super A 217 Grade A1 227 Grade A2 197 Prime B 224 Grade B1 217 Grade B2 186 Top C 206 Grade C1 201 Grade C2 182 Grade 3 190

Sheep — Carcasses offered 1 965 Purchased Trade 1 544 Meat Board 421 Prime B 227 Grade B1 210 Grade B2 171 Top C 212 Grade C1 215 Grade C2 161

Lambs — Carcasses offered 3 151 Purchased Trade 3 147 Meat Board 4 Super 248 Grade 1 242 Grade 2 187

Pork — Carcasses offered 654 Purchased Trade 654 Super 1 192 Super 2 174 Grade 1V 185 Grade 1A 174

Anne due

Rbm 23/11/72 (221) ~~11~~

Mudge says US is hedging on Cubans

By KOOS COETZEE
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — There were no firm indications that the Cubans would be withdrawn from Angola as part of a South West African settlement; the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

He told journalists on his return to Windhoek from a visit to the United States that the US Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, had not given him any information on a firm commitment to a withdrawal.

Dr Crocker had intimated that President Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola had problems with a certain wing of his party, Mr Mudge said.

He had been to the US to establish

whether any progress had been made towards implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 so the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance could finalise its attitude towards a new interim government form in SWA.

Dr Crocker had attempted to convince him that he (Dr Crocker) was optimistic, but Dr Crocker had said he could say nothing regarding the solution of outstanding problems, including the question of UN impartiality.

Regarding impartiality, Dr Crocker's only answer had been that it was a "very sensitive" area, Mr Mudge said.

Dr Crocker had described reports claiming that the US Administration had approved a new interim government in SWA as "rubbish", he said.

SWA's Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, recently intimated after a

trip abroad that the US Administration had agreed to a new interim government.

Mr Mudge said the general reaction in the US was that if there was to be an internationally supervised election soon, there was no need for an interim authority — there was a strong feeling that the present government should remain.

Asked about a letter by a group of West German parliamentarians who suggested the interim authority remain intact, Mr Mudge said he had encountered similar feelings in Britain.

A member of the Ministers' Council, Mr H J von Hase, who recently returned from West Germany, said he believed the West Germans also would not be willing to accept a change in the composition of the government from the Administrator-General.

CHILD prostitute Poproos, 12 years of age. Along with between 50 and 70 other child prostitutes, her operations start every evening at about 6

Accompanied by other children, some of them even younger than 12, she walks up the thoroughfare leading from Kaiser Street to Luderitz Street where they join just below the house of the Administrator General, Mr Dame Hough.

This deserted thoroughfare provides them with the opportunity to scrounge the refuse bins in Windhoek's Zoo Park.

After filling plastic bags with the remains of food found in the bins they move to the juncture of Post and Tal Street, where they pick the chicken bones and eat the dry crust of sandwiches.

One produces a tube of intoxicating glue and everyone sniffs heartily. Now they move up Post Street, seating themselves on the steps of deserted buildings.

Here they wait in the gathering dusk for male customers who pay at least R5 for sex and R3 for lesser services. Anna, 14 years old, seems

angered when asked whether Poproos could attract male customers. Plenty, she says. The children are evasive when asked who their parents are. They say they stay in Katutura with "other people" — they sleep on the parking area of a supermarket — or they say their parents are dead.

Some of the boys are experts in homosexuality, and they are much better paid than their female counterparts. One girl says she always takes her little brother with her — when he is lucky enough to find a customer they have enough to eat for a whole week.

According to Mrs Hettie Rose, first social worker of the Department of National Health and Welfare, prostitution and glue-sniffing go hand in hand. The children need glue and food, and the only way to obtain money for it is by prostitution. A large percentage of the children who become prostitutes are sent by parents from the reserves to family and friends in Windhoek, and are not properly cared for, Mrs Rose said.

Children who sell their all for glue

South West African social workers are concerned about the incidence of child prostitution in Windhoek. This report from KOOB COETZEE of the Mail's Africa Bureau 227 Koban 23/10/82

There are no industrial schools in SWA to send child prostitutes to — South Africa does not accept them any more — and not all of them can be accommodated in the children's home in Windhoek.

Children like Poproos, who are hardened in their ways, could not be accommodated because of the influence they might have on others, she said.

Those who are accommodated sometimes escape but they are collected again, some of them "unable to look

through their eyes" as a result of glue intoxication. Mrs Rose said a welfare committee established by her department was trying to get an appointment with the Ministers' Council in an effort to have restrictions placed on the sale of the intoxicating glue.

Police spokesmen said neither glue-sniffing nor its sale was illegal.

One said it was very difficult to prove prostitution and as far as he knew no children have ever been taken to court for prostitution.

There was no place of safety where child prostitutes could be taken to, he said.

Malan censured

ARGUS 25/10/82 (221) SAA

(Cont from Page 1)

If not, his statement is extremely confusing and either he or the Minister of Foreign Affairs should tell South Africa what the Government's intentions really are"

The chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, said Mr Malan was talking "like a confused man"

When an amendment to the Defence Bill was discussed in Parliament last year, Mr Malan had given an undertaking that young men would be called up to do military service only when the threat demanded additional manpower

Mr Malan's statement at George at the weekend now bore no relationship to the implied de-escalation of South Africa's military presence in SWA/Namibia

It now sounds as if Minister Malan is preparing for an on-going war in Namibia and has completely lost sight of the on-going political negotiations to bring about a settlement

He is correct in saying a political settlement must be found rather than a military one. But having said that, he then proceeds to tell South Africa that our troops will

not be removed. He is speaking like a confused man

The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party spokesman for Foreign Affairs, expressed alarm over Mr Malan's speech

Mr Page said "If the Minister is saying we must never withdraw it makes a mockery of the entire settlement process

"Must get out"

"The Minister must clarify what is meant because as it stands, people, particularly our enemies, will interpret what he said as meaning that there will be no settlement

"When a settlement comes we must get out"

Mr Page, however, emphasised that South African withdrawal had to be dependent on the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban and Soviet bloc presence

"It is totally unacceptable that we should withdraw while the Russian Bear remains on our doorstep"

(News by T Wentzel and F S Esterhuysen 122 St George's Street Cape Town and B Cameron 85 Field Street, Durban)

Drama of Walvis poll

By TONY WEAVER

IT'S a long flight from Cape Town to Walvis Bay — four hours of weary coast-hopping over the forbidding, amber dunes of the Namib Desert.

As the aircraft touches down, the stewardess announces "Ladies and gentlemen You are reminded that Walvis Bay Airport is a military establishment and photography is strictly prohibited"

Skeleton Coast

To the north lies more desert and the treacherous wastes of the Skeleton Coast To the west, salt flats and the sea Eastwards — more desert and scrub

This is an arid landscape, windswept and fog-shrouded An all-pervading feeling of isolation and a sense of being a political football in the game of government has induced its own special variety of angst and paranoia The economy of the town limps along, only now beginning to recover from the almost total collapse of the fishing industry in 1975

These factors lie behind the November 3 by-election in Walvis Bay — a struggling economy, isolation, its strategic value to South Africa and the sense of being neither fish nor fowl in the battle for SWA/Namibia's future

Delighted

The seven candidates in the by-election are delighted when they draw 150 people to a meeting The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, drew 750 on September 23, but "that's only because people here are starved for entertainment and it was a major social occasion," a cynical local fisherman said

The by-election was called when Walvis Bay, formerly a part of the Green Point constituency, became a seat on its own earlier this year

When nominations closed on September 28, the issues seemed clear A straight fight between South Africa's right-wing parties — the National Party (NP), Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) — for the hearts and minds of Afrikaner nationalism's rank-and-file

But the entry into the election of the five-times Mayor, Mr Nico Retief, as an independent candidate for the provincial council, threw ideological issues into the shadow of Walvis Bay's own, unique position

Survival

Mr Retief made it clear from the start that he had no interest in overtly political issues His campaign was straightforward — Walvis Bay's survival

Suddenly, the three parties had to re-evaluate their own strategies Mr Retief's platform was co-opted and incorporated into their own campaigns

So the main issue has become Walvis Bay — its economic future, the high

cost of living, the development of secondary industry to prop up the ailing fishing fleet, curbs on international exploitation of the once mighty Atlantic shoals, salary incentives for civil servants, effective local government and the removal of remote control administration from Pretoria

All the candidates agree Walvis Bay should stay part of South Africa Ex-senator Boet Botma and attorney Mr Christoffel de Jager, both locals, are standing for the NP as MP and MPC respectively They see the main political issue as the selling of Mr Botha's constitutional proposals

The CP's Mr Peet Joubert for MP and Mrs Sarah du Pisanie for MPC also see the constitutional proposals as the main political issue except they are fighting to have them rejected They also seek to convince voters that they and not the HNP are the true conservatives

Mr Joubert is an "import", a Pretoria city councillor, while Mrs Du Pisanie has lived in Walvis Bay since she was 11

'Imports'

The HNP are represented by two "imports" — Malmesbury businessman Mr Attie Treurnicht for Parliament, and the SWA/Namibian HNP leader, Mr Sarel Becker

They are fighting the NP's proposals, the CP's claim to the conservative banner, and want to see Walvis Bay part of SWA/Namibia — which in turn should be a province of South Africa, they say

The amount of effort being put into the by-election is out of all proportion to the voting population Of the 3 630 voters, only 2 500 can be counted as real votes, the rest having shifted to greener fields

In terms of the Electoral Act, the HNP, the CP and Mr Retief each had to obtain 300 signatures before they could stand, and 1 138 voters have signed those lists, so almost half the voters are regarded as already canvassed

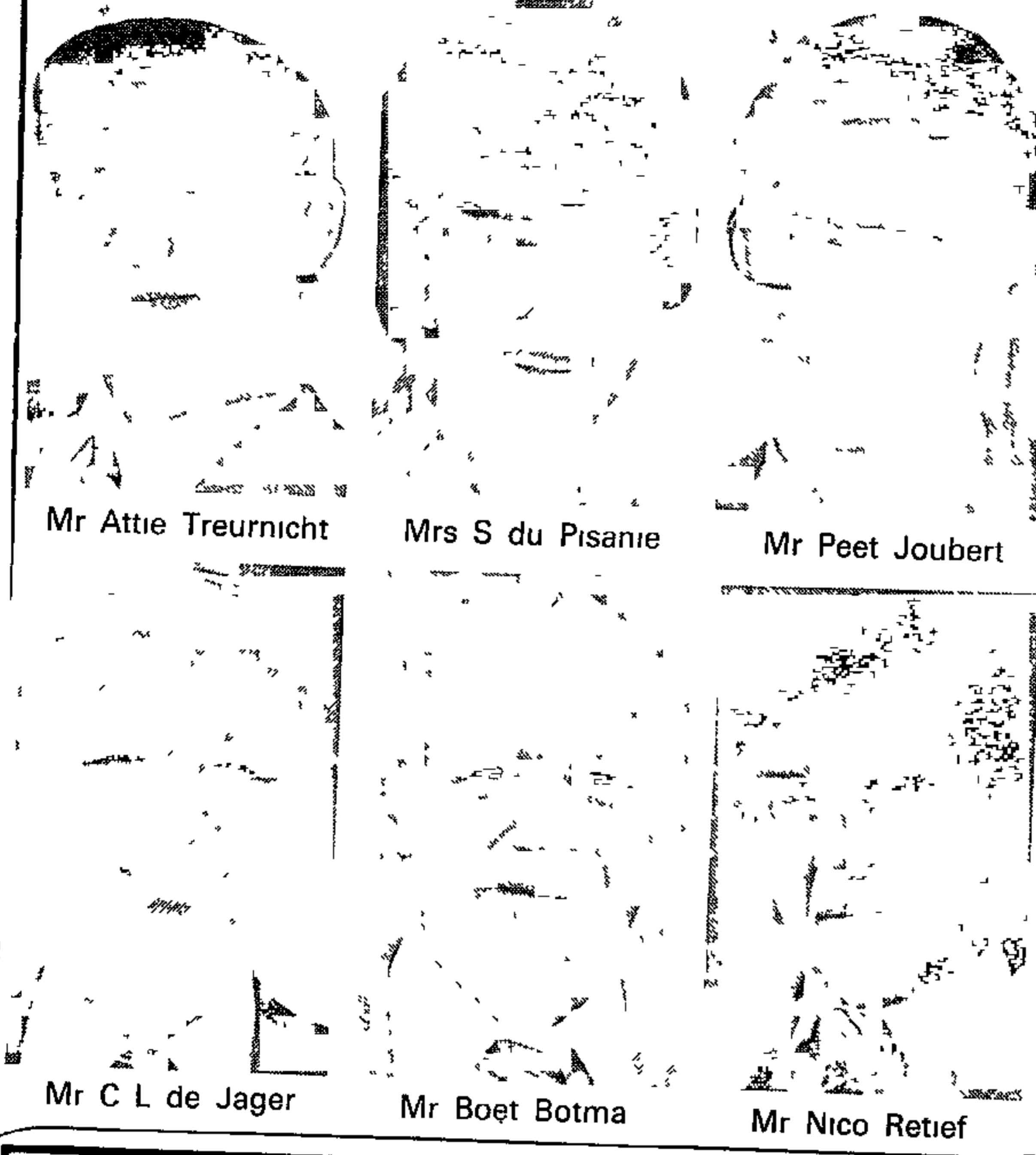
Barometer

Friday's postal vote figures — the usual barometer of pre-election support — put the NP way ahead of the others They have lodged 364, the CP 29, the HNP 18 and Mr Retief five The NP has canvassed 97 special votes against a combined total of 42 for the rest

The deciding factor will be who voters see as most capable of representing their unique interests and securing the survival of this enclave

As Mrs Du Pisanie said in an impassioned and moving speech on Thursday night "We who love this sandy, barren piece of earth pressed between the desert and the sea must fight for our own survival We must not leave that survival in the hands of strangers"

(Report by T Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)



Mr Attie Treurnicht

Mrs S du Pisanie

Mr Peet Joubert

Mr C L de Jager

Mr Boet Botma

Mr Nico Retief

Paper No

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

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

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Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification
University

Malan's efforts 'cannot undo damage'

ARGUS

26/10/82

221

Political Correspondent

THE efforts of the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan to clarify his remarks about South Africa not withdrawing from SWA/Namibia may not undo the damage already done, an Opposition spokesman said today.

Mr Malan's remarks at George on Saturday night that South Africa could not withdraw from SWA/Namibia as the operational area would then move to the Northern Cape have been sharply criticised by Opposition speakers. They said it could create the impression that South Africa was no longer interested in a settlement.

STATEMENT

Last night Mr Malan said in a statement that any interpretation that he had announced a new policy concerning South African withdrawal from the territory would be incorrect.

'I merely made it very clear why we are there and why we cannot simply withdraw, as questions concerning this matter are asked frequently

It certainly does not mean that South Africa has changed its attitude with regard to its negotiations on SWA/Namibia.

South Africa is in the territory because withdrawal without a settlement there — which has not been achieved yet — would move the operational area southwards to the Orange River.

"Any report which gave another impression would not be reflecting the context of my speech, because I said in the course of the same speech that South Africa could not withdraw from SWA/Namibia without the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola," Mr Malan said.

The Opposition's chief spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Colin Eglin, said today that Mr Malan's attempt to retrieve the situation by a further statement would not be able to undo the damage it had already done to the prospects of a peaceful settlement.

'Mr Malan's clumsy entry into the SWA/Namibia issue will have made the task of finding a negotiated solution so much more difficult

(News by T Wentzel 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

26/10/82
**No change
on Namibia
— Malan**

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today clarified South Africa's attitude to withdrawing from Namibia

(221)
He was responding in Pretoria to inquiries arising from reports of a speech he made in George on Saturday night, which some observers interpreted as indicating that South Africa had no intention of leaving the territory and that negotiations on its independence could therefore not continue

"Any interpretation that I announced new policy concerning South African withdrawal from SWA/Namibia would be incorrect," he said

"I merely made it clear why we are there and why we cannot simply withdraw"

"It certainly does not mean that South Africa has changed its attitude to negotiations"

"South Africa is in the territory because withdrawal without a settlement would move the operational area south to the Orange River" — Sapa

**SWA party
joins fight**

120m 26/10/82

221

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Mr Peter Kalangula's Owambo-based Christian Democratic Action (CDA) is to contest the Damaraland election at the beginning of December, party executive member Mr Werner Neef, said yesterday.

Mr Neef said 19 candidates had been nominated by his party so far. There are 40 seats in the Legislative Assembly.

The CDA will contest the election on the platform of "One Namibia, One Nation" with no ethnic constitutional division, Mr Neef said.

General Malan in row on SWA

CAPE TIMES 26/10/82

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

221

3047

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has become embroiled in a row over whether the government seriously intends negotiating an international settlement in SWA/Namibia.

The controversy resulted from reports quoting him as saying South Africa could not afford to withdraw its troops from the territory because this would simply move the operational area from the SWA/Namibian border to the Northern Cape

South African withdrawal is a key element of the current Western settlement plan. General Malan's statement was widely taken as confirmation of increasing suspicions that the government would not agree to free elections in the territory as it believed this would put a Swapo government in power in Windhoek.

General Malan issued a clarifying statement yesterday denying that his reported remarks at the weekend implied a total refusal to withdraw South

African troops from the territory. He said government policy had not changed and the extracts quoted should be seen in the context of his whole speech at a Nationalist meeting in George.

This has not stopped the controversy over his speech — which drew strong criticism from political observers, opposition spokesmen and SWA/Namibian political leaders.

There have been immediate questions about South Africa's continued willingness to negotiate an international settlement for SWA/Namibia, and suggestions that the current settlement effort is now all but dead.

One of the essential points in the Western settlement plan is a phased withdrawal of South African

troops as the territory moves towards internationally-supervised elections.

General Malan's statement, broadcast by SATV news on Sunday night, left many viewers with the impression that South Africa had no intention of withdrawing its forces from the territory. This was given added impact by a map illustrating a communist-controlled belt stretching from Angola to Mozambique which General Malan said this could produce.

His clarifying statement, issued in response to press queries, rejected suggestions that the government had changed its policy or its attitude to a negotiated settlement in the territory.

"I merely stated very clearly why we are in South West Africa and cannot withdraw summarily. This does not mean South Africa has altered its standpoint regarding negotiations over independence," he said.

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

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1(a)	9	
3(a)	12	
Examiners' Initials		

'Destructive'

The opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, said General Malan's statement, as seen by TV viewers, remained "one of the most disturbing and destructive statements made by a South African cabinet minister in many years".

He said the damage done by General Malan's "clumsy entry into the SWA/Namibian issue" could be alleviated only by a definitive restatement from the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, of South Africa's commitment to a negotiated settlement in the territory.

(Report by M P Acott, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town and Chris Freimond, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg)

● SWA leaders hit at SA statement, page 2

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4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification from the University

Political Staff
THE Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, said in Stellenbosch last night that South Africa would have to accept the result of a free and fair election in SWA/Namibia — even if it should be won by Swapo

SE

All He said, however, that there could be no question of a free and fair election while Cuban troops remained across the border in Angola

St Mr Botha was replying to a question from a member of an audience of about 700 at a National Party by-election meeting which he addressed in the D F Malan Centre

ATTACK

Fil He spoke in support of the NP's candidates Mr Piet Marais (parliamentary) and Mr Neels Ackermann (provincial)

De The questioner had based his question on Mr Botha's attack on the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary candidate Mrs Di Bishop, over her alleged remarks that she regarded Swapo members as "freedom fighters rather than terrorists"

Su Mr Botha listed numerous atrocities which he said had been committed by Swapo since 1978, but made no noticeable reference to Mrs Bishop's repeated assurances that she and her party were against all forms of violence

Pa Mr Botha also made no noticeable reference to the recent controversial remarks by the Minister of Defence Mr Magnus

1. Mr Botha also made no noticeable reference to the recent controversial remarks by the Minister of Defence Mr Magnus

SA will accept Swapo victory in SWA — Pik

AGGUS 22/10/82 (221) (305)

Malan about South Africa not withdrawing from SWA Namibia

The questioner referred to Mr Botha's long list of alleged Swapo atrocities and then asked

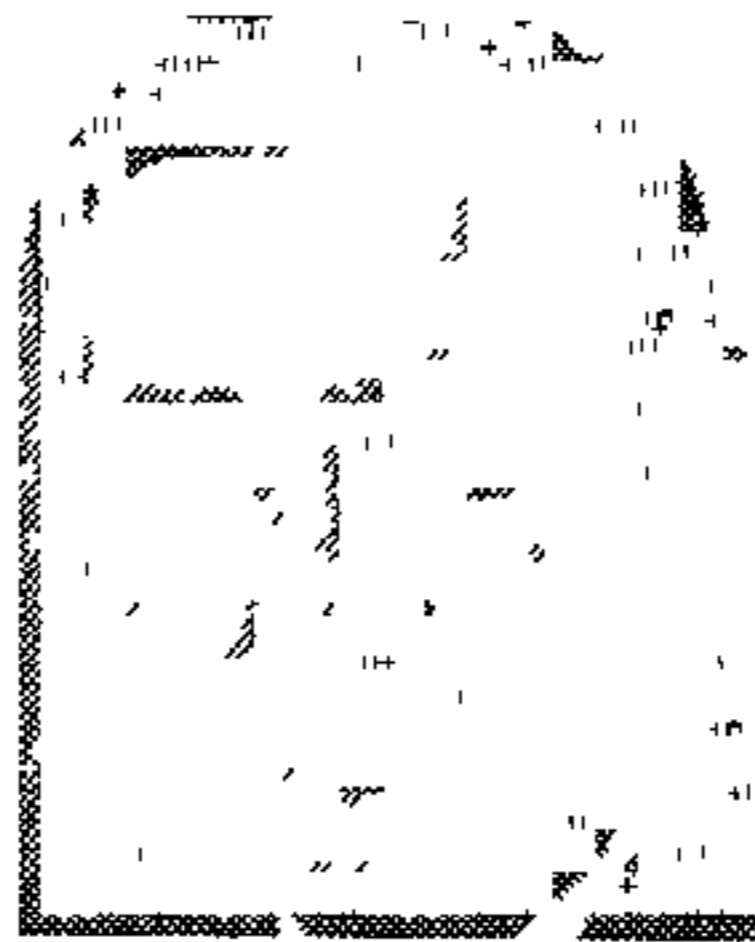
If these murderers should win an election in South West Africa, what will the Government do to protect the whites of the territory against these murder gangs?"

Mr Botha replied that the South African Government stood by the argument for free and fair elections

He said South West Africa did not belong to South Africa and had not in the past belonged to this country South Africa could give the territory protection to determine its own future in an atmosphere free from intimidation

That was why South Africa held the viewpoint that there could not be free and fair elections unless the Cubans left Angola

The Cuban presence created an atmosphere which encouraged Swapo to continue its violent activities



Mr Pik Botha

Should it happen that completely free and fair elections were held then, as he, the Prime Minister and others had said, 'we will have no other choice but to accept the result'

The Government believed that the people of South West Africa were not Marxists. It was therefore difficult to believe that they would choose a Marxist government in an election

But, if they should do so the situation would have to be accepted

Mr Botha said Mrs Bishop's remarks and Dr F van Zyl Slabbert's support for her candidature was "an extremely serious development" in South African politics

Mr Botha said there were "loyal patriots" in the PFP who would like to repudiate Mrs Bishop

Almost every week, he said, there were atrocities committed by Swapo not against the security forces but against their own people

He would send the PFP a complete list of the atrocities

The PFP had taken 'a decisive turn on the road to radical leftism' This direction harmed South Africa's international relations and its negotiations

WRONG PEOPLE

Not only whites, but also coloureds and blacks were fighting against Swapo

Now the PFP was suggesting that they were fighting against the wrong people

Mr Botha devoted a large part of his address to this issue

He said his appeal to voters was to consider what had been achieved in South Africa to ensure order, decency and development in many spheres of life

(Report by F S Esterhuyse 122 St George's Street Cape Town)

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- 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

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa will have to accept the result of a free and fair election in Namibia—even if it should be won by Swapo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said

But there could be no question of a free and fair election while Cuban troops remained

in Angola, he said in Stellenbosch last night Mr Botha was replying to a question from a member of an audience of about 700 at a National Party by-election meeting

After Mr Botha had given a long list of

atrocities which he said had been committed by Swapo since 1978, the questioner asked "if these murderers should win an election in South-West Africa, what will the Government do to protect the whites of the territory

against these murder gangs?"

Mr Botha said Namibia did not belong to South Africa and had not in the past belonged to this country South Africa could give the territory protection to determine its own

Swapo win 'acceptable'

Star 27/10/82

22

future in an atmosphere free from intimidation

That was why South Africa held the viewpoint that there could not be free and fair elections unless the Cubans left Angola

The Cuban presence created an atmosphere which encouraged Swapo to continue its violent activities

(Report by F S Esterhuysen 12 St George's Street Cape Town)



Wayne Spinder and Candace Eardley, visitors from the Kloppoppie Nursery School in Springs, got a foretaste this week of the delights children will enjoy on Sunday when the Johannes-

burg Zoo stages an animal fair. The highlight will be the 10th birthday of Tuan the orang-utang. ● Picture by Clive Lloyd.

Tuan the ape is turning 10

By Olga Horowitz

The Teddy Bears' picnic will be small beer compared with the party at the Johannesburg Zoo on Sunday to celebrate the 10th birthday of Tuan, the husky orang-utang

All the zoo personnel are excited about the event. Balloons will be flown from the roof of the ape enclosure to honour the occasion

Nona, Tuan's common-law wife who is nine, will share the treat.

"Tuan is a joyful exhibitionist and adores attention" says the curator, Mr Willie Labuschagne "I am sure he is going to enjoy it all very much"

The birthday of the zoo's major attraction is the central happen-

ing in an all-day animal fair

At 10 am the zoo farmyard a charming haunt for children will spring to life. Cows will be milked, sheep sheared, horses groomed. There will also be butter-making

The Johannesburg Weavers and Spinners Guild will demonstrate the cleaning of fleeces,

wool-sorting, combing and dyeing, and spinning and weaving

The Mayor, Mr Danie van Zyl, will open the fair at 11 40

At noon the three-month-old lion cubs — Jupiter, Tommy and Elsa — will be displayed, and the Endangered Wild Life Trust will show their special vulture, Bonaparte

It's matric time for thousands

The final moment of truth dawned for 26 000 white Transvaal high school pupils today with the start of the matric exam season

To cram or not to cram no longer remained the question as pupils all over the province sallied forth to meet their Waterloo — in subjects as diverse as hotelkeeping and catering, technical drawing and design — which were among the first exams written

Almost 1 000 more students test their 10 years of accumulated knowledge this year than last year when 25 000 pupils entered for the Transvaal Education Department exams

BLACKS

More than 60 000 black pupils throughout South Africa also started their Standard 10 examinations today

Last year 49 400 pupils wrote the Standard 10 examination and 62 456 will write at 600 different centres throughout the country today. This is an increase of about 28 percent on last year's figure

The 62 456 matric candidates — who include those from Venda, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana — will finish their examinations on December 1

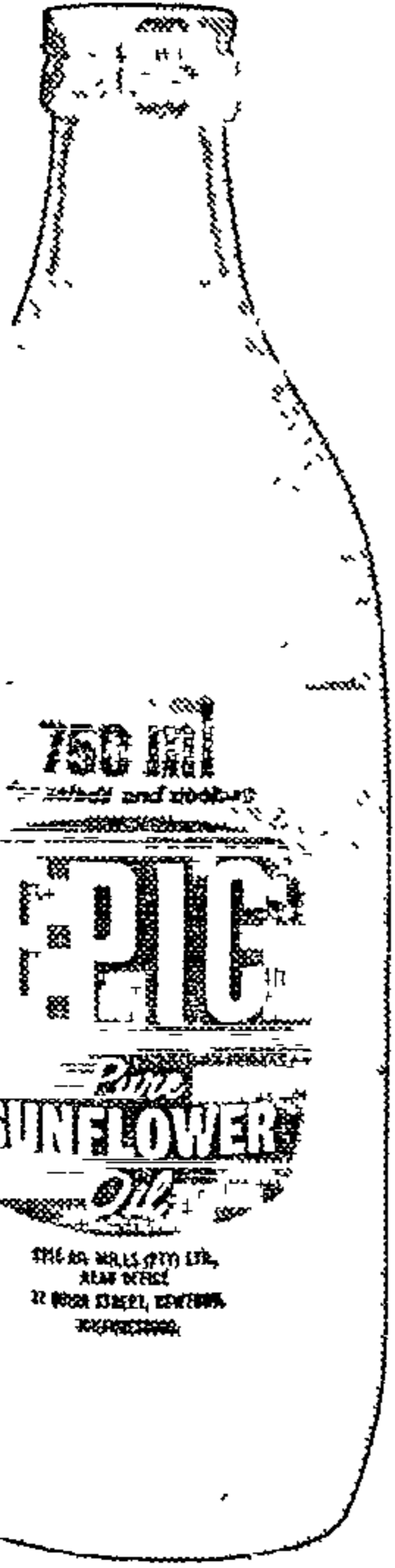
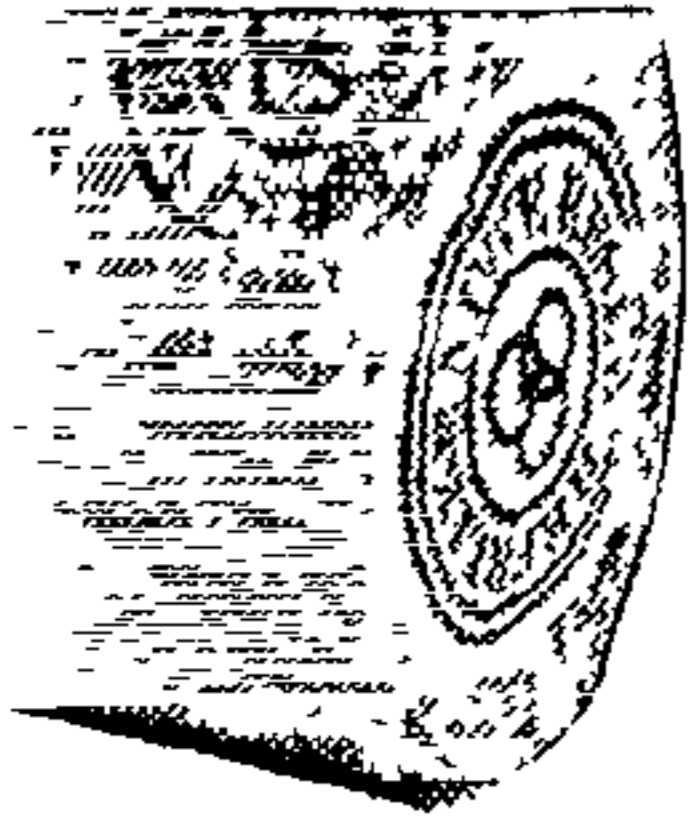
Cheap meat scheme hits snags

Star 27/10/82

23



to investigate butcher-



Backdown on 'no blacks' rule

221
S 28/10/82

By Peter Honey
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian administration has won a two-year battle — but not the war — against Windhoek's apartheid-prone restaurateur, Mr Jan van den Berg

Mr van den Berg said today he would comply with the Department of Economic Affairs demand for a letter stating that he was not running his restaurant, the Apollo,

in contravention of Namibia's Anti-Discrimination Act.

This would effectively mean that if Mr van den Berg continues to bar blacks from his restaurant he could be charged under the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act.

Mr van den Berg said he had been tipped off that the authorities would send black customers to his restaurant to trap him into contravening the Act

"Let me put it clearly anybody sent to trap me will be beaten up by me," he said

Mr van den Berg said he was complying with the department's demand so that he could stay in business while he decided whether to appeal against this week's Sup-

reme Court ruling in favour of the administration

Had he not agreed to write the letter his business could have been closed down tomorrow

Mr van den Berg's fight began in July 1980 after the department had sent him a letter demanding a written declaration that he was not contravening the Act

It was generally known that Mr van den Berg refused to allow blacks into his restaurant

The restaurateur took the matter to court and lost. He also lost a subsequent appeal in Bloemfontein

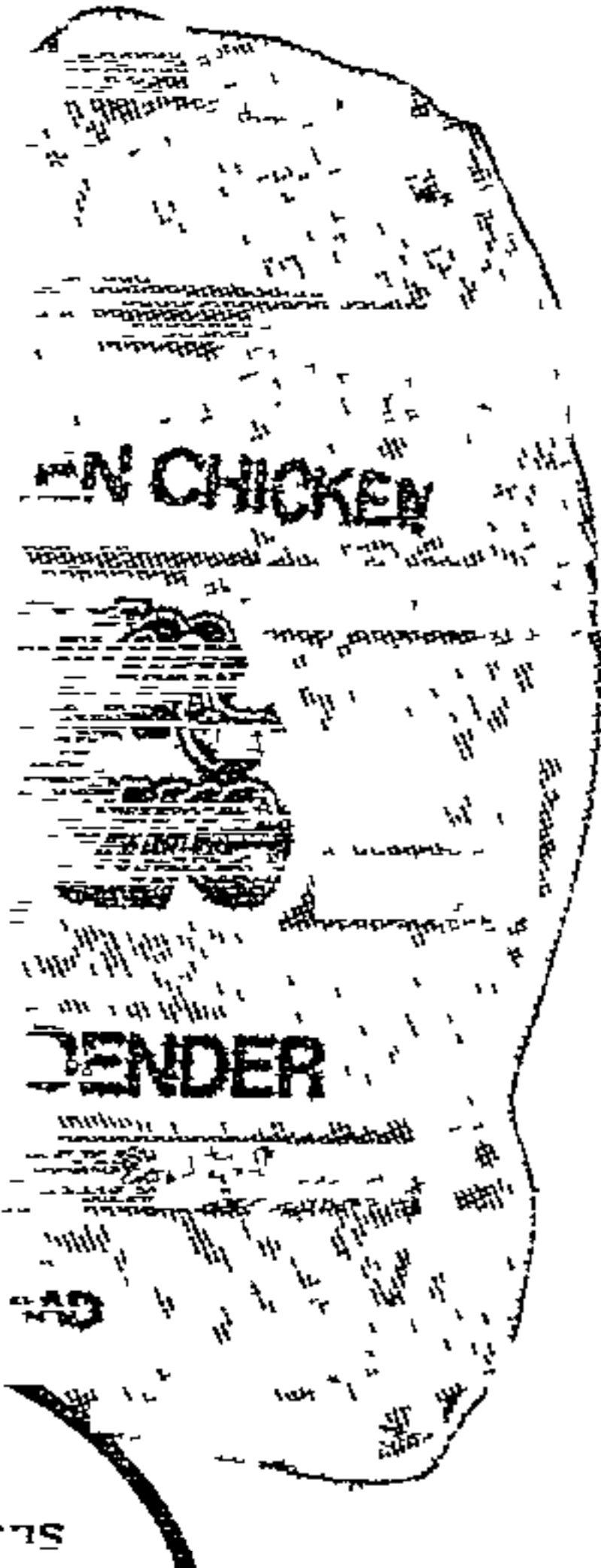
This week the Supreme Court again ruled against Mr van den Berg

Unless otherwise stated all political reports in The Star by P Sullivan of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg A H G Wentzel F S Esterhuysen and L Parker of 122 St George's Street Cape Town B Cameron of 85 Field Street Durban and L H Marshall of 216 Vermeulen Street Pretoria Cartoons by A Berry D Fedler and K Smith of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg and J Lowden and G Muller of 85 Field Street Durban Headlines and posters by Johan de Villiers and political comment by H W Tson of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg

MAGNANUM LIQUORDROME

BEER BONANZA

WEEKEND BEER AT UNBELIEVABLY CHEERFUL PRICES



KEN SNOWBALL

221 FM 29/10/82

Maintaining military depth

Colonel Ken Snowball is attached to the intelligence wing of the staff of General Charles Lloyd, GOC SWA army forces

FM. In the event of an indefinitely delayed UN settlement, can Swapo incursions be contained indefinitely by the military?

Snowball: No problem At the moment we're containing them very well, bar the rainy season incursion once a year when they try to infiltrate the white areas Last month, September, we recorded 36 incidents, one of the lowest incident rates in the whole war so far For instance, at the end of the Rhodesian war there were 180 incidents a day Halfway through this month we've had only 12 incidents

This year we've had a lot of success We believe we've killed a lot of Swapo commanders — in fact, we've just killed a People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) detachment commander In the elite Plan Special Group there are three divisions We killed the commander of one of these just north of the border

Generally, we'll be able to maintain the *status quo* for a long long time The Prime Minister has been stressing the expense of the war Is the amount of money and manpower required to hold incursions down disproportionate to Plan numbers?

Well, any war's a drain on the economy, obviously But if one looks how we've developed since the weapons boycott — the only way you can develop arms is by physical testing And of course we're testing in the operational area all the time And arms development would have taken place, anyway

I've heard people quote the sum of a R1m/day, but if we pull out of South West we're not going to demobilise We're going to keep all those troops and their salaries must still be paid We'd have to develop new bases on the Orange River So I think the economic side is overplayed

We have a moral commitment to defend the local population This is a political war that's gone militant, it's not a military war

We estimate Plan numbers at the moment at between 6 000 and 8 000 We've been killing about 1 500/year but our estimate of their numbers stays steady, because they are recruiting — mainly through abduction They're certainly well below 10 000

It has been suggested that a visit by SA generals to the Caprivi recently was de-

signed to encourage various chiefs to press for secession Is this an indication that Caprivi could also be an SA base?

Caprivi is part of South West and if the country goes independent, Caprivi will too I don't think there are any plans at the moment to secede The UN has already decided that the boundaries should stay as they are I have no indication that SA is going to change that ruling or decision

At the moment it's as per the UN plan, we will withdraw to two bases like Grootfontein or Oshivello But there's definitely nothing on the cards that we're going to keep the base there General Charles Lloyd said "No SWA bases are vital for SA's commanding position in southern Africa" Does that mean the striking power you have covers the subcontinent?

In Operation Reindeer in 1978, we attacked Cassinga from SA It was only the short-range fighters that operated from South West The strike aircraft came from bases within SA Of course, it's always advantageous to have bases as close to the enemy as possible If you then take your area of operations as central or southern-central Africa, then the further north your bases are the better But the South West bases are not a determining factor

Isn't the kind of defence structure and experience built up here inapplicable to the strategical situation that will apply in SA, with less of a border situation and more generalised or urban conflict?

I don't think so Look, the Russian

strategy at the moment is to activate the entire border, west, central and east Whether we're defending on the Cunene or the Orange makes no difference to us Except, of course, you lose defensive depth that way

You'd have far more troops to be able to use in the Republic if we pulled back, but you'd have lost depth

Have Rhodesian counter-insurgency experts joined the army here and are they of use?

We do have a few, not on a great scale Those that have come in have been good But we're touchy because they're often referred to as mercenaries, which is incorrect Any man can join the defence force on a short service contract, providing he complies with certain prerequisites — but it's not their war This is a South African war and I think South Africans are more motivated — not that I'm saying Rhodesians in SA are unmotivated

Is the SADF's presence on the border growing and is there an increasing proportion of conventional military strength?

Not really We haven't escalated all that much We're way below one fifth of Swapo's claims of 100 000 for us And, in fact, the SWA Territory Force is coming into play — at any given moment 30% of forces north of the red line are SW Africans, blacks mainly

We have everything militarily in our favour now It's up to the politicians to use this powerbase that we've given them



SA's forces 'everything is in our favour now'

221

DTA's German connection

WINDHOEK — A member of SWA/Namibia's DTA will be among political figures such as Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, and the Israeli Defence Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, and will address a West German symposium next week.

The member of the DTA Ministers' Council, Mr Hans-Jurgen von Hase is to stand in for the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, who was invited to speak at the symposium being organised by the Hanns-Seidel foundation of the conservative CSU Party of Mr Frans Josef Strauss.

THE DTA is hoping to make the most of an opportunity to share the platform with political figures at a symposium in West Germany next week. The Argus Africa News Service reports:

Mr Mudge could not attend the symposium, scheduled from next Wednesday to Friday, because of home commitments.

Mr von Hase said he and another DTA council member, Mr Patrick Limbo would try to arrange West German financial aid for SWA/Namibia while they were in West Germany.

They also hoped to meet Dr Savimbi and any other figures concerned with the SWA/Namibian issue. He refused to disclose the precise purpose of this meeting.

Earlier this year, Mr Mudge said the DTA would support attempts to use Unita to fight Swapo in Angola if the Western initiative on

SWA/Namibian independence failed.

Mr von Hase produced a letter from the West German Foreign Minister Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the pro-DTA Namibia discussion group in the Bundestag, which stated that the government would investigate pre-independence aid for the territory.

The letter, a reply to a request by the Namibia discussion group last month, makes it clear that any financial aid would have to come through non-government channels to SWA/Namibia.

Church organisations in the territory had already received funds for bursaries from West Germany.

Mr Genscher says his government will investigate ways of expanding its aid programme to include other organisations.

Degree/Diploma/Certificate for which you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) *B.Com.*

Subject *Economics IA*
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No *1*
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
- 2 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.
- 3 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.
- 4 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

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

The seemingly hostile Namib desert has become a haven for farmers driven from their lands by five years of drought. Their vast flocks of sheep — 35 000 of the thirsty beasts — are being sustained by lush pasturage which has sprung up in the desert after the winter's rains. Peter Honey, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Aus.

Forbidden Namib now provides farmers' salvation

221
29/10/82

Farmers in Namibia's deep south, their lands ravaged by a pitiless drought, are finding salvation in the desert.

Dozens of farmers are trekking with their families and flocks into the waterless dunes of the Namib, into the forbidden diamond area, where a unique plant provides sustenance for their sheep.

At least 30 farmers with 35 000 sheep have already moved from their farms into the diamond area known as the "Sperrgebiet."

More are expected as mounting stock feed costs, loan debts and lack of grazing take their toll on the southern karakul farming region.

Negligible rains in the last five years in the Bethanien, Mallotho, Keetmanshoop and Karasburg districts have resulted in some of Africa's largest sheep farms turning into overgrazed, arid wastes.

About a third of the farming population have left their homesteads to find supplementary income in nearby towns in many cases farmers remain on the land while their wives work in town.

In contrast, some of the best winter rains in decades have fallen in the Namib desert, leaving the south-

eastern dunes of the Sperrgebiet shimmering with a pasturage so lush that sheep can graze for months without water.

The Sperrgebiet — a strip of desert roughly 100 km wide running northwards from the Orange River to within 70 km of Walvis Bay — as a diamond concession managed by CDM and is ordinarily closed

to outsiders to prevent the theft of diamonds.

But earlier this year the diamond company opened a permit system for farmers requiring emergency grazing in a narrow strip of the Sperrgebiet between the southern town of Rosh Pinah and the dry Kolchab River north of Aus.

"Trekkers" began moving into the area with their sheep — living in caravans, tents and corrugated iron shanties erected near remote desert boreholes.

These are the die-hard farmers of the south who either cannot or will not leave the land as so many of their fellows have done, locking the farm gates and shuttering

the windows of impressive mansions.

Most of these "desert squatters" come from the Bethanien and Helmeringhausen districts, a few from as far afield as Keetmanshoop.

One is 72-year-old Mr Dawid Minnaar who, since April, has lived alone in a pup tent among the dunes, striking camp only to keep

up with his wandering flock of 1240 doepers and a single Nama shepherd.

These are some of the fattest sheep one could see. And not one has seen water in two months.

The Namib born in the desert will one day have to be taught to drink water for they do not know what it is.

The secret of their

But as the summer heat returns, the kwiebiewits, and Mr Minnaar and other desert farmers will have to move closer to one of the many boreholes providing the only water along the 200 km stretch of Sperrgebiet grazing area.

"This is no way to live," says Mr Minnaar, "but what can you do? You must look after your animals."

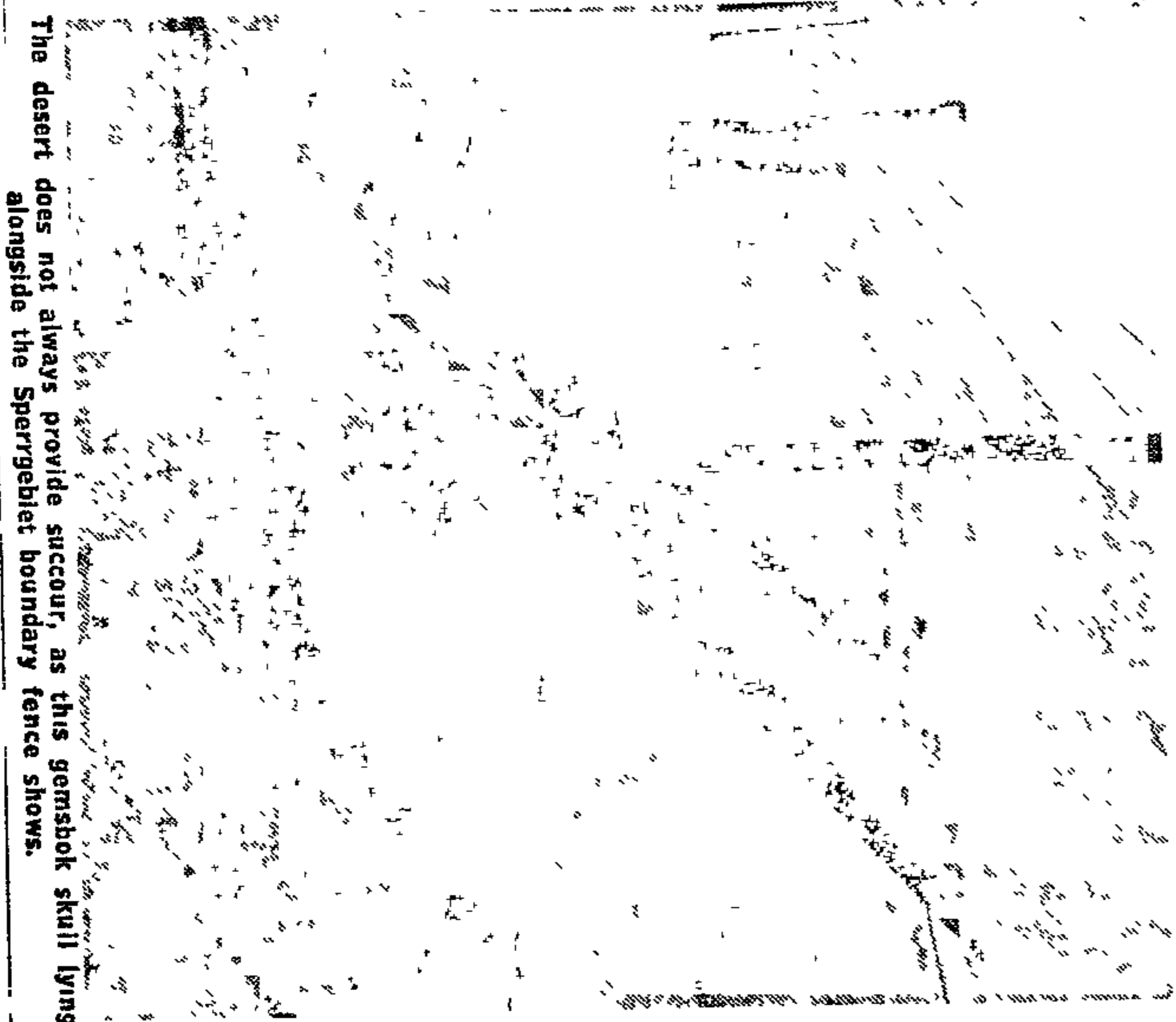
He admits however that the drought is not the only factor which has driven him to this extreme corner of the world. There is attraction in the desert's timeless and deliberate power — and its ability to surprise.

"You must be careful not to stay too long in the desert, or you might never want to leave," says another "Sperrgebiet squatter", Mr Louber Coetzee.

He and his wife, Alida, moved into the desert five months ago with several hundred head of karakul sheep.

Mr Coetzee (62) is a former Namibian Legislative Assembly member. He decided to move into the Sperrgebiet from his Bethanien farm in May, a time when he was forced to feed his sheep up to 100 bags of maize a month.

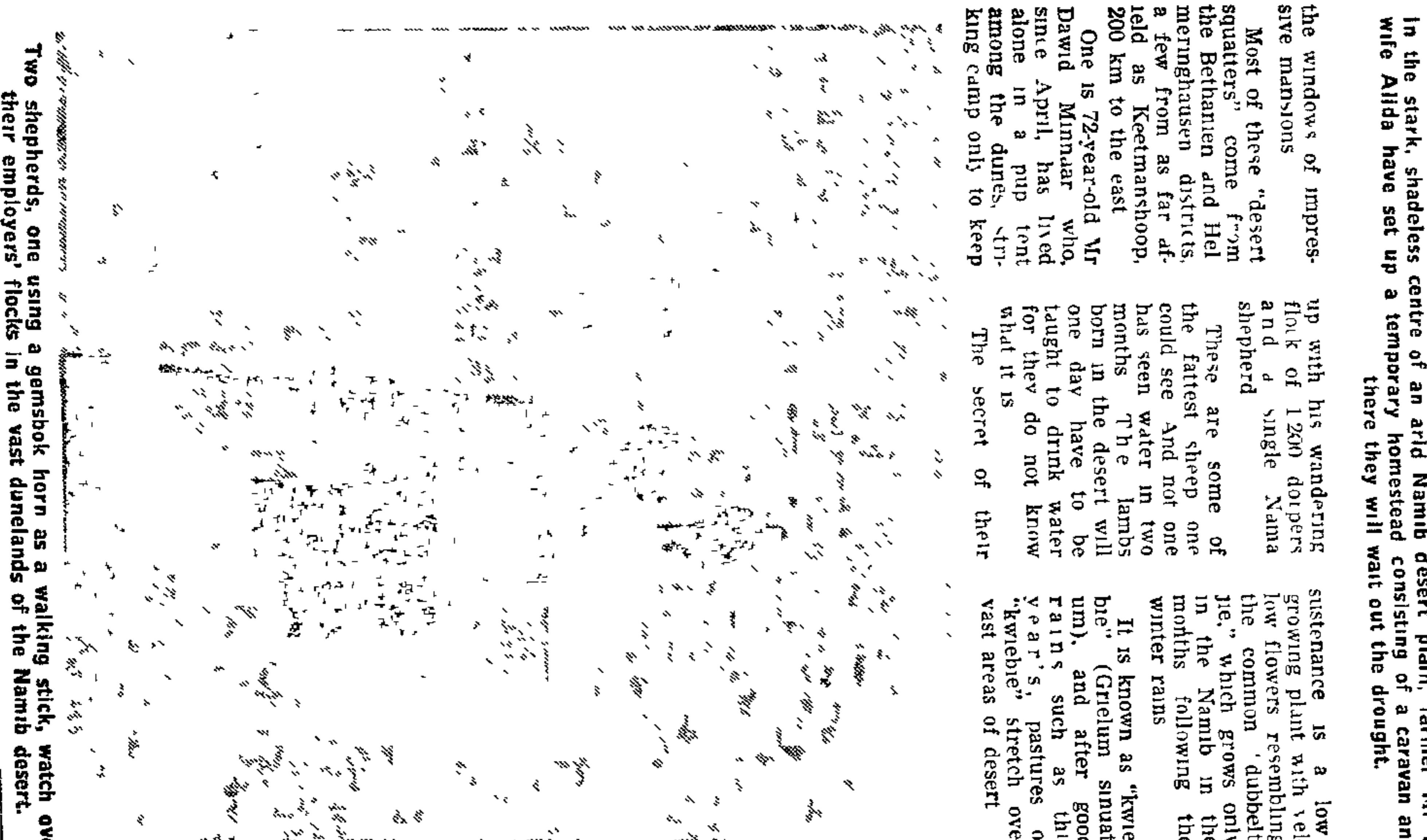
"I will sit here with my wife in this caravan until I get proper rains on my farm," he said. "Until then I make no decisions."



The desert does not always provide succour, as this gemsbok skull lying alongside the Sperrgebiet boundary fence shows.



In the stark, shadeless centre of an arid Namib desert plain, farmer Mr Louber Coetzee and his wife Alida have set up a temporary homestead consisting of a caravan and a couple of shacks and there they will wait out the drought.



Two shepherds, one using a gemsbok horn as a walking stick, watch over their employers' flocks in the vast dune-lands of the Namib desert.

Namibia: 22 bid to solve the impasse

Star 29/10/82

By John D'Oliviera, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs is due to meet America's Secretary of State towards the end of November in an effort to resolve the Namibian impasse.

No official confirmation of this could be obtained here today, but it is understood a date has already been set for Mr Pik Botha's meeting with Mr George Schultz, and that an official announcement will be made next week. A meeting with President Reagan is not ruled out.

This will be Mr Botha's first meeting with the quiet economist who took over management of America's foreign affairs from the volatile and combative General Alexander Haig earlier this year.

Their discussions will come at a critical time for the Namibian settlement initiative launched with such high hopes by President Reagan in March last year.

CUBANS

Almost all the optimism has gone out of the State Department's approach to a Namibian settlement — although the negotiations are continuing over the last remaining issue, the withdrawal of the 20 000 Cuban combat troops still serving in Angola.

Mr Botha was last in Washington in May when he held wide-ranging discussions with General Haig on United States-South African relations. He also had a brief meeting with President Reagan.

It is understood the discussions next month will deal almost exclusively with Namibia and the apparent stalemate in the settlement initiative.

SWAPO

The New York Times has given considerable publicity to apparent contradictions in recent statements by Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

The Times reported that General Malan "seemed to tell a Cape Town business group in unmistakable terms that the Government could not accept a settlement that would result in victory by the South West African People's Organisation".

Later Mr Botha said that South Africa's only concern was to see "free and fair" elections in Namibia.

(21)

Party is out of election

Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The party of the man favoured by South Africa to take over as chairman of the SWA Ministers' Council, Mr Peter Kalangula, was refused permission in the nomination court in Khorixas yesterday to take part in the Damara election in December

The Christian Democratic Action was disqualified as it nominated only 14 candidates while the regulations require that political parties contest all 40 seats

The CDA recently announced that it would merge the Damara and Ovambo administrations if it won the election

The parties who will contest the election are the Damaraaad of the deposed Mr Justus Garoeb, the DTA-affiliated SWA Peoples Democratic United Front, Swapduf, and the Namibia Peoples Liberation Front

Conventional warfare may be closer than you think...

The Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, has warned that South Africa may have to face a conventional war. **HERALD L'ANGE**, editor of the Tribune's Africa News Service, probes the situation.

MARXISM'S

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DOMINO THREAT

S. F. Lawrence
31/10/82

TO NAMIBIA

fighters, tanks, big guns and missiles slugging it out across South Africa's northern borders in conventional warfare? It is an unlikely image for South Africans accustomed to envisaging any future conflicts as something similar to the insurgency campaign in SWA/Namibia or the guerrilla war in the old Rhodesia.

South African missiles as well as over-strategists believe is a real possibility. South Africa been involved in conventional warfare

Minister of Defence Magnus Malan gave a fairly exhorting warning in a speech at George last

Warning the danger of a Marxist government coming to power in an independent Namibia, he envisaged a kind of domino leading to a takeover in Zimbabwe, a strengthened Marxist influence in Zimbabwe, and a domino in the same direction in Zambia.

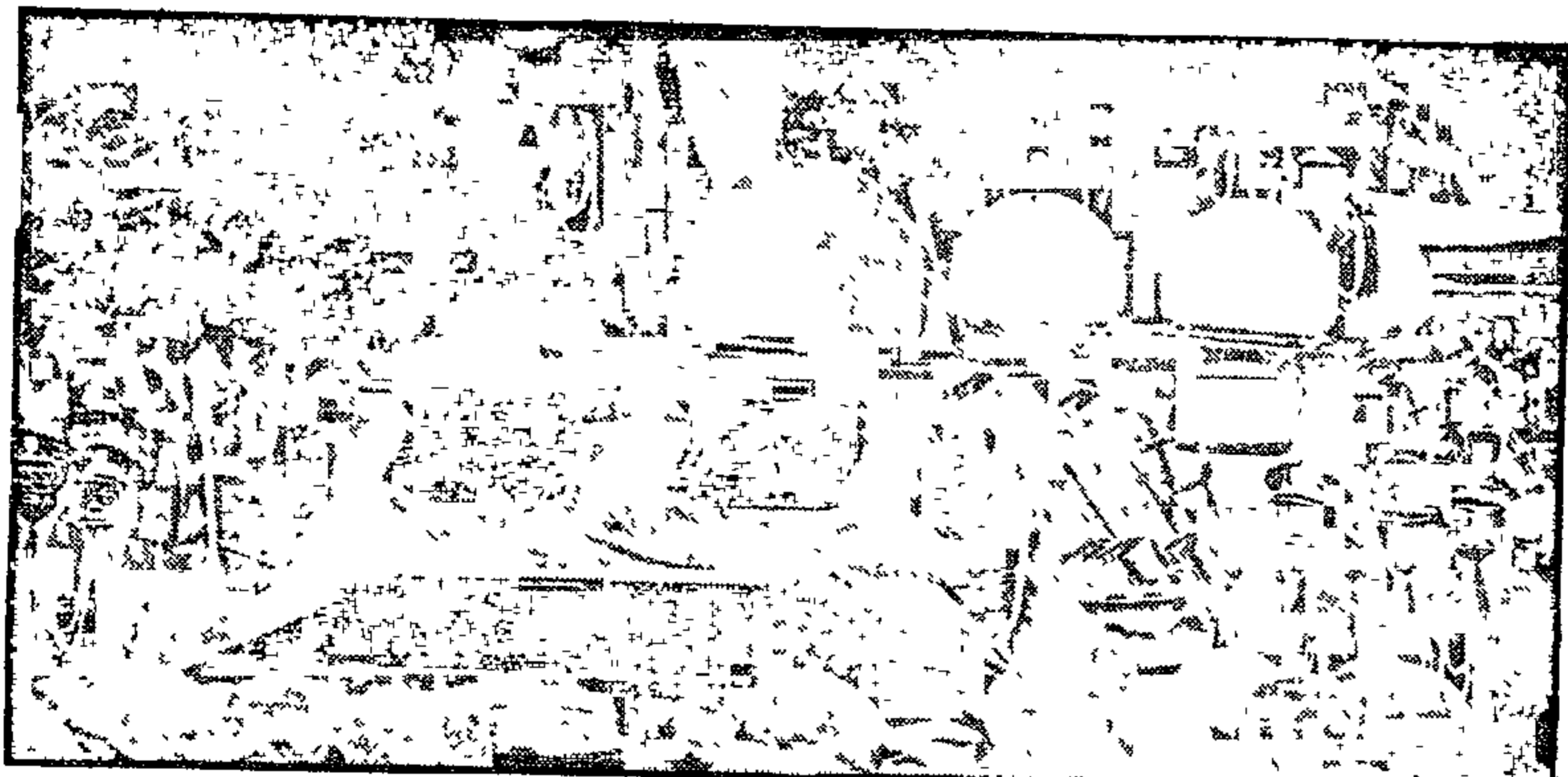
Marxist governments already in power in Mozambique and Angola. This could lead to a belt of similar ideology from coast to coast across South Africa's northern frontiers, Malan suggested.

went on to say South Africa must prefer conventional warfare because of the lack of military hardware in Angola and Mozambique.

did not identify the hardware but there is no doubt that one of the most sophisticated air-to-air missiles to have been introduced into Angola.

deployment of Russian SAM-3 SAM-6 missiles, either in fixed bases or from aircraft, and aimed by the bush war in Swaziland against South Africa.

South Africans are expected to take the same reason for the Israelis felt to knock out



Mozambique's President Samora Machel stands in the hatch of a Russian-made BTR armoured personnel carrier during a parade in Maputo. Mozambique is believed to have 250 of these vehicles

similar missiles deployed by Syria in Lebanon.

Another bothersome weapon introduced into Angola by the Soviet Union is a triple-barrelled anti-aircraft gun with a phenomenal rate of fire

The more dangerous such weapons become to South Africa's preemptive operations against Swaziland in Angola, the more pressing will become the need for South Africa to launch air or ground strikes against them, and the greater will become the likelihood of stronger forces and more sophisticated weapons being deployed to beat off South African attacks.

Not only have Soviet-supplied missiles been deployed but other sophisticated hardware has also been employed, though still in a limited way.

When South African and SWA Territory Force troops went into Angola to attack Swaziland bases during Operation Protea they came up against tanks which

presumably were manned by either Angolans, Cubans, or East Germans. The South Africans captured 13 of the tanks which they later showed to journalists.

Recently, too, the SAAF shot down one of three MiG fighters they encountered while escorting a reconnaissance plane on a mission inside Angola.

Although General Malan did not spell out which country or group of countries he saw as potential conventional war enemies, none of the front line states is at present militarily strong enough to take on South Africa and even their combined strength would not be enough.

86 000 men

According to the latest edition of "The Military Balance", an annual review of the world's fighting forces compiled by the London Institute of Strategic Studies, the front-line states could still, how-

ever, probably muster more men than the 86 000 odd that South Africa normally has under arms as standing forces.

According to "The Military Balance" the four front line states have armed forces totalling about 114 000.

Angola has about 32 500 men under arms, Mozambique about 25 000, Zambia about 15 000 and Zimbabwe about 50 000 (due to come down to about 40 000) not counting a few thousand in the air force.

But none of these countries is believed to have a national service training scheme comparable to South Africa's nor to be able to call on trained reserves to the extent the Republic can

On paper South Africa's heavy armour would also probably be outnumbered (though this takes no account of quality or battle worthiness) with the frontline states having a total of more than 700 tanks, including substantial numbers of Russian

T54s.

But South Africa would probably outgun the frontliners in armoured cars and armoured troop carriers. Its artillery, particularly in the long range category, would certainly be superior.

In the air the front-line states could, according to the ISS, put up a total of about 140 relatively advanced fighter aircraft, including a substantial number of MiG 19s and MiG 21s against South Africa's estimated 68 MiG-19s and several hundred Impalas.

At sea the frontliners have nothing capable of matching South Africa's frigates, submarines, or missile ships

Combined

And although the combined strength of the frontliners appear, in some departments, to be greater than South Africa's, it is highly unlikely that these states could ever put together effective combined forces

The logistical and po-

litical problems would probably defeat any such attempt, just as they have defeated every effort to put together a Pan African Army.

The most recent effort, a peace keeping force sent into Chad after the Libyans withdrew, was plagued by problems and has not been claimed by anyone to have been significantly effective.

While the deployment of missiles and modern anti aircraft guns in Angola has been confirmed there has been no similar confirmation of sophisticated missiles being introduced to Mozambique

There have, however, been unconfirmed reports of shipments of Russian armour into Mozambique. The latest ISS report lists 24 SAM 6 missiles among Mozambique's armaments. It also lists 350 tanks — T34s, T54s, and T55s and some 400 armoured cars and personnel carriers.

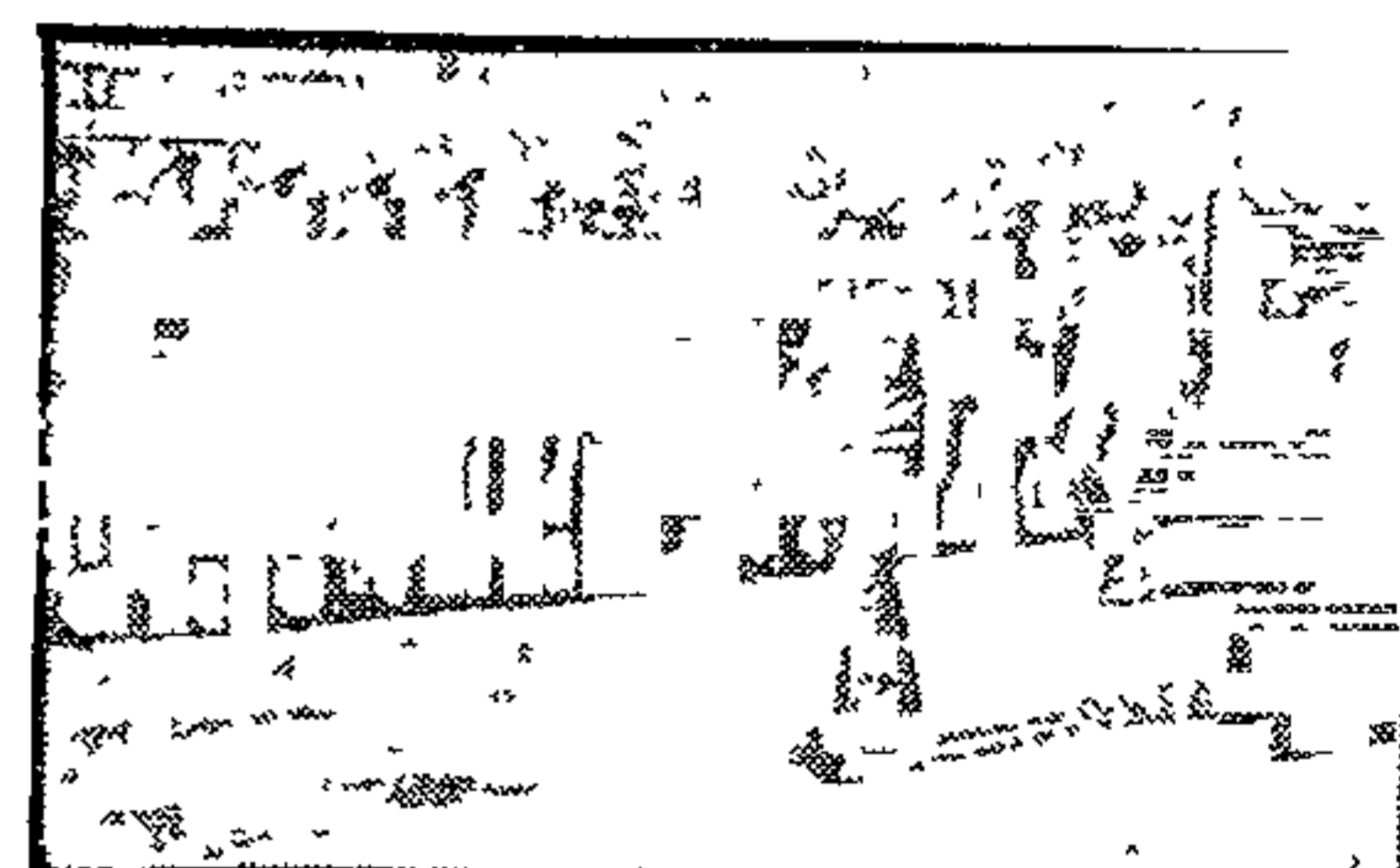
Mozambique has artillery guns in calibres up to 152mm, says the ISS.

Its airforce consists of 36 MiGs, including some old MiG 17s of the type Lieutenant Bomba flew to South Africa, some newer MiG 19s, and some MiG 21s.

Angola's armaments, according to the ISS, include 85 T34 tanks, 150 T54s, and about 350 armoured cars and troop carriers. The 29 combat aircraft listed in the Angolan airforce include 15 MiG 17s and 12 MiG 21s.

Zambia is said by the ISS to have 37 combat aircraft and is believed to have MiG 21s and MiG 23s on order.

It also has Soviet surface to air missiles which were ordered after the apparent failure of the British Rapier missile



President Machel inspects a guard of honour of Mozambican troops



defence system to deter Rhodesian aircraft from carrying out sorties during the war.

Armament includes 30 T54 tanks with, apparently, T55s on order.

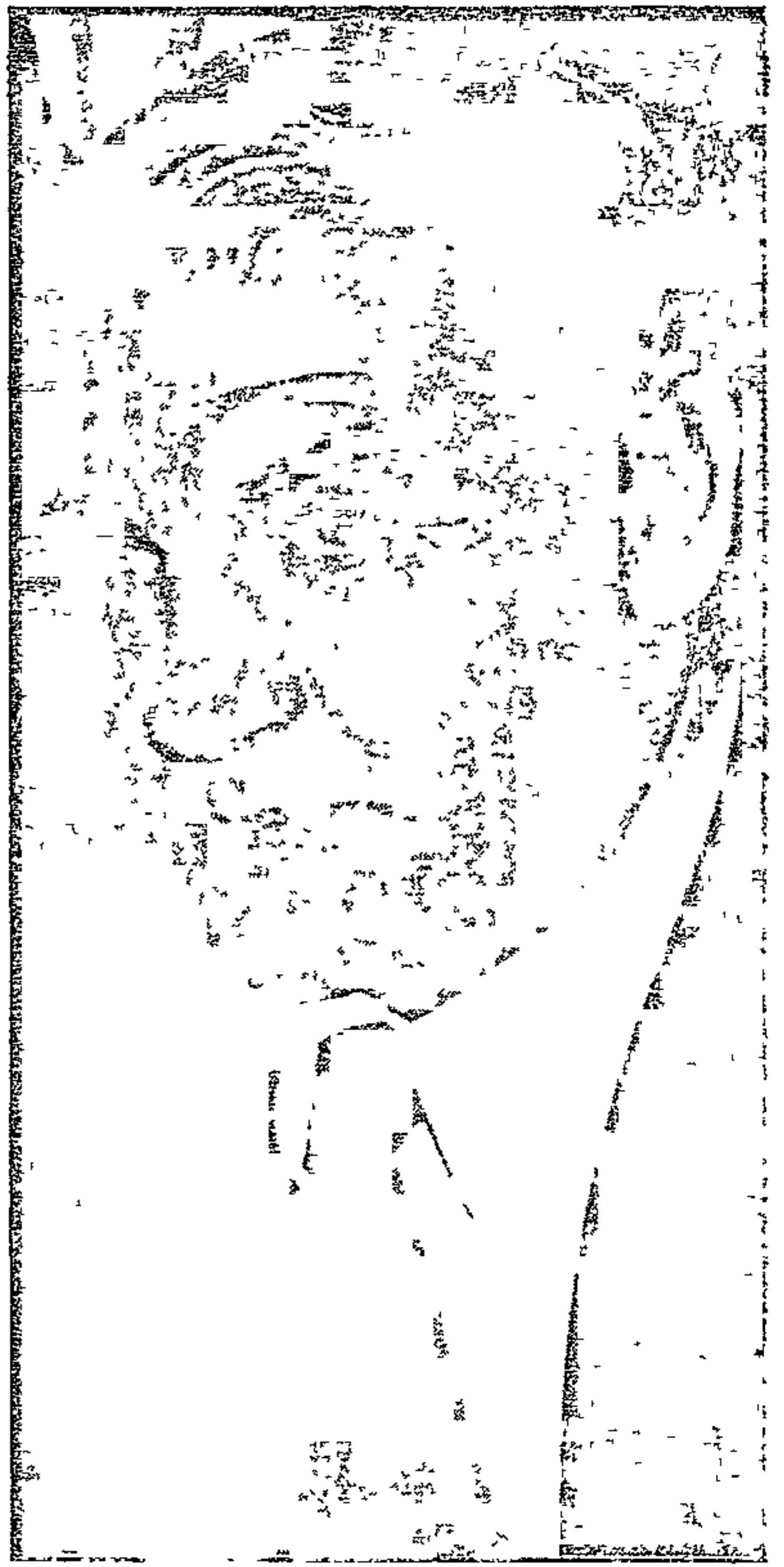
Zimbabwe's air force suffered a devastating blow in July when about a quarter of the 47 aircraft were damaged on the ground at Thornhill base by saboteurs. The damaged planes included four of the eight Hawk jet fighter trainers or-

dered from Britain. Also damaged were seven of the 12 elderly Hawker Hunters. All are expected to fly again, however. Zimbabwe's armour includes six T34 and 40 T54 tanks, according to the ISS.

Botswana has a small defence force of about 2000 men with light arms, a few BTR armoured cars, and about 100 Sam-7 ground to air missiles. Its tiny air force includes no jet fighters

This is how I will defeat Swapo

221
S. Express
19/9/82



● Dirk Mudge — my philosophy is the best

Dirk Mudge
The Chairman of the Council of Ministers in Windhoek writes exclusively for the
Sunday Express on his vision for the future of his country.

MINE is still the winning recipe against Swapo it is that all Namibians must be brought together on the basis of a common political philosophy

That is what I am working at. That is what directs my future.

It must be a political philosophy in which black and white can be accommodated together and which will lead to a common understanding, a belief, and an ideal that will burn in the heart of every man.

Experience during the past two years has led me to the conclusion that national interests must be dealt with on a non-ethnic basis while population groups should be given the opportunity to cater for their cultural and tra-

ditional needs on a group basis.

While acknowledging the political reality of ethnicity it is a fundamental principle of my party that each man should be free to choose to classify himself as a member of a particular ethnic group — or not at all.

Those who choose to classify themselves simply as 'Namibian' should be free to do so and be entitled to all the rights of citizenship, including health and education services, provided by the central government on a non-ethnic basis. But the present South African-imposed constitution demands race classification and that is not by choice.

I am convinced that any system containing elements of discrimination and injus-

justice is doomed to failure.

In contrast to Swapo I am committed to an open democracy, freedom of religion and a free market.

It is in the interest of Namibia's future that the race war between black and white must be ended. Reconciliation on the basis of absolute equality is essential.

I hear the sceptics say: Look at the examples of Africa. The point is that Africa has written too many constitutions without having taken into account that people do not simply react according to the pressing of buttons. People do not allow themselves simply to be dropped into a particular situation — that is why independence did not bring peace to Angola. Who is interested in a manipulated independence?

How many other parties have worked for an understanding with and of the black man? I believe that I and my alliance have achieved a reasonable understanding in that area. There is no final solution for a country's problems. The

This is my country, Namibia.

Its history encompasses annexation by the Allies in 1914, plans to incorporate it in South Africa after the war — which were vetoed by Woodrow Wilson — and a classification as a C-mandate territory that implied colonialisation rather than independence.

The current turmoil started after the Second World War when the League of Nations was succeeded by the United Nations. What followed was 30 years of strife.

But it was only after the 1970 World Court judgment which declared South Africa's occupation illegal that a real confrontation was threatened.

Until then South Westers had been little more than mere spectators. So much so that a former Prime Minister was prompted to say that everyone was worried about the future of South West Africa — except the South Westers themselves!

In 1973 South Africa was threatened with sanctions, boycotts and confrontation

involved in the original plan are now giving account of the plan that differs markedly from what they agreed to in the closed talks. Who is responsible for this?

I agree with Mr Hough's plea that in these difficult times politicians should be responsible, but his plea comes a little late.

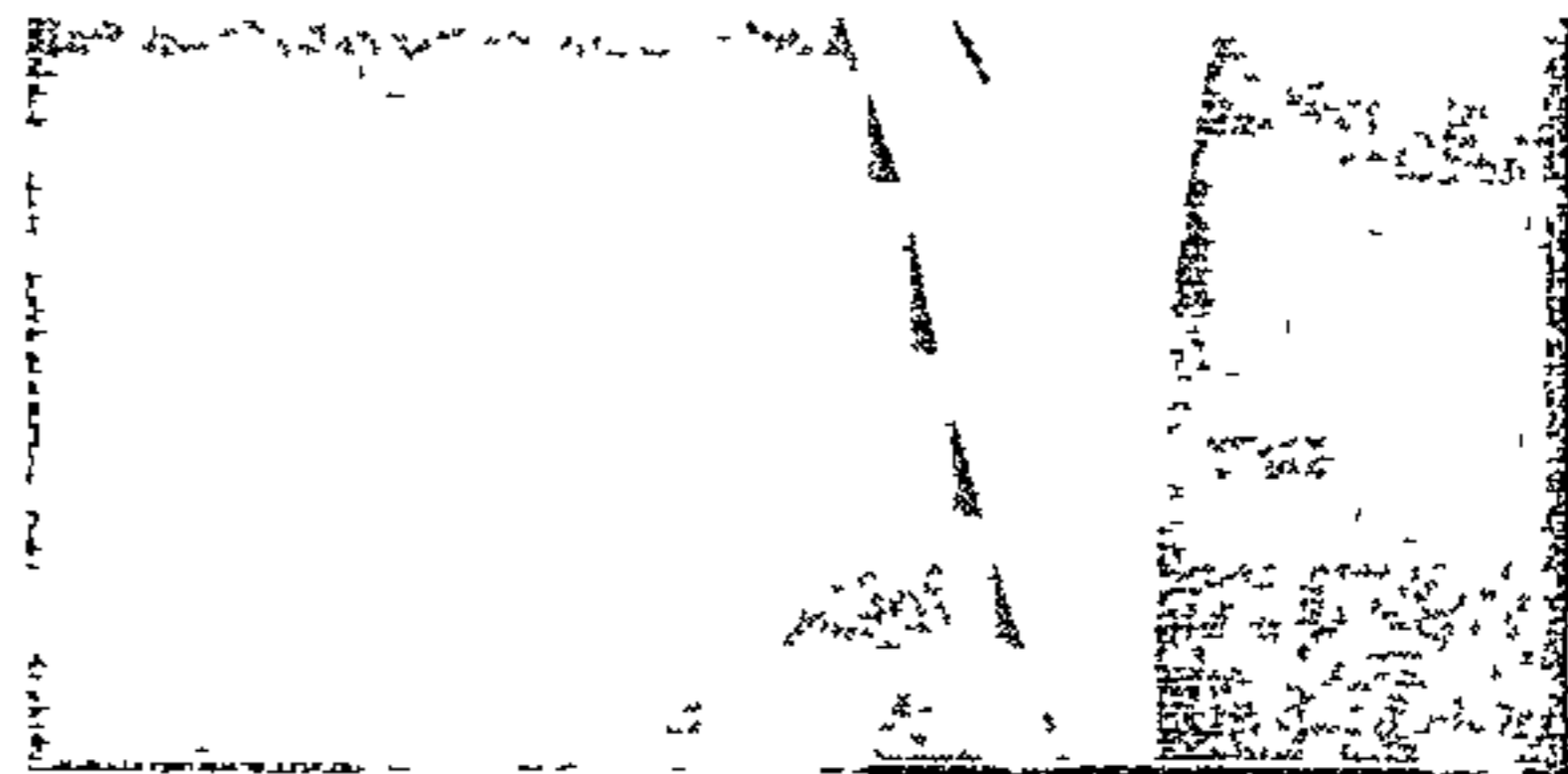
Who is to be my successor in the new dispensation? Who is to be the new Messiah? Is it to be Mr Peter Ka'angula of the Ovambo authority who says he does not know what culture or tradition are? Or Mr Barnes Barnes, the man who learns that the only good Boer is a dead Boer?

I predict that one of the kingpins of the latest proposal, Mr Justus Garo, and the Damara government will not survive the publication of the findings of the inquiry into that administration's financial affairs.

Significantly, the three ethnic authorities that have landed themselves in a financial mess in Herero, the Damaras and the Gonairens — did not even the central government



SWAPO



● Dirk Mudge — my philosophy is the best

By DIRK MUDGE

The chairman of the Council of Ministers in Windhoek writes exclusively for the Sunday Express on his vision for the future of his country.

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How many other parties have worked for an understanding with and of the black man? I believe that I and my alliance have achieved a reasonable understanding in that area. There is no final solution for a country's problems. The future of Namibia can be determined only by Namibians, never by the clever plans of clever men

I am not seeking a miracle formula but a cause based on conviction.

When one day, a UN-supervised election is called, the majority of black Namibians will have had to be politically united against Swapo. That is the cardinal act of our liberation and that is what I have striven for for 10 years. I am still committed to that

Terms such as "entrenched guarantees for whites or other minority groups" mean nothing to me. In Africa guarantees don't count. On whose guarantee must we rely? Ronald Reagan's? Mrs Thatcher's? or that of Mr P W Botha?

Only recently we discovered that a former Prime Minister accepted a UN election for Namibia. Who is going to be the next premier? I don't know, so I reckon it is better to forget about guarantees

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Until then South Westers had been little more than mere spectators. So much so that a former Prime Minister was prompted to say that everyone was worried about the future of South West Africa — except the South Westers themselves!

In 1973 South Africa was threatened with sanctions, boycotts and confrontation because of South West. South Africa left the General Assembly of the United Nations and demanded that now South West had to help

South Westers chose the way of independence that was to follow a UN-supervised election. In the process some Namibian leaders have got cold feet, but not me. At times it has not been easy but I have never failed to field my side

I believe that the present deadlock between myself and the Administrator-General Mr Dannie Hough about a new system of government for Namibia could be resolved within days

His whole plan is dead. I believe he is about to present us with yet another new plan and, as always, I am prepared to discuss it with him

But I believe it will bear little resemblance to the plan that was secretly proposed two weeks ago and I challenge Mr Hough to publish his full record of the closed meetings that were held to discuss it

The five ethnic leaders in-

volved in the original plan are now giving accounts of the plan that differ markedly from what they agreed to in the closed talks. Who?

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Who is to be my successor in the new dispensation? Who is to be the new Messiah? Is it to be Mr Peter Kalangua of the Ovambo authority who says he does not know what culture and tradition are? Or Mr Barney Barnes the man who claims that the only good Boer is a dead Boer?

I predict that one of the kinglypins of the latest proposal, Mr Justus Garoeb and his Damara government, will not survive the publication of the findings of an inquiry into that administration's financial affairs

Significantly, the three ethnic authorities that have landed themselves in a financial mess — the Basters, the Damaras and the Coloureds — did not come to the central government for assistance. It ran straight to the South African Government

Not one of the DTA-controlled ethnic authorities has had to go begging for extra money because of mismanagement or corruption. I do not see my way clear to backing the five minority representatives in my Council of Ministers to make a list of those five ethnic leaders who are already described as the 'Five'

The proposed government would have been ethnically constituted but how many ideologies would it have included?

An internationally recognised election will not easily be held soon in Namibia because of the mess in which this latest initiative has landed us

And when it comes to explaining why the present Namibian government is not effective, I would prefer these things to be said to me personally and not to South African editors behind my back

SPORTS

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ta. All it needs is a quote and a few What's more, every court is fully

ball in your court!

BY

502

CARL TUNIS 18/9/82 221

Why bring SWA Nats into anti-Swapo alliance?

AS Mr P W Botha was scoring his triumph at the Transvaal congress of the National Party this week, there was renewed cynicism in evidence about the prospects for peace in SWA/Namibia Talks in New York ended in stalemate and, at the same time, Pretoria launched an enigmatic new initiative in the domestic politics of the territory

There are those who believe that Mr P W Botha does not dispose of sufficient political capital to enable him to execute a SWA/Namibian settlement and new constitutional proposals for South Africa. According to this theory, he can only do one of these things at a time, and get away with it, and he has opted for the second

So is South Africa still serious about getting out of Namibia? Why, at this late stage, is Pretoria trying to ditch the DTA, as it seems, and build a new anti-Swapo alliance in the territory to form an interim government?

The most likely explanation is that Pretoria, in the thick of a tricky season of political congresses, and uneasy about the trend in domestic politics in SWA, has opted for the ploy of Fabius Cunctator. This Roman commander was celebrated as a master of delay, marching his men all over the place with great vigour while taking pains to avoid serious engagement with the enemy

In diplomatic terms the Fabius Cunctator tactic can be very effective as a means of avoiding a direct yes or no and spinning out the negotiations. With the Reagan administration, we must assume that Pretoria is negotiating in good faith, however, and does seriously intend to go through with its commitments

Bit more time

In any event, the South African negotiators left New York this week after yet another stalemate. It is known that no serious difference between the parties remains to be resolved in the negotiations. The parallel talks about the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola are likewise going well. It

appears so it must be concluded that Pretoria yet again, wants a bit more time

From the curious goings-on in Windhoek it seems that Pretoria is trying to get Mr Kosie Pretorius's National Party of SWA into a new governing alliance, with or without Mr Dirk Mudge, whose multi-racial DTA won the 1978 elections for the first (national) tier of government and now constitutes the majority in the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers

It is puzzling that Pretoria should appear to be insisting at this stage that the pro-apartheid National Party should be brought into a political alliance which is designed to appeal to South West African blacks and beat Swapo at the polls in UN-supervised elections

The presence of the



Mr P W Botha enigmatic new initiative

National Party in the anti-Swapo alliance would surely guarantee a Swapo victory which most detached observers believe is on the cards anyway whatever alliance is put together to oppose Swapo

To understand what is going on it is essential to know that although the multi-racial DTA constitutes the first tier of government, it has limited powers. Mr Kosie Pretorius and the National Party won the election for the (second tier) ethnic government for whites and hence ex-

Political survey



by
GERALD SHAW

ercises control of the white political structure

As things stand, power in SWA/Namibia is divided between the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, who holds the key reserve powers including constitutional affairs and security, Mr Mudge's Council of Ministers, which is pretty well impotent, and the National Party, ruling at the ethnic level and enforcing old style apartheid as if any prospect of a black-controlled SWA/Namibia is light years away

In this situation, Mr Mudge and the DTA have been between the devil and the deep blue sea. They are constantly stymied in their endeavours to win ground among the black electorate by an obstructive National Party, which is able to insist on retaining racially discriminatory practices, and is upheld in this insistence by the Administrator-General — who declines to exercise his considerable powers to scrap apartheid

It may not be entirely irrelevant to note that the National Party of SWA has close links with Nationalists in the Transvaal and could no doubt have stirred up quite a storm at the Transvaal congress if Pretoria's policy in SWA/Namibia had taken a turn not to its liking

Charges that Mr Botha is selling the white man down the river" in SWA/Namibia are frequently heard in HNP and CP circles, as it is, yet Mr Botha would have been in deep trouble if a section of the Transvaal congress had begun singing this tune

It seems likely that Mr Botha, relying as he does on a fundamentally conservative Afrikaner Nationalist constituency, is finding his room to manoeuvre on SWA/Namibia more and more restricted

Yet he cannot delay much longer. The Reagan administration has been

patient and understanding beyond measure but cannot continue to invest American prestige and diplomatic capital in a negotiation which appears to be getting nowhere

Objectively speaking, South Africa cannot afford to hang on in SWA/Namibia any longer. The country is pretty well obliged to seize this US-created opportunity to settle on optimum terms

SWA/Namibia constitutes a drain on manpower and money on a scale that Pretoria simply cannot afford. Not taking into account the mind-boggling scale of military expenditure, South Africa is providing grant-in-aid funds to SWA/Namibia at



Mr Dirk Mudge with or without

a rate of R600 million a year

Good hands

Until just recently it seemed clear that South Africa, needing manpower and resources urgently at home, was no longer prepared to bear the burden and had decided to acquiesce in a UN-supervised election, even if this meant the risk of a Swapo regime in Windhoek, as it certainly does

The latest moves to create a new anti-Swapo front in Windhoek to function as an interim



Mr Danie Hough... holds key powers

government could suggest that a two-track policy is now operating, to be switched from one track to another as circumstances dictate. If the settlement negotiations fall through, and the war against Swapo continues, then at least the government of the territory would be in good hands, as far as Pretoria is concerned. A prudent and necessary precaution, it might be argued

But the option of failure cannot be seriously considered. The consequences would be too ghastly as the saying goes, and in time would doom the entire region to chaos and upheaval. Peace and stability in SWA/Namibia, on the other hand, would assist a return to stability in southern Africa at large.

A SWA/Namibian settlement would also mean the departure of the Cubans from Angola, in return for which the front-line African states would require an undertaking on South Africa's part to stop destabilizing its neighbours, notably in Mozambique and Angola, where South African support for guerilla movements is widely reported as a fact in the Western media, though not acknowledged by South Africa

A settlement would mean a general lowering of the political temperature in the sub-continent, providing a breathing space for diplomacy to intervene to secure the peace on a wider front

We can only hope that the negotiations are still on track, in spite of appearances to the contrary

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, said in Windhoek last night that a measure of progress had been made in negotiations by the United States to dislodge Cuba's military presence in Angola.



Mr Dirk Mudge

news conference after returning from Pretoria, where he had briefed South African Government officials on discussions held at the weekend with US officials in the United States

Mr Hough said South Africa's plan to introduce a more broadly-based interim government dispensation in SWA/Namibia was not in conflict with the provisions of United



Mr Danie Hough

Untag chief goes home

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — General Prem Chand, commander-designate of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) forces in SWA/Namibia, is returning home to India today after waiting two months at UN headquarters for the order to proceed with his task.

He denied reports that he was leaving out of frustration but declined to be interviewed. It is understood that he will remain on call.

Monday's last round of talks between South African and UN officials ended in stalemate, with South Africa declining to name the election system of its choice and the UN declining Pretoria's invitation to General Chand to make an on-the-spot inspection of conditions in the territory.

The target date for agreement on a ceasefire and implementation of the independence settlement plan is now October 15.

Yesterday African nations had the Security Council convene to discuss long-shelved proposals to tighten the arms embargo against the Republic.

Yesterday also, the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cueller, welcomed Bishop Desmond Tutu at a private pre-lunch meeting.

laying out guidelines for independence.

"The Administrator-General has the right to create instruments of government to help him rule the country," he said.

The plans conflicted neither with Resolution 435 nor with the principle of impartiality, he said.

'No problem'

Mr Hough said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had requested him to submit on September 23 a final framework for restructuring the interim government in the territory.

He said plans for changing the existing interim government structure in SWA/Namibia had been discussed with US officials on his visit to the United States at the weekend.

"There was no problem whatsoever."

The US is leading the five-nation Western contact group engaged in negotiations to secure a peaceful independence settlement in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Hough said it was the South African Government's view that the present interim government dispensation in SWA/Namibia did not promote stability and development in the territory.

Mr Hough said "It is common cause that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the various authorities as well as the ordinary citizens."

'Clash of interests'

In the light of that, several attempts had been made to establish a more effective interim government structure, but the effort had failed so far because of clashing interests between the central government and the representative authorities.

Mr Hough said the present initiative had originated in discussions with the chairman of the SWA/Namibian Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, in which he had put forward strong representations on the "intolerable situation."

Several other political, government and community leaders had expressed similar reservations.

Mr Hough said that, in accordance with the stated policy of South Africa on dialogue and consultation, several leaders in SWA/Namibia had been approached for their opinions on methods to establish a more acceptable government dispensation.

On August 12, Mr Mudge and other SWA/Namibian leaders had been present at discussions in Pretoria, attended on occasion by the Prime Minister and

New plan

for SWA stability

Hough

Cape Times 17/9/82

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P.T.O

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gun-barrel to the plant of WJM Construction Company in Epping. The barrel had been found on a construction site on which WJM had been working.

As he had been unable to carry out these instructions immediately, he had left the barrel on the Fore-shore construction site on which he had been working until June 7.

When his employee had tried to remove it on June 7, various members of the public had refused to allow him to load it.

I was not getting involved with semi-intoxicated Europeans, he said.

He had proceeded to load the barrel himself although one member of the public had stood on the barrel. The man had moved when the machine had approached him.

Reporter

About 1030pm he had been contacted by a Cape Times reporter who had asked him for details. He had told the reporter to contact a Mr Brown of WJM. However he had been unable to tell the reporter how he could contact Mr Brown, he said.

Under cross-examination Mr Sher said he had not given many details to the reporter because 'he could have been anyone'. Although the reporter had identified himself, Mr Sher had been unable to check if he had been telling the truth.

He conceded that the reporter had had a right to phone him for information and had accurately reported his comments. However he said the reporter should have contacted Mr Brown for comment although it had been a Sunday night and there were hundreds of "Browns" in the telephone book.

'Implication'

Mr Sher said newspapers should fully verify statements made to them by members of the public even if it took them two or three months to do so. News was made up of events — even if those events happened 200 years ago, he said.

He conceded that he did not object to actual words in the article but rather its implication.

The case continues today.

Cape Times 17/9/82 (A) From page 1 221

members of the South African cabinet.

"Since the present conflict centered on leaders who do not belong to the same political parties I have been of the opinion that the initial discussions should attempt to establish whether there is a common basis for further discussions and whether a conference of leaders is a viable possibility," Mr Hough said.

The talks were purely exploratory and no plan has been submitted or accepted by any of the leaders.

It was generally agreed by SWA/Namibian political leaders that there was a need for the interim government to be more representative of the people.

"But the majority (of leaders) emphasized that the interim central government should not be ethnically-based."

Mr Hough said further consultation with members of the Ministers' Council and other ethnic leaders had taken place at the suggestion of Mr Mudge and with his approval.

Consensus had been found, in those discussions on the need for change but there were

differences of opinion on the methods to be adopted.

"Following confusing news reports in the public media on this issue it became clear that the time for a conference of leaders would not be right at this stage since the mutual trust and frankness required for such a conference no longer exist."

The Administrator General said that in view of those developments he had decided to follow set guidelines for resolving the dispute.

Where the central authority is concerned there is a general need for broader representation by political parties, representative authorities and interest groups from the private sector.

Financial control

'At the same time requirements have emerged concerning the financial control of the representative authorities.

The guidelines would be discussed with SWA/Namibian political and community leaders over the next few days to establish a complete framework for change in the interim government — Sapa

8 40 Dipapadi (Sport) Karate and soccer personality "Vader" Mophoso of Moroka Swallows
9 00 Ditaba/Dikgang (News)
9 25 Tsosa Mowa Wa Me Botselano (Epilogue)

Last night's TV

TV 1

UIT EN TUIS presented an interesting interview with Zerilda Nel, granddaughter of Zerilda Stein and benefactress of our well-known Cape Town home for the aged.

One cannot help but feel admiration for a woman of this calibre who as a widow, manages to raise two girls of her own as well as contributing, very meaningfully to the plight of our aged.

It was unnecessary, I felt to show the detailed preparation for the execution of the rebel hero Jopie Fourie although the interview was otherwise entertaining.

The profile of Walter Battiss portrayed an artist some would call colourful and others eccentric. However he has obviously made his mark in the world of contemporary art.

The 'fook' concept was entirely above my head as was the strange poem read by one of his friends. The man obviously had a philosophy entirely his own.

NEIL VEITCH

TV 2 and 3

PERHAPS Lorraine Tilo's seemingly endless cooking demonstrations do provide good entertainment for housewives but to a responsible person seriously concerned about the present economic situation they are nothing but a bore.

Sedibeng seems to be obsessed with the policy of changing its presenters weekly. The latest recruit was the vivacious Kenosi Rebadole, who handled her job quite admirably.

In fact, this repetitious Women's Forum is badly in need of someone with her personality and competence to liven it up.

Even with the return of the lively Izintombi Zesi Mange Mange, an indigenous African group, Dinaledi was irritating. Soul star Neville Nash making his umpteenth appearance could not save this music programme from its monotony, try as he did.

It is close on a year since Ciskei obtained its independence. We did not need a repeat.

JOE GUWA

Driver 'did not have time to avoid sheep'

Staff Reporter

THE driver of a vehicle which killed 32 sheep belonging to Sir De Villiers Graaff said in the Supreme Court yesterday that he had not had time to avoid the sheep after seeing them crossing the road.

Sir De Villiers is suing a cartage contractor, Mr N A Abrahams of Bellair, for R29 400 damages. On August 13 last year a mechanical horse and trailer driven by an employee of Mr Abrahams hit sheep crossing the road alongside Sir De Villiers's Durbanville farm.

The driver, Mr Thomp-

son Kanity, said he was overtaking a truck when he saw a man in an orange overall on the shoulder of the road.

When he saw the sheep he had no time to brake. He was unable to veer off the road as the truck was on one side of him and the man in the overall on the other.

The hearing continues today.

Mr M Fitzgerald instructed by Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton, represented Sir De Villiers and Mr J van der Berg, instructed by Bill Tolken Bresler and Brynard, represented Mr Abrahams.

WINE TASTINGS

Tuesday, 21st September 19h00
Cabernets for Laying Down by Neil Seymore R1,50 per person

Wednesday 29th September 19h30
Dinner with Selected Zonnebloem Wines presented by Helen Bircher & Colin Fruth R10,00 per person

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Inquiry to probe misuse of SWA funds

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator - General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, is to order a commission of inquiry into alleged corruption and financial irregularities in the territory's governing bodies

He intends to appoint a South African Supreme Court judge and senior officials from the Treasury and Department of Finance to investigate "numerous accusations" aired at Windhoek recently.

The move follows urgent calls and a formal request from the Council of Ministers for an investigation into the widespread claims

Mr Hough announced the step at a Press conference last night saying both Namibia's representative authorities and the central government would be investigated for mispending and irregular use of property

He would order the commission to issue interim reports, because he viewed the matter as "extremely urgent"

Department of Finance officials could also, on his instructions, make financial inspections while the commission was sitting

Mr Hough made it clear that the commission would not interfere with his bid to create a "more acceptable and more effective" interim government in Namibia

"One would really not get far if one must always wait for results of commissions," he said

There would be interim reports because he expected the commission to take a considerable time

US gives its blessing for new Namibia interim rule

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — America has given its blessing to South Africa's attempts to set up a new interim government in Namibia while negotiations for an international settlement for the territory continue at snail's pace

This emerged in a Press conference yesterday with the Administrator - General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, after his weekend talks with American and United Nations officials in New York

Mr Hough confirmed he had discussed the establishment of a new interim government structure in the territory with the Americans. He declined to reveal the results of these talks, but said there had been "no problem whatsoever" as

regards the new government

Mr Hough said he regarded the South African initiative as the final attempt to set up an interim government "If this does not work, then nothing will"

He also revealed his intention to increase the powers of the central government in order to make it more effective

This would inevitably require changes to the territory's interim constitution Proclamation AG8

He would not specify which changes would be made to this controversial legislation, which provides for the semi-autonomous government by secondary, ethnic administrations

Mr Hough said he wished to see as little shuffling of government figures as possible

"but there will definitely have to be shuffling"

The measure of change could be decided only after consultations with internal political and business leaders

Mr Hough said his visit to America at the weekend had left him with the impression there had been progress "to a certain extent" on the issue of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

He believed the territory's internal parties deserved a greater say in the negotiations on the settlement issue, and he hoped for greater national unity within Namibia to enable the parties to become directly involved in the international process

SWAPO ROLE

He declined to comment on whether the internal division of Swapo would be involved in the current discussions on a new interim government structure

The Prime Minister has asked Mr Hough to have a final framework for the new dispensation ready for him by Thursday

Mr Hough has called on all internal parties and private sector groups to come forward with proposals within seven days

● See page 15

Cubans will stay on in Angola until...

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Cuban forces will remain on Angolan soil until Angola's territorial integrity is respected, according to a statement by the MPLA politburo carried in a full page advertisement in today's Herald here

The advert marks

the birth, 60 years ago, of the late president Neto

The politburo has also announced an emergency economic plan to boost production in Angola whose economic ills are blamed on South African military aggression and backing for Unita guerrillas



Mr Danie Hough

SWA commission to probe 'many accusations' of corruption

Argus 17/9/82

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Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, is to order a commission of inquiry into alleged corruption and financial irregularities in SWA/Namibia's governing bodies

He intends appointing a South African Supreme Court judge and senior officials from the Treasury to make findings on "numerous accusations" aired recently

This follows urgent calls for an investigation, and a formal request from the Council of Ministers

Mr Hough said last night that both the territory's representative authorities and the central govern-

ment would be investigated for mis-spending and irregular use of property

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Officials from the Department of Finance could also, on his instructions, make financial inspections while the commission was sitting.

He made it clear that the commission would not interfere with his bid to create a "more acceptable and more effective" interim government in SWA/Namibia

"One would really not get far if one must always wait for results of commissions," he said

He expected the commission would take a "considerable time"

The terms of reference would be to investigate and make recommendations to the Administrator-General on the possible misuse of money or goods belonging to the State or representative authorities, with specific reference to possible unlawful personal gain by anyone, and the adequacy of existing laws and control structure to prevent and bring to light, in the public interest, such misuse

Mr Hough said he had already made preparations to appoint the commission. He would announce names later

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Argus Africa
News Service

ARGUS 16/9/87
DTA rift with SA Govt deepens 221

WINDHOEK — Confrontation between the DTA and the South African Government deepened last night with a warning from the alliance's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, that his group would fight an ethnically-based alternative interim government in SWA/Namibia

He also expressed "shock and disappointment" at what was said at a meeting in Pretoria last week between newspaper editors and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

ENEMY

It was unfortunate, Mr Mudge said, that the DTA had been discredited publicly in such a way

"I don't think this is the way in which to beat

your enemy," he told a news conference

In reaction to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's speech this week at the Transvaal National Party congress, Mr Mudge said it was unfair to hear that South Africa was paying and fighting "just for SWA/Namibia"

UNDERSTAND

The DTA's problem with Mr Botha's speech was that the alliance did not understand it. Several references had been made to "effective" or "more effective" government (in SWA/Namibia)

"We do not know if that means that the present Ministers' Council is

not governing effectively. If this is the intention, we cannot agree"

REPRESENTATIVE

If Mr Botha meant, however, that all political parties should be drawn into the interim government and that it should be more representative the DTA had been trying to achieve this for years

"If it is alleged that the DTA is not prepared to involve other political parties then I want to deny this most strongly," Mr Mudge said

If the Prime Minister meant that leaders of second-tier ethnic au-

thorities in SWA/Namibia should replace DTA colleagues in the Ministers' Council, this was unacceptable

PROOF

Mr Mudge said he had proof of a plan for an ethnic interim government, presented at a meeting in Pretoria last month, involving himself and five (non-DTA) ethnic leaders

He said he took extensive notes at the meeting, arranged by the Administrator-General, Mr Dame Hough, and had "other documents" to show that the five ethnic leaders had supported a proposal for an ethnically-based government in SWA/Namibia

Argus Bureau
WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration may allow South Africa to buy sophisticated metallurgical equipment which could be used to make critical components for nuclear weapons, according to US Government sources

An earlier decision to prohibit export of the equipment — a large hot isostatic press — is being reconsidered

The Commerce Department, which would license such a sale, has resubmitted the South African application for a new interdepartmental review and is urging a go-ahead

Such a press is used to mould powdered metals at high temperatures and under great pressure into

US rethink on sale of equipment to SA?

special shapes such as solid and hollow spheres

Information about the use of similar presses in the US military programme is classified, but a knowledgeable source confirmed they could be very useful to a country building nuclear arms

Disclosure of the potential sale comes at a time when controversy over South Africa's nuclear intentions has been rekindled by an article in an American magazine the Progressive

The article cites "evidence" that South Africa has a nuclear weapons programme and tells of "a web of circumstances" suggesting the AECI factory in Somerset West, near Cape Town, as the assembly plant for a prototype bomb in the late 1970s

It names Saldanha Bay as a likely embarkation point for naval vessels to have tested the weapon over the South Atlantic in September 1979 and it alleges that the US is "more knowledgeable

about South Africa's nuclear weapons programme than is generally supposed"

South African diplomats here reject the article as "grossly twisted and also contemptibly wrong"

The South African company wanting to buy the press has said it plans to use the equipment to make tungsten carbide drill bits for oil rigs, an application which experts say appears legitimate

LONDON — A former Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, was executed by firing squad last night for plotting against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini

He had been convicted by the army revolutionary tribunal. The verdict was approved by the high judicial court

Qotbzadeh, 46, was arrested in April accused of leading a plot to

Iran executes former minister

overthrow the Ayatollah's clerical regime

Twelve alleged accomplices have been tried since his trial ended last month

The investigating judge said evidence showed that the 12 had planned to kill the Ayatollah

Qotbzadeh had ad-

mitted plotting with a monarchist group to topple the republic, and spending more than R40-million to carry out the plot with the help of military officers

He had, however, denied plotting to kill the Ayatollah

About 70 officers have already been executed

Qotbzadeh became a close aide to Ayatollah Khomeini in Paris before his return to Iran in February, 1979

He bitterly opposed the militant students who stormed the US Embassy in 1979, and this contributed to his removal from Iranian politics — Sapa-Reuter

ARGUS 16/9/87

Swapo has
'strength to
fight for
100 years'

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Swapo had the stamina and willpower to continue the military struggle for another 100 years to bring genuine independence to Namibia, Mr Sam Nujoma said here last night

Speaking at an airport Press conference on his departure from Zimbabwe, the Swapo leader said that Zimbabwe's R370 900 contribution presented yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, would be a further morale booster to his followers

Mr Nujoma again rejected out of hand South Africa's insistence on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a pre-condition to any peace settlement

Asked if there was any chance of a peaceful solution to the Namibia conflict, Mr Nujoma said Swapo was not going to wait to be given independence on "a silver plate"

"We already know our independence will come through bloodshed and sacrifices," he said

However, if South Africa agreed to sign a ceasefire Swapo was ready to contest an election now.

Swapo's struggle was not aimed at what he called the internal puppets in Namibia but was against "the illegal occupationist forces"

Swapo would be delighted to "see the puppets contest the election" and was sure of defeating them in free and fair elections supervised by the United Nations

The guerilla leader said that the current round of peace talks were being hampered by another "pretext of South Africa" which did not want to implement Security Council resolution 435

He said last year at the Geneva conference the South African Government had backed down because it claimed the UN was favouring Swapo.

This year South Africa was using the Cuban troops' presence in Angola as a reason for not signing and the United States' Reagan Administration was backing this stand

Mudge talks of fight as Namibia rift widens

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Star
16/9/82

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The disagreement between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the South African Government deepened last night with a warning from the alliance's chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, that his group would fight an ethnically-based alternative interim government in Namibia

Mr Mudge also expressed shock and disappointment at what was said at a meeting in Pretoria last week between newspaper editors

and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

It was unfortunate, Mr Mudge said, that the DTA had been discredited publicly in such a way

The treatment the DTA — a South African ally in the struggle against boycotts, sanctions and Swapo — had received was wholly unfortunate, he said

Reacting to the Prime Minister's speech this week at the Transvaal National Party congress, Mr Mudge said it was unfair to hear every day that South Africa was paying and fighting just for Namibia

"The fighting on the border is being carried on together, against a common threat," he said.

The DTA's problem with Mr P W Botha's speech was that the alliance did not understand it. Several references were made to effective, or more effective, government in Namibia

"We do not know if that means that the present Ministers' Council is not governing effectively. If this is the intention, we cannot agree"

But if Mr Botha meant that all political parties should be drawn into the interim government and that it should be more representative, the DTA had been trying to achieve this for years

"If it is alleged — and it is — that the DTA is not prepared to involve other political parties, then I want to deny this most strongly," Mr Mudge said

If the Prime Minister meant that leaders of second-tier ethnic authorities in Namibia should replace DTA colleagues in the Ministers' Council, this was unacceptable

In reply to a question, Mr Mudge said it was the Administrator-General's right to scrap the present (DTA dominated) Ministers' Council and National Assembly

"It is for him to decide whether he wants to dismantle the interim government. He has several options he can take back the government and rule himself, he can change it, or he can order an internal election

"It is up to us to decide whether we will participate in whatever he proposes," Mr Mudge said

Mystery talks irk DTA leader

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The leader of Namibia's interim government, Mr Dirk Mudge, claimed last night that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told newspaper editors last week that he was "politically crazy (kiansinning)"

The editors were also told that Mr Mudge was no longer politically trustworthy, that he was power drunk, and that his power-base had been lost long ago, Mr Mudge said

Addressing a news conference, Mr Mudge said proof of the meeting between Mr Botha and editors last Wednesday was to be found in daily newspapers which appeared immediately after the conference

He quoted excerpts from seven newspapers and the radio

"It was like a golden thread through the pol-

itical comment of both the newspapers and radio," Mr Mudge said, reading articles saying that the DTA had lost support and was no longer an anti-Swapo factor

The DTA had learned, in bits and pieces, of the meeting, he said

Mr Mudge said he had no proof of the conference "But I am in the fortunate position, in this case, that the editors will know whether it is right or not

"Because they were present, they can confirm if it is true or not. If not true, I think it should be denied," Mr Mudge said

Asked if he considered it manipulation of the newspapers, Mr Mudge said "You can call it what you will. That is the only impression I could get because they all repeated the same thing"

Who else, if not Mudge?

221
16/9/81

KOOS COETZEE of the Mail's Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek

WITH South Africa trying to find a more effective interim government in South West Africa than the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, it is worth asking to what extent the DTA's support has waned

While the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, moved away in this week's policy statement on SWA from a narrow concept of ethnic government — saying the private sector would also play a part in a reconstituted government — the fact remains that the Government has concentrated much of its efforts on discussions with anti-DTA ethnic leaders

While it is generally accepted that the DTA has lost substantial support since the 1978 general election, the simple equation that support lost by the DTA is support won by anti-DTA ethnic authorities, seems spurious

A substantial part of the lost support could have gone to Swapo

The actual support of the five anti-DTA leaders — Mr Peter Kalangula (Ovambo), Mr Barney Barnes (coloureds), Mr Hans Diergaardt (Rehoboth), Mr Justus Garoeb (Damaras) and Mr Kosie Pretorius (whites) — should also come under scrutiny

Mr Kalangula, who is generally tipped to take over the place of Mr Dirk Mudge as chairman of the Ministers' Council, broke away from the DTA earlier this year, arguing that the DTA over-emphasised ethnicity

He however retained his position as head of

the Ovambo ethnic authority

Although he took with him virtually all members of the ethnic authority, it would be simplistic to say that he took away all the DTA grass root support

Mr Kalangula's power base appears to be shaky as it is well known that Swapo enjoys overwhelming support in Ovambo

The last election in Ovambo was held in 1975, when Mr Kalangula was elected a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly under the leadership of Captain Filemon Elifas

After his assassination Pastor Cornelius Njoba took over as leader, and Mr Kalangula only a few years later

Any estimates of Mr Kalangula's support in Ovambo, where he does not have the support of traditional leaders, would remain conjecture until an election is held

The support of some other anti-DTA ethnic leaders also appear to be shaky

The Labour Party of Mr Barney Barnes drew 5 294 votes on a DTA ticket against the 2 101 votes of his opponent in a low percentage poll in the 1980 ethnic elections

Mr Barnes, who has since left the DTA, would have to put up the fight of his life to keep his position as chairman of the coloured executive committee in a new election

Mr Hans Diergaardt of Rehoboth, where an election was last held in 1979, is clinging to a small majority of 413 votes over the party of Dr Ben Africa, and appears unwilling to fight a new election

Mr Justus Garoeb drew 2 336 more votes than his DTA opponent in Damaraland in 1980

Mr Garoeb, who has made conciliatory overtures to Swapo in the past, now appears to be fighting for his political life because of his association with an "ethnic government"

Mr Kosie Pretorius is the only anti-DTA leader whose support seems secure, as there were many signs in the past year that the white electorate was moving to the right

The five pro-DTA ethnic authorities — Herero, Kavango, Caprivi, Tswana and Nama — all appear to be sitting firmly

The same cannot be said about some anti-DTA ethnic authorities

DTA 'no' to ethnic govt plan

221

CAPE TIMES 16/9/82

From KOOS COETZEE WINDHOEK — The DTA would not be part of an ethnic government on the basis of the plan proposed to him in Pretoria in August and it would oppose such a government the chairman of the Minister's Council Mr Dirk Mudge said at a press conference here last night

Mr Mudge said he had documentary proof of the plan which the five anti-DTA ethnic leaders had agreed to before his arrival in Pretoria

He would not release the documents, he said

According to the plan, the Minister's Council would consist of the leaders of the different ethnic authorities and those members not representative of the population groups would be dropped

"I am not a traitor. If my colleagues have to go, I will not stay behind," he said

Mr Mudge said he did not know whether the Administrator-General, Mr Hough, agreed to the plan in which the Labour Party leader Mr Barrie Barnes, played a prominent role

It was, however, significant that discussions with pro-DTA leaders afterwards were conducted on the basis of this plan and

that only pro-DTA leaders with majority support were consulted

Mr Mudge said although he discussed the involvement of all political parties with Mr Hough earlier this year he heard about the ethnic plan for the first time in Pretoria this year

Mr Mudge said he felt that the government would not pursue this plan. He said the DTA did not know what the Prime Minister meant with "more effective government" in SWA as the Minister's Council had done an excellent job

The council, however, had to sign financial guarantees for three anti-DTA ethnic authorities

As far as representativeness was concerned, the DTA had offered more seats to other parties in the National Assembly than the Minister's Council

He was shocked at being called "politically insane and 'powerdrunk'"

Asked who used these terms, Mr Mudge said Mr Pik Botha allegedly used them at a meeting

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$441,00
FT index (close)	576,20
RDM 100	619,20

Shock, anger & bus fares increases

CAPE TIMES 16/9/82

By TONY WEAVER COMMUNITY, trade union and church leaders have reacted with shock and anger to the announcement by City Tramways that bus fares in the Western Cape will increase by an average of 11,6 percent next Tuesday.

Reaction included warnings that political and industrial peace could be affected and the government "should not be surprised" if there was mass political action

City Tramways said the National Transport Commission (NTC) had approved its application for an average increase of 11,6 percent with a maximum increase of 14,3 percent

Together with the massive increase in the bread price and the two recent rises in GST the bus fare increase is expected to severely affect black families on the Cape Flats, where many breadwinners are already on 'short time' or have been laid off because of the recession

The Cape Areas Housing Action Committee (Cahac) said the NTC was

a "wholly govt appointed body therefore morally"

Its decision increase "pro government bodies only"

In a referendum the biggest bus South Africa the people place their like the NTC forced to react like the people in 1957

An official General Workers (GWU) "depression, say very short will not aid peace of industrial peace"

'Disg'

According to Womens C (UWO) the "yet another oppressed South Africa"

"The NTC again chose the monopoly Tramways people and organizations in C"

The UWO ed that the built-in five contingency to revenue lost expected pastance to the

"This expected as sympathetic owners"

Cahac the UWO were p natories of lodged w

Woman killed in Plumstead

Staff Reporter THE body of a middle-aged woman was found by police on a vacant lot, less than 100 metres from the Three Arts Theatre in Plumstead last night

The body was found by police who searched the area after receiving information just before 11pm

The woman, bleeding from headwounds, was wearing a jersey which had been pulled up to her neck

Police believe that she was killed about 9 45pm and that she had been drinking in a hotel less than a kilometre from the scene

Police have arrested an 18 year-old man in connection with the incident and he is expected to appear in court tomorrow

The investigation is being headed by Detective Sergeant L Ferreira of the Diep River police

Icy Peninsula wind continues

Staff Reporter THE strong, icy wind that has buffeted the Peninsula

south-easter gusted up to 45 knots in the City, playing havoc with pedestrians and many of whom

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SWA must be well run, says PW

Slap in the face for DTA chief

221

RMH
14/9/82

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE Government would continue with its plan for "a more effective" interim government in South West Africa despite resistance from Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, indicated last night.

Opening the National Party's Transvaal Congress Mr Botha told an enthusiastic crowd of nearly 3 000, who packed the Pretoria City Hall, the Government was not prepared to abandon its demand that SWA must be effectively governed

"The Government is not prepared to carry on indefinitely as it is doing at the moment," he said

Although Mr Botha only mentioned Mr Mudge once by name, his remarks were seen as a clear reference to recent allegations by Mr Mudge that the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, was guilty of "gross interference in SWA politics"

Mr Botha's remarks are seen as a clear repudiation of Mr Mudge's allegations and could pave the way for a new leader of a restructured interim government in the territory

The Prime Minister said the South African Government was aware that attempts were being made to discredit the Administrator-General in SWA. He said while the Government had an understanding of the deep concern that existed among the leaders of SWA about the uncertainty of the territory's future, the Government had nevertheless gone out of its way to bring negotiations on a settlement to a conclusion

"It would, however, be irresponsible after so many years of delicate negotiations to now act in such a way that negotiations would be harmed and we would be blamed for it," Mr Botha said

He said the Government had a responsibility to its tax payers because it was their money that was being spent in the territory

"The Administrator-General of SWA likewise has a duty to see that the territory is effectively governed

"The South African Government has full confidence in the Administrator-General and if his efforts to bring about effective administration in the territory bring him in conflict with leaders of SWA then the South African Government accepts responsibility for that

"It is, however, not our intention to abandon our demands that SWA must be effectively governed," he said Mr Botha said it was a fact that the term of the National Assembly had already been extended on several occasions and that it was due to expire again shortly

He said the parties that had participated in the 1978 election in SWA had undergone changes which had made it necessary that the National Assembly should be more representative and that a more effective executive function should be achieved

The Prime Minister said effective government demanded effective structures and the Administrator-General, in consultation with the leaders of SWA, was taking steps to achieve these aims

"I call on all the leaders of SWA to give their co-operation in this effort

"The basic idea is to make this structure representative of all the interest groups in SWA including the private sector, with a view to making them function as effectively as possible," Mr Botha said

Mr Botha said he could not say whether efforts to achieve an internationally agreed settlement were going to succeed

On the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola Mr Botha said the Government was not prepared to execute any settlement plan unless there was a clear agreement in advance that Cuban forces would have to withdraw from Angola

He said the umbrella of protection, psychological and physical, which the Cuban forces offered Swapo put that organisation in the position to wreck a "free and fair" election

● See Page 7

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Botha
backs Hough in
row with
the DTA

Political Staff

PRETORIA — In a major new move on SWA/Namibia the Prime Minister has given full support to the Administrator General in his battle against the DTA to establish a more representative government for the territory.

At the same time he has reiterated there would be no settlement of the international dispute unless a clear agreement was reached in advance in terms of which the Cubans would withdraw from Angola.

PUBLIC ROW

Mr P W Botha entered the public row between Administrator General Mr Danie Hough and DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge in his opening address to the Transvaal Nationalist congress in Pretoria last night.

He said he had full confidence in Mr Hough and his efforts to establish a more effective administration in the territory brought him into conflict with the Government leaders, the Government accepted the responsibility.

The Government's attitude remained that it would not prescribe to the people of SWA/Namibia. But South Africa was investing large sums of money in the territory and it had a responsibility to the taxpayers.

RIGHT

The Government had no intention of renouncing its right to demand that the territory be properly administered.

The term of the National Assembly elected in 1978 had been extended several times and would soon expire again. The parties which took part in the election had changed and it had become necessary for the Assembly to be more representative.

(News by Leon Marshall, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)

THE South West Africa Territory Force would form the basis of the defence force of the new state of Namibia even though it would be temporarily demilitarised for independence elections, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said today.

Gen Lloyd was speaking at a medal parade marking the second anniversary of the handing over of the SWA Territory Force by South Africa.

"The development of the SWATF is part of the South West African independence process. The SWATF should therefore form the basis of the defence

Army chief spells out the basics for Namibia's new defence force

force of the new state

"The demilitarisation of the SWATF is therefore a temporary phase that should last only for the duration of the election campaign.

"After the election the new constitution will provide for a defence force which will incorporate the SWATF as

we know it today," Gen Lloyd said.

After the cessation of present hostilities "for a period still to be decided upon", all mobilised troops would be limited to base, monitored by the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG)," Gen Lloyd said.

The members of full-time force units

would go on leave with pay, returning to their headquarters once a month to without monthly income.

"Neither will they be pushed out into draw pay.

"It is important to note that although a large percentage of our full-time force members will become demilitar-

ised, they will not be paid off or left the cold to become the victims of Swapo's intimidation. Their welfare and security will remain the responsibility of the various skeleton headquarters," Gen Lloyd said.

More than 30% of the troops used operationally in the territory were members of the SWATF and efforts were being made to increase this proportion.

He said the SWATF was stronger than 39 African states' armies including those of Kenya, Ghana, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali and Uganda. It was equal in strength to the Zambian army — Sapa

Mudge heads for final showdown

NAMIBIAN politics was steering towards a major upheaval this weekend as popular DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge headed for a final break with the South African Government.

Sources close to Mr Mudge, chairman of the Council of Ministers which forms Namibia's central government, said the breach appeared beyond repair. Mr Mudge is known to be deeply embittered and disillusioned by his dealings with Pretoria during the past year.

The simmering conflict has come to a head during the past two weeks and observers believe the showdown could see Mr Mudge and his Council of Ministers removed from office by November, if not sooner.

DTA sources claim that the showdown revolves

WRANGLING WITH SA REACHES BOILING POINT OVER THE FUTURE OF THE DTA

By MARTIN WELZ
Political Correspondent

around moves to unseat the DTA as the governing party in the territory's National Assembly and Council of Ministers and to replace it with an interim central government appointed directly by the 11 ethnic regional governments.

The Administrator General of Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, last week denied rumours that he was contemplating introducing an ethn-

cally-based central government, but confirmed that he was investigating ways of broadening the base of the central government.

DTA sources say they do not object to a broader-based government, and are willing to participate in negotiations with all Namibian parties to establish such a government.

They are, however, deeply suspicious that Pretoria

plans to announce a government nominated by the ethnic second-tier governments.

While the DTA holds the majority of seats in the National Assembly which was elected at a general election in 1978, it has since lost control of five of the 11 second-tier ethnic governments as a result of defections or subsequent ethnic elections.

Almost half the DTA leaders — including Mr Mudge — would therefore face almost certain elimination from the central government by votes of the ethnic tier and replacement by non-DTA members.

DTA sources say Mr Mudge would not go along with this proposal, but would break openly with the South African Government on the issue.

They believe Prime Minis-

ter Mr P W Botha may well indicate the South African Government's stance on the issue when he deals with questions on Namibia at this week's crucial congress of the Transvaal National Party.

Rumours that Mr Mudge intends disclosing the details of the negotiations that have led to the crisis at a Press conference in Windhoek on Tuesday could not be confirmed, but DTA sources said they "would not be going without a fight that could seriously damage the image of the South African Government".

While the DTA has clearly lost a great deal of its support in the territory, the personal prestige of Mr Mudge has remained substantial and his departure from government in Windhoek could itself precipitate a major political crisis.

● Although the DTA may have lost support in Namibia, Mr Dirk Mudge's personal prestige remains high.

The five ethnic authorities that are no longer controlled by the DTA include the largest groups the Ovambo, Baster, coloured, white and Damara authorities — the first three by defection of the governing parties from the DTA coalition and the latter two in ethnic elections in 1980.

Just how diverse the reasons have been for the disintegration of the DTA are demonstrated by the fact that Mr Kalangula's Ovambo party left the DTA coalition because, Mr Kalangula said at the time, it was still too ethnically based.

In the white ethnic election Mr Mudge's own Republican Party lost to the National Party by a 5% margin because of a Right-wing backlash against his 'integrationist' policies.

DTA sources claim that the South African Government has been embarrassed in its battle with the Conservative Party in South Africa by Mr Mudge's propagation of a non-racial central government, elected on a party rather than an ethnic basis.

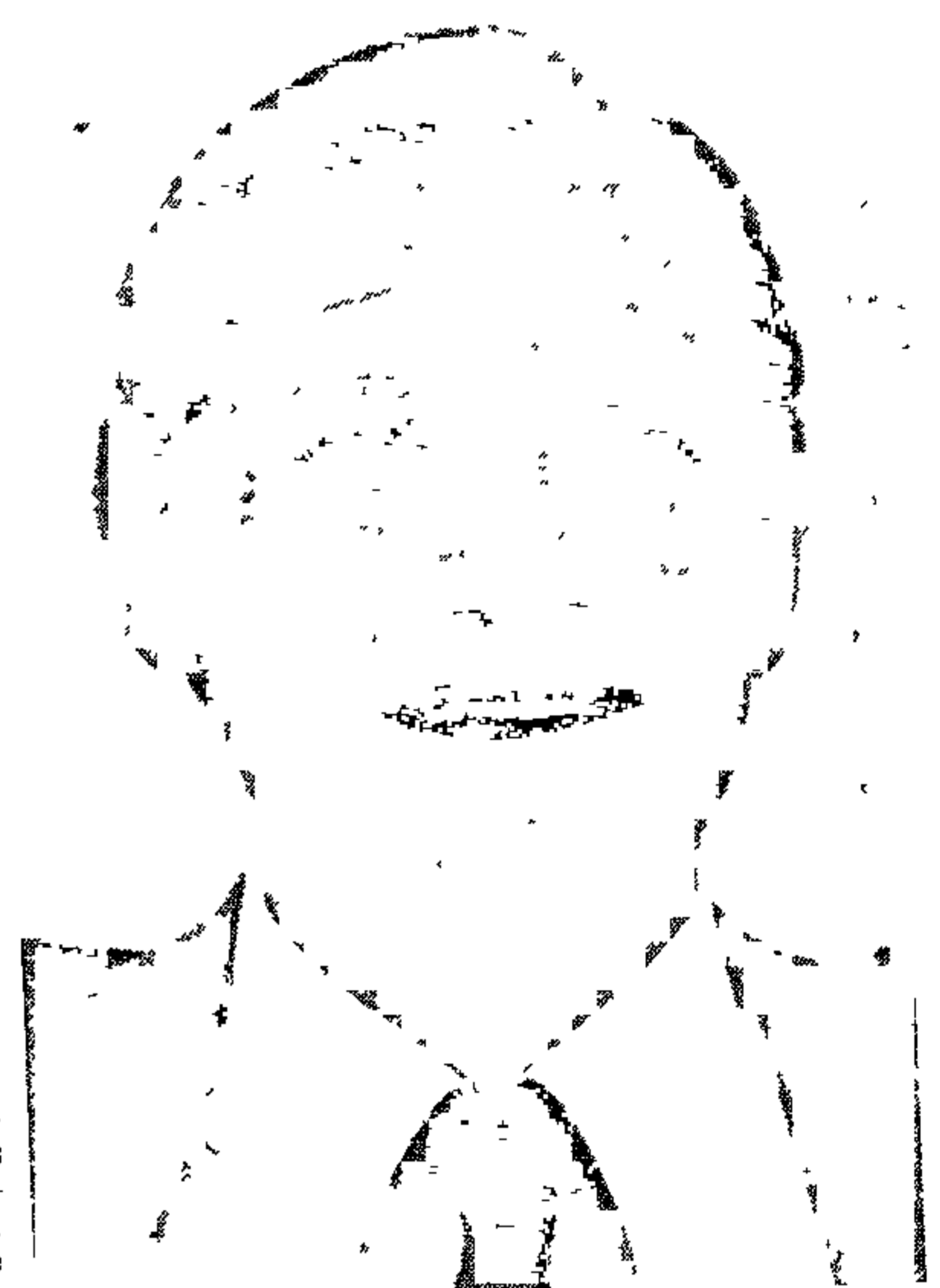
The most obvious means of removing the DTA from power would be for the Ad-

ministrator General simply not to extend the term of the National Assembly when it expires in November. Originally elected as a constitutional assembly, its term of office has been extended for six-month periods ever since by administrative edict.

The DTA has repeatedly committed itself to opposing an ethnically-based central government and has been increasingly critical of the powers given to the second-tier ethnic authorities in the constitution promulgated by the Administrator General.

It claims it has lost much of its support because it has been unable to persuade the South African Government to change the ethnically-tied system.

And while the non-DTA ethnic authorities might be united in their opposition to the DTA, they are committed to such diverse political policies that serious questions are already being asked about how effective they will be as a government — unless they are merely to act in a nominal advisory role to the Administrator General who will then take over direct control of the government.



against a DTA candidate and won. But because the National Assembly retained proportional representation based on the 1978 election, the DTA ministers did not lose their seats. In fact, as the DTA's support eroded, the always-conditional powers of the National Assembly and its Minister's Council became the embattled DTA's power base

Thus the DTA, whose platform has been multi-ethnicity, is in the curious position of opposing the appointment of *elected* ethnic leaders in the place of its own representatives. Mudge complained to the FM "The DTA has been politically misunderstood. We don't want to enforce or overemphasise ethnicity, though it can't be ignored"

"This is why we object to the Administrator-General's constitutional proclamation AG-8, which overemphasises ethnic categories and gives too much power to second-tier ethnic authorities, and not enough to the central government of the National Assembly and its Ministers' Council.

"If a UN election does not take place soon, there must be provision for an interim government. If, as proposed, the AG changes proclamations 19 and 21, which give powers to the central government, and not AG-8, central government is further weakened and still more emphasis and powers are given to ethnic bodies. It can't work without a central political party with a single political philosophy"

Thus Pretoria's plan, and the probable stalemate between the widely differing ethnic representatives, would cause central government powers to revert to the Administrator-General

Mudge added "In spite of numerous rumours about preparations for the arrival of the UN, I'm not aware of any progress, and I think it's unrealistic to assume that a UN election will take place soon"



DTA's Mudge . 'confronted' by new plan

level, the current message to foreign diplomats is that the options are a UN-sanctioned settlement for Namibia bringing a Swapo government which could precipitate an electoral win for Andries Treurnicht — or no settlement, but with PW Botha and constitutional reforms

At least some of the Western Five, particularly the US, appear to be listening. SA has manoeuvred itself into a shrewdly advantageous diplomatic position. The US has taken responsibility for getting the Cubans out of Angola. Angola, facing SA incursions and Unita attacks, won't budge. SA has only to sit back and see what happens on the diplomatic front, and tidy up the image of the Namibian status quo

But that is where this scenario comes unstuck. Namibian internal politics are in a mess

According to DTA and Ministers' Council chairman Mudge, he was 'confronted' in Pretoria with a plan for an interim government. This would replace five DTA members of the Minister's Council — the "Cabinet" of the National Assembly, the central government organ ultimately dependent on the Administrator-General — with five representatives of the ethnic second-tier authorities

The new leaders would be Peter Kalangula of the Ovambo ethnic body, who broke away from the DTA early this year, Justus Garoeb of the Damaras, Kosie Pretorius of the whites, Barney Barnes of the coloureds, and Hans Diergaardt of the Rehoboth Basters

Each have stood in ethnic elections

NAMIBIA 17/10/82 Mudge lashes out

Earlier this year ⁽²²⁾ prior to the announcement of the President's Council's new dispensation, a *Beeld* columnist spelt out a growing political perception. Either a new constitution, or a Namibian settlement leading to a Swapo government. The electorate wouldn't take both — so the constitution had better come first, he wrote

At the moment it certainly looks as if Namibia's fate is taking a back seat to Pretoria's problems with the Right. This is highlighted by DTA chairman Dirk Mudge's blow-up at Pretoria, its Namibian Administrator-General, and security forces this week. At issue is the form of an "interim government" — which would be unnecessary if a UN-sanctioned election were pending

The FM understands that, at Cabinet

No secret SWA plan —Hough

221 Stan
9/9/22

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Dame Hough, said his secret talks with Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leaders on a new dispensation for the territory took place with the knowledge of the alliance's chairman, Mr Dirk

Mudge

Mr Mudge said earlier this week he had known of Mr Hough's meetings with some DTA leaders on an alternative interim government structure.

He said he had been aware that the leaders would be asked about the plans, but not that an attempt would be made to "sell" it to them.

Mr Hough countered that Mudge had suggested he consult other DTA leaders to gauge their feelings on a change in the territory's government structure.

"After completing the talks, clear guidelines emerged. It was decided, once these guidelines had been cleared with the South African Government, to put them to the various parties," Mr Hough said.

"The process unfortunately became known before these guidelines could be formally discussed with any political party," Mr Hough said.

He denied there had been a specific plan for a new interim government in Namibia.

DTA leaders spoke of a plan, he said, although it had already been formulated before the meeting of Namibian leaders in Pretoria.

"During that meeting, Mr Mudge was not confronted with a plan. Nor was he, at any stage confronted by us with a plan," he said.

It is understood the DTA wrote to Mr Hough, registering strong exception to the South African Government giving certain ethnic leaders help in gaining influence over the interim central government.

DTA has no chance claim

^(221 RNM)
9/9/82
Political Editor
THE Government realised that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in South West Africa stood no chance against Swapo in an internationally supervised election and was trying to put together a more viable political alliance Mr Andre du Pisani of Unisa, said yesterday

Mr Du Pisani, who has studied SWA closely, was commenting on the conflict between the DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, and the South African-appointed Administrator-General Dr Dame Hough, and on the alleged involvement of South African Defence Force officers in the formation of a new political alignment

Mr Du Pisani, a political scientist said of the alleged military role that the military were trying to find black leaders with wider legitimacy than the DTA

Mr Mudge has named Brigadier Theo May, of military intelligence, as one of the officers involved

Yesterday a second officer, Brigadier Chris Thirion, was unofficially identified as another participant

A spokesman for the Defence Force said yesterday "The Defence Force does not comment on speculation"

SWA chief 'fighting for his life'

(221)

Merrey

6/9/82

Windhoek Bureau

MR DANIE Hough, Administrator General of South West Africa, might be fighting for an honourable exit from the territory, or even his political life, observers here believe

Mr Hough left Windhoek on an urgent visit to Pretoria at the weekend.

The chief director of the Administrator General's office, Mr John Viall, said yesterday Mr Hough would definitely try to see the Prime Minister 'after what happened last week'.

Mr Hough's statement that he would ask the Government to scale down his position is seen by observers as a desperate attempt to stay in politics.

They point out that Mr Hough's involvement in party politics — by trying to form a unified ethnic front against Swapo and by working against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — might make him totally unacceptable to both Swapo and the DTA to supervise an election under Resolution 435

They also point out that according to the original agreement between the Western five and South Africa, the post of the Administrator General should be as neutral as possible

Letter

In a hard-hitting statement on Friday, Mr Hough referred to Press reports and correspondence which 'maliciously' threw suspicion on his efforts to find an efficient form of government in the territory

According to DTA sources the correspondence, referred to by Mr Hough, was a letter from the DTA head committee

The letter was written in the same spirit as a head committee meeting last week where tempers flared and expressions such as 'the subversion of the DTA' by the Administrator General and 'diabolical scheming' were used

It was also said that the DTA had become a target of plots and intrigues by the South African Government, the Administrator General, the Defence Force and the Security Police

Boshoff loses top post

By MARTIN WELZ

TRANSVAAL Provincial Council chairman and MPC for Sunnyside, Mr B D T Boshoff, failed to win nomination from the National Party provincial caucus this week for the vacancy on the Transvaal Executive Committee.

Mr Daan Kirsten, MPC for Delmas, the only other candidate, easily won the nomination with a clear majority at the caucus meeting in Pretoria on Friday.

A report in last week's Sunday Express on the links between Mr Boshoff and a major pharmaceutical company was discussed by National Party MPCs before the meeting at which a successor to the MEC for Hospital Services, Dr Servaas Latsky, was nominated.

Dr Latsky resigned after his expulsion from the NP because of his refusal to endorse the Prime Minister's programme for constitutional reform.

At a NP committee meeting in his constituency earlier in the week, Mr Boshoff, according to informed sources, dealt specifically with the Sunday Express report. He denied having been in a position to influence the province's medical purchases.

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Ken Owen, design by Les Stephenson, headlines and sub editing by John Leask, all

Fresh doubts over SWA election

By MARTIN WELZ

Political Correspondent

MOVES by the Administrator-General of South West Africa to unseat the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as the governing party in South West Africa suggest, by implication, that the South African Government is preparing to shelve the programme for a United Nations-supervised election — possibly indefinitely.

While the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Houh, has dismissed as 'malicious rumour' reports that he intends to remove Mr Dirk Mudge and his DTA Council of Ministers and replace them with a government made up of representatives of the second-tier ethnic

governments, he said the present situation was 'unsatisfactory' and that he was examining ways of broadening the base of the central government.

In terms of the UN settlement proposals, there is to be an official seven-month run-up to the election. This was to have started on August 15 for an election to culminate on March 15.

In the run-up period, the present National Assembly and Council of Ministers were to have been dissolved and the territory adminis-

tered jointly by the South African-appointed Administrator-General and the UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Last month the Western Five negotiators announced that they had achieved agreement between South Africa and Swapo on all material points in terms of the UN proposals for a pre-independence election but agreed to postpone the deadline for a further month because of problems in the parallel negotiations between the United States and Angola about the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

While agreeing to the election procedures, South Africa has made it a condition of its withdrawal from South West Africa that all Cuban forces are withdrawn from Angola.

Several diplomatic representatives of the Western Five paid urgent visits to Windhoek this week to assess developments and apparently, to make a last-ditch bid to set the process for a UN-supervised election in motion.

But the issue of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola seems no nearer to being settled.

There have been pointed indications over the past month that the SADF is reluctant to abandon its Angolan ally, Unita.

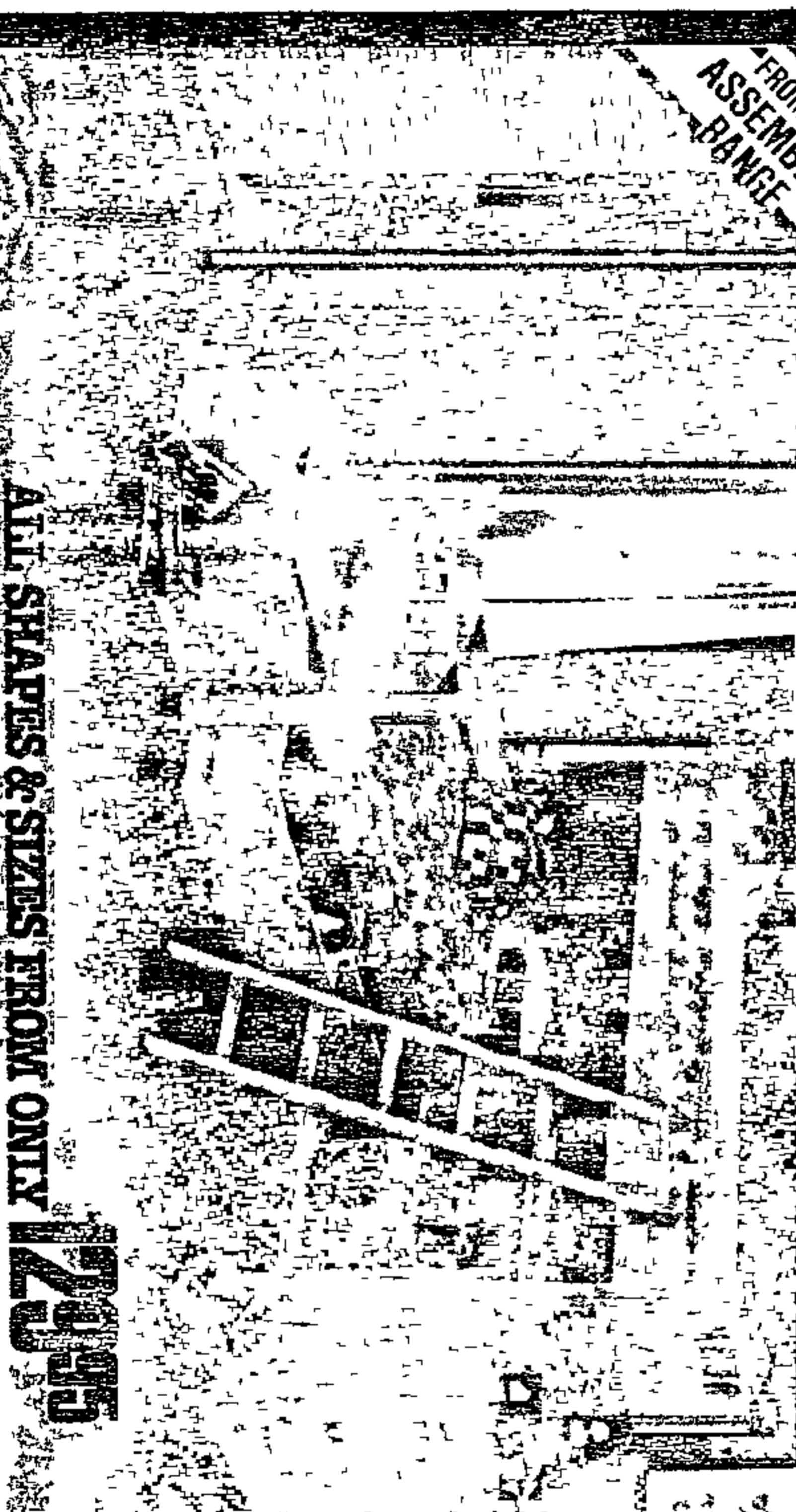
As a result of several defections from Mr Dirk Mudge's alliance in the past year, the DTA now includes representatives of only five ethnic groups.

An informed source said "This situation has opened the way for the Administrator-General to consider introducing a system more closely modelled on the new system proposed for South Africa."

"The system now being mooted is one in which the second-tier ethnic governments will be allowed to nominate representatives to the central government without the Administrator having to call a new general election."

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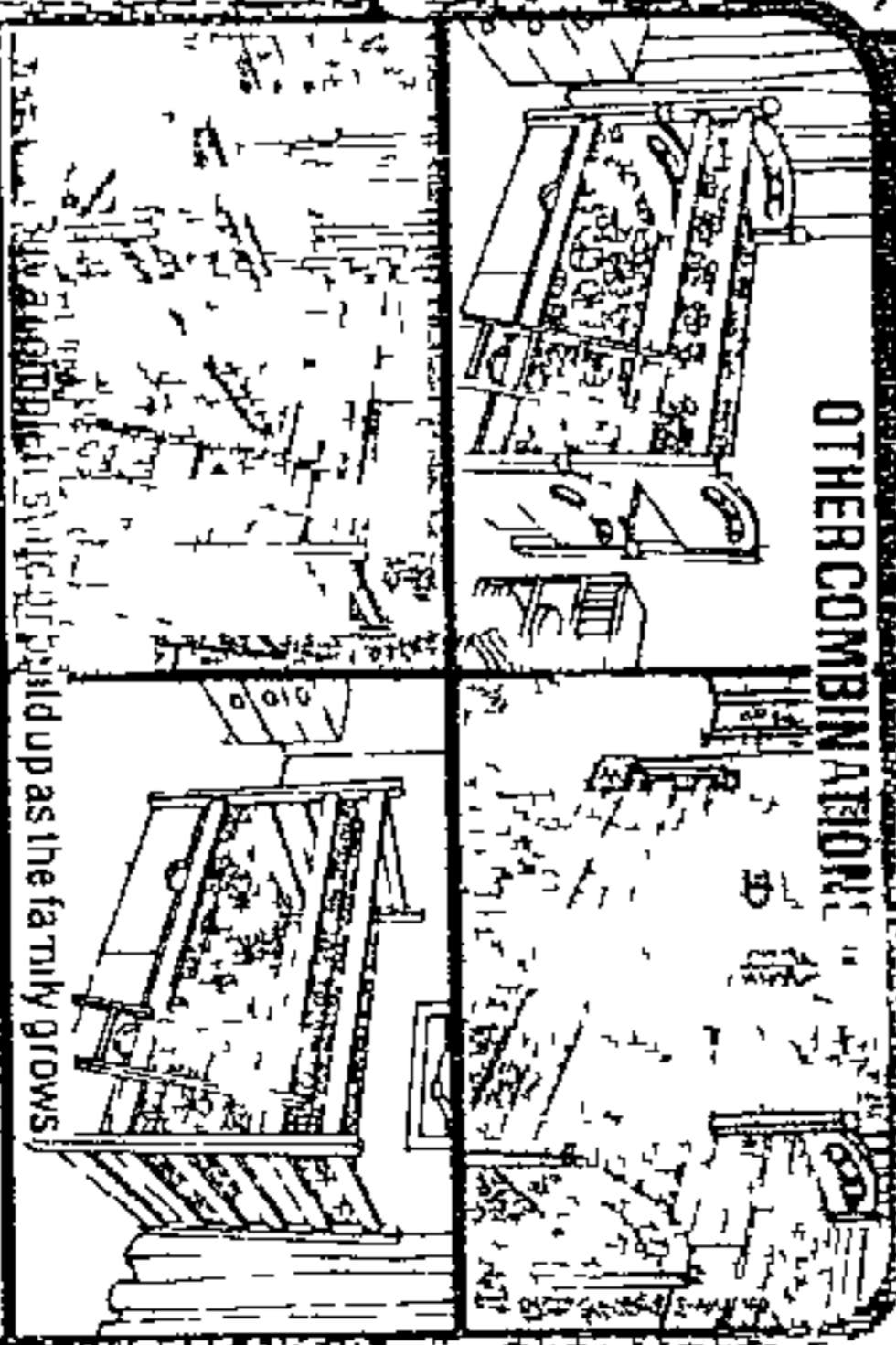


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Dr Henry tells fragmented political groups they're up against one foe, South Africa

GRATIOTON

221
Tribune
5/9/82

Tribune Africa News Service
WINDHOEK In a few softly-spoken accented words Dr Henry Kissinger this week pinpointed the enigma of SWA/Namibian politics

Grasping the situation after only a day in Windhoek, he said "It is difficult to contain the threat of one group by opposing it with 20 groups."

Coalition politics — everybody has been talking about it for years, all consider it vital to challenge Swapo in an internationally supervised election in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435

Politicians of all persuasions have for more than 18 months been secretly discussing mergers, but nothing so far has come of it

It is a rare point of general agreement in the present roller-coaster atmosphere of the territory's politics

The DTA has been pushing for a wider participation in the territory's interim government. The

Alliance chairman Ni Dirk Mudge, has since the abortive Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia in January last year talked to many parties who have so far refused

SWA National Party leaders, who control the white ethnic authority, have too been quietly active, trying to build support for their concept of ethnic central government

Black nationalist groups have also negotiated to form a "third front" alternative to the DTA and Swapo. Nothing has emerged there

These talks are continuing, more frequently than before because South Africa has limited strongly at an early change in SWA/Namibia's dispensation to present a viable anti-Swapo front

This lack of unity merely poses a greater delay in achieving an end to the low intensity bush war in Northern SWA/Namibia and independence for which all yearn

South African decision-makers made it quite clear again this week

that the Government's bottom line is a Swapo defeat, no 'Russian flag' in Windhoek

But it is clear that Pretoria no longer considers the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, majority group in the interim government, a worthy opponent for Swapo in a free and fair election

The walkout earlier this year by the alliance President Mr Peter Kalangula has apparently led to a reappraisal of the DTA's popular support. The conclusion it seems is that Mr Kalangula's withdrawal to form a new party outside the DTA has caused the alliance considerable damage in the vital Ovambo region

Common belief in SWA/Namibia is that the DTA once a favourite to 'trounce Swapo' has lost a great deal of its following in its troubled years of interim rule

Some DTA leaders admit privately that their popular appeal has sagged. They blame the South African Government for not adjusting the interim constitution to

allow them a free hand unchecked by the territory's second-tier ethnic representative authorities

The Administrator General, Mr Danie Hough and his advisers have recently been investigating the possibilities in secret talks with SWA/Namibia's political spectrum. DTA leaders fear Pretoria has dismissed them in favour of some form of ethnic government

DTA circles claim that the five ethnic leaders have joined forces to topple the alliance and oust Mr Mudge in particular

Mr Hough's assurance this week that there never had been a plan for a purely ethnic central authority was met with open suspicion in DTA circles — they remain convinced that South Africa is now siding with the white, Ovambo, Damara, Coloured and Baster authorities in formulating a new plan

All concerned are, it seems, a long way from answering Dr Kissinger's doubts

Peter Kalangula, who has withdrawn from the DTA . . . his withdrawal has seriously weakened the alliance

Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA . . . the interim government is losing ground

Coalition politics 'vital' to contain Swapo threat — Kissinger

W/E ARGUS 4/9/82 221

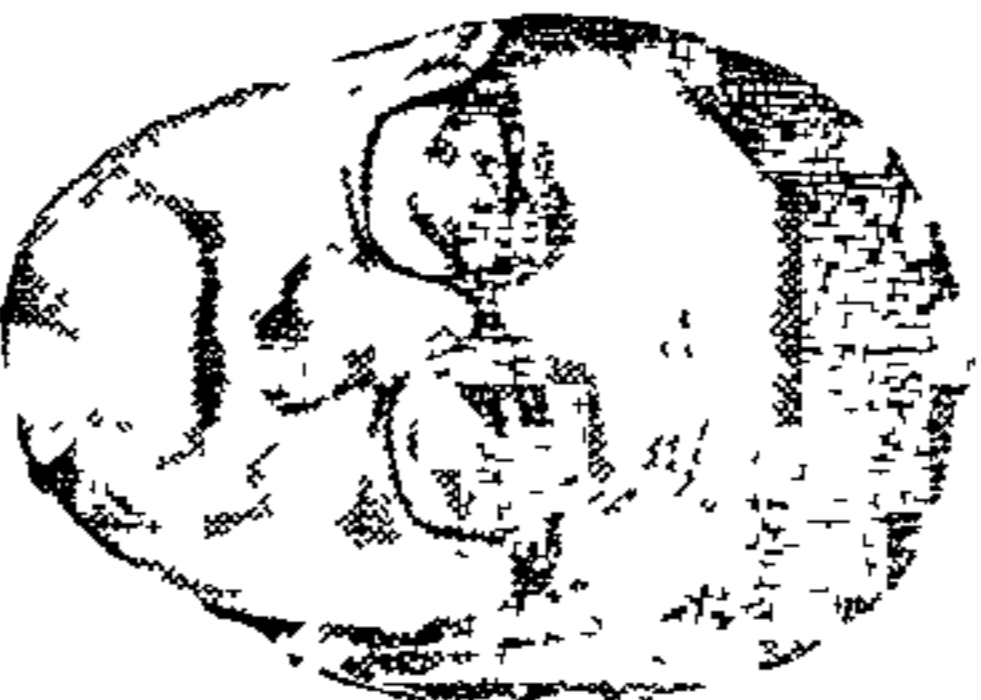
WINDHOEK — In a few softly-spoken, accented words, Dr Henry Kissinger this week summed up the situation in Windhoek.

It is difficult to contain the threat of one group by opposing it with 20 groups," he said

Coalition politics — everybody has been talking about it for years

All consider it vital to challenge Swapo in an internationally supervised election in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435

Argus Africa News Service



DR HENRY KISSINGER

It is a rare point of general agreement in the present roller coaster atmosphere of SWA/Namibian politics. The terri-

tor's 45 political parties, only a handful of them still active, have, however, not been able to bridge the fragmentation

It is clear Pretoria no longer considers the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, majority group in the interim government, a worthy opponent for Swapo in a free and fair election

Appeal

The walkout earlier this year by the alliance's president, Mr Peter Katangula, has apparently led to a re-appraisal of the DTA's popular support

Some DTA leaders admit privately their popular appeal has sagged. They blame the South African Government for not adjusting the interim constitution to allow them a free hand

The search has started for a new government structure which will silence the bickering be-

port for their concept of ethnic central government

Alternative

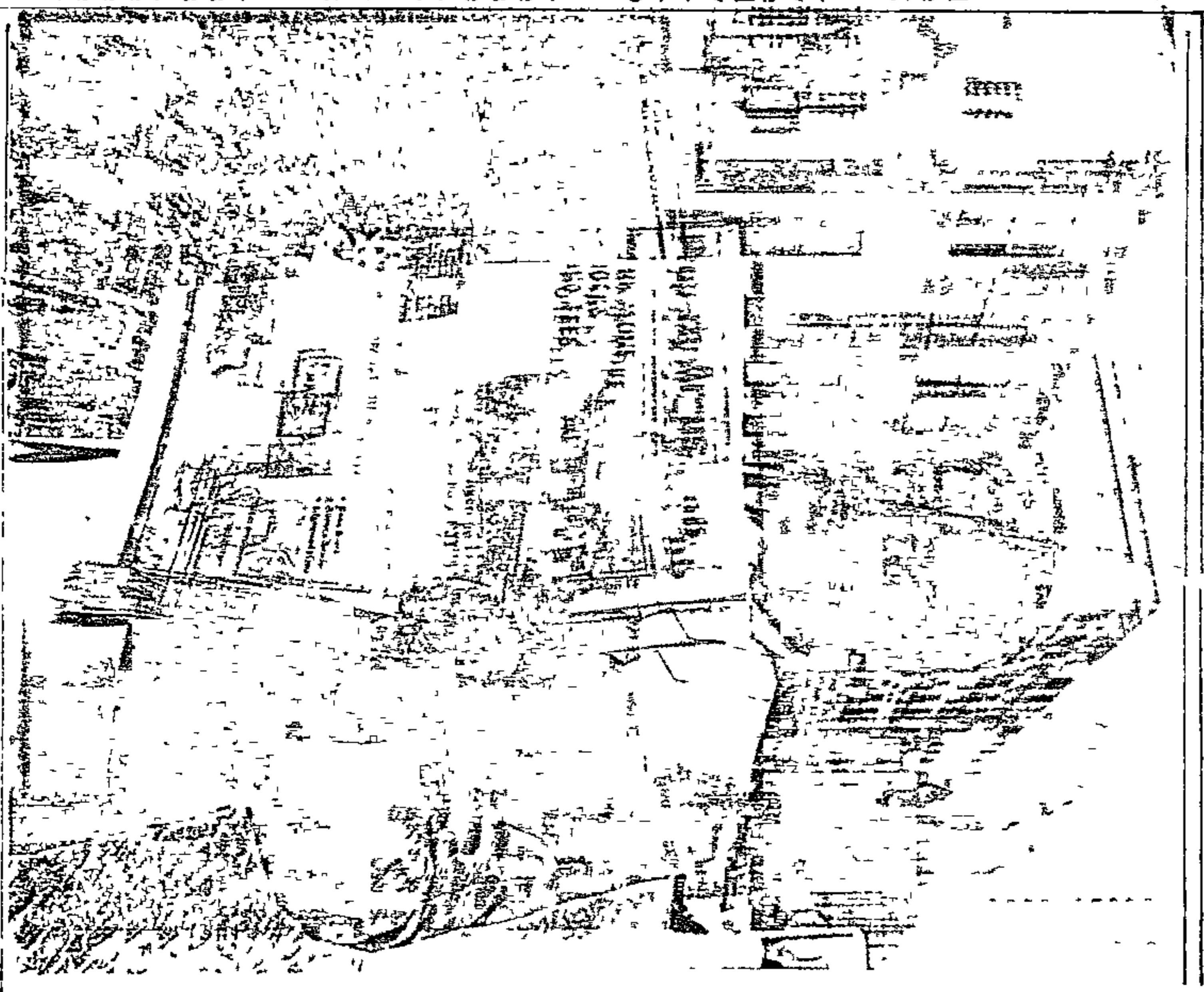
Black nationalist groups have also negotiated to form a "third force" alternative to the DTA and Swapo. Nothing has emerged there

These talks are continuing, more frequently than before because South Africa has hinted strongly at an early change in SWA/Namibia's dispensation to present a viable anti-Swapo front

The Administrator-General, Mr Dante Hough, and his advisers recently investigated the possibilities in secret talks with SWA/Namibia's political spectrum. DTA leaders fear Pretoria has dismissed them in favour of some form of ethnic government

This sparked bitter infighting which burst this week in DTA accusations against the South African Government, and the five ethnic leaders who are said to be involved in the plot for an ethnic government

IRREVERENT SWEPT



Hough seeking 'interim system' Swapo 'out of touch'

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Danie Hough said yesterday that he was holding talks with government leaders in the territory to try to introduce a more acceptable system of government in the interim period before independence.

Mr Hough was commenting on reports that he intended forming a new provisional authority constituted on purely ethnic grounds, the SABC reported yesterday.

Mr Hough said the present system of government in the territory led to much dissatisfaction among government bodies and residents. However, it was true that he intended forming a provisional authority.

Talks had been held recently with members of the Ministers' Council and the executive committees of the representative authorities simply to exchange ideas on guidelines for action.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge denied yesterday that he had recently had a confrontation on a farm near Pietersburg with the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

Mr Mudge said neither he nor any leaders of the DTA had met recently on a farm of the Administrator-General with the Prime Minister as was claimed in a Windhoek newspaper on Wednesday.

The DTA chairman did however, acknowledge that meetings reported in both the Advertiser and the DTA mouthpiece Die Republikein had taken place in the Windhoek district at which some leaders of the DTA had been involved.

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia was destined to become independent, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force Major General Charles Lloyd was reported to have said yesterday.

The SWA Broadcasting Corporation reported General Lloyd as saying that nobody could stop this process with violence.

Speaking at the Gobabis Show he said that over the years the SWA/Namibian question had become an international issue and world opinion could not simply be ignored.

Referring to Swapo General Lloyd said the organization had conducted a terror campaign over the last 15 years which had thrown stumbling blocks in the way.

He said Swapo's leaders were completely out of touch with the intricacies of SWA/Namibia.

An efficient government was absolutely necessary in SWA/Namibia especially because of the insurgency problem.

The residents should have faith in themselves their cause and their Creator General Lloyd said — Sapa

Staff Reporter

THE Mayor of Gordon's Bay Mrs Dulce Olivier was yesterday demoted to the post of Deputy Mayor at the Town Council's general meeting when three new councillors took their seats.

Like a few others before me my head rolled as a direct result of the contentious Marlin's Cove issue and I must say it's quite a relief having the burden of decision lifted from my shoulders, she said afterwards.

Marlin's Cove is the name given to a R45-million luxury flats complex with 400 units which an international consortium

Gordon's Bay demo

of developers intending building on the mountain side above the picturesque resort town.

The proposals have been the subject of a heated debate among townspeople for weeks and the Save Gordon's Bay Society founded recently to oppose the proposals on environmental grounds.

The new Mayor is

Allegation is withdrawn

DURBAN — An allegation of contravening the Terrorism Act was withdrawn against the general secretary of the South African Allied Workers Union Mr Samuel Kikine when he appeared before Mr B J Olivier in the Durban Magistrate's Court yesterday.

No reason for the withdrawal was given.

PFP urges to resist th

Staff Reporter

THE Progressive Federal Party condemning the attack on the SABC by Mr Barend du Plessis Deputy Minister of Information has urged the chairman of the SABC board Professor Wynand Mouton to give a public assurance that he will not be intimidated by "government threats".

'Disquieting'

The PFP spokesman on the media Dr Alex Boraine said the most disquieting feature of Mr Du Plessis' 'intemperate outburst' — accusing the SABC of downplaying official announcements by the government and broadcasting Conservative Party political propaganda — was its underlying threat — "Big Brother is watching you! Change your ways or else".

This is exactly the attitude the government has adopted towards the press and it is disturbing to note the government's chief spokesman on Information echoing this approach. Dr Boraine said "If this is what he is saying in public what are he and his colleagues say-



Dr Alex Boraine

ing in private and to SABC in particular?"

Dr Boraine said the attack by Mr Du Plessis even more startlingly ironic when seen against his consistent and steadfast defence of the SABC Parliament where they were charged with bias by the PFP.

"What has changed? Apparently the government's real fear and panic flows from the struggle within Afrikaner nationalism."

"The government clearly terrified that battle being waged

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HAMBAD HAMBAD

ARE HIGH PRICES ON ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

Listen to union employers urge

PORT ELIZABETH — Later after he dressed a meeting of local businessmen, he

THE judicial commission of inquiry to be appointed by the Administrator General of SWA, Mr Dame Hough, might open a Pandora's box of corruption in the central and ethnic civil services in the country

Rumours of corruption in the country are rife, in the central government as well as in the ethnic authorities, whether they are pro-DTA or anti-DTA

Mr Barney Barnes, a former head committee member of the DTA, had asked that not only the three government levels be investigated for corruption, but also the personal financial affairs of members of the National Assembly and the Ministers' Council

The DTA on the other hand accused ethnic authorities not under its control of corruption during the last session of the National Assembly

Amid this mud-slinging, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, asked the Administrator-General to appoint the commission

But according to observers the central flaw in the SWA government system would not be investigated by such a commission — the fact being

(22) 20/11 Lifting the lid on govt in SWA

KOOS COETZEE reports from Windhoek

that a country with only 1-million citizens has 11 civil services to administer it

Instead of being given homelands a la South Africa, apartheid was entrenched in the interim constitution — AG8 — by giving each ethnic group jurisdiction over the affairs of its own group, no matter how widely its members are distributed over the country

The Nama government in the south must pay the pension of an old Nama living in Ovambo

Empires are being built and ethnic authorities compete with one another in building sumptuous houses and buying expensive cars for executive committee members

Observers point out that

the country has hardly enough skilled manpower for one civil service, and that maladministration could often be blamed on lack of education and experience

An important defect in AG8 is the fact that the central government has no constitutional right to know what the ethnic authorities are doing

A spokesman for the Auditor-General's office said in an interview, as far as the books of each ethnic authority were concerned, his department was responsible only to the ethnic authorities, and not to the central government

Some recent allegations concerning fiscal mismanagement in SWA include

● The issuing of post-dated cheques by a state corporation

● A late night meeting attended by bank officials, representatives of an ethnic authority and the Administrator-General. The Administrator-General had to sign surety for an administration cheque which would not have been passed by the bank had it been issued

● The spending of moneys voted in the 1980-81 Caprivi budget on projects which did not materialise, ranging from R50 000 to R500 000

Secret
meeting
on 221
SWA ^{Mercury}
denied ^{3/9/82}

WINDHOEK—The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, denied yesterday that he had recently had a confrontation on a farm near Pietersburg with the Prime Minister

In a strongly worded statement Mr Mudge said neither he nor any leaders of the DTA had met recently on a farm of the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, with the Prime Minister as was claimed in a Windhoek newspaper yesterday

Denied

The report said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha and 'ethnic leaders' from South West Africa had also been present.

It said the meeting was 'top secret' and there had been a 'terrific clash' between the Prime Minister and Mr Mudge over Mr Mudge's handling of the situation in the territory.

'I strongly deny that either myself or even one of the leaders of the DTA was present at such a meeting'

'I was never in my life in either Pietersburg nor on Mr Hough's farm. The meeting that the Windhoek Advertiser refers to is definitely not one in which the DTA was involved,' Mr Mudge said

The DTA chairman did, however, acknowledge that meetings reported in both the Advertiser and the DTA mouthpiece, the *Republikein*, had taken place in the Windhoek district at which some leaders of the DTA had been involved.

But he said 'I cannot give first-hand details of those talks' — (Sapa)

No SWA ethnic plan ⁽²²⁾ Hough

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Danie Hough, said last night allegations that he and South African officials had contrived a plan for an interim government in the territory based purely on ethnic grounds, were "devoid of all truth"

Mr Hough's statement followed reports in Windhoek that severe strains had developed between the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the South African Government

Alternative

Die Republikein, mouthpiece of the DTA, reported in a front-page lead article yesterday that Mr Hough and South African officials were planning to replace the existing interim government structure in the territory

As an alternative to implementation of United Nations Security Council

Resolution 435, the South African Government was planning to set up an interim dispensation controlled by representatives of the 11 ethnic groups

In a similar report, the Windhoek Advertiser yesterday afternoon disclosed details of a meeting apparently held recently on Mr Hough's farm near Pietersburg.

The Republikein report said the mere fact that South Africa was now considering a new ethnic-based interim government indicated that UN-supervised elections were not expected in the near future

"The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola is apparently presenting a much bigger obstacle than appears on the surface," it said.

In his statement, Mr Hough said it remained the intention of the South African Government to continue with efforts to implement Resolution 435

provided "obstacles, in the way" could be removed

On allegations that an election would not take place in the foreseeable future, Mr Hough said he wanted to emphasize that talks about a more acceptable interim system remained important irrespective of the outcome of the settlement plan

Complaints

Mr Hough said both the central government and the various ethnic authorities had complained about the other levels of government

He and his adviser were giving this matter constant attention and had examined, as far as possible, generally acceptable means of a deal for the interim period before independence

Leaders from both the central government in SWA/Namibia and the representative authorities of ethnic groups had to be included in such discussions, as they were both an integral part of the government

Different government leaders had been consulted in an attempt to canvass their opinions

Individual talks

Talks were held on an individual basis with members of the Ministers' Council and members of the executive committees of the representative authorities

The aim of the talks at this stage was to discuss openly ideas about guidelines for possible steps to be taken in future

The Administrator-General said allegations by DTA leaders that they had not been properly informed about the future of the territory were unacceptable as they had met the South African delegation which had come to inform involved people in July

He had also informed SWA/Namibians on what was happening in connection with the future of the territory in a recent interview

Uncertainty and lack of information led to speculation, but reporting that lacked controlled facts was "irresponsible", said Mr Hough's statement — Sapa.

DTA irate at being ⁽²²¹⁾ 'left out' _{c. Times} 11/9/82

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The head committee of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) protested in a strongly-worded statement yesterday at not being "properly informed" on present negotiations over the future of SWA/Namibia

The statement follows increased accusations from DTA members that South Africa was leaving the party "in the cold" over the future of the territory because it believed the DTA had lost much of its earlier support

'Subordinated'

The statement, released last night, said the interests of the peoples of SWA/Namibia were being subordinated to the interests of people involved in the negotiations

"At a stage when negotiations have reached a critical point, the DTA is not being fully informed of progress

"Leaders of the DTA have unconditionally accepted an undertaking by the South African Govern-

ment that the residents of SWA/Namibia themselves will decide their future

"The DTA therefore has serious objections over the fact that internal political parties have not been directly involved in the negotiations," the statement said

The DTA still believed "free and fair elections" which would lead to international recognition were the only long-term solution for SWA/Namibia

'Frustration'

"In the meantime, uncertainty and frustration are causing serious problems to the healthy basis of co-operation which was built up over the years, and are undermining it"

The DTA's head committee, which met yesterday, said it hoped the international community represented by the five Western powers and the United Nations Security Council would be prepared to listen to the reasonable claim of the DTA so that an election could take place

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Claims of ethnic plan on Namibia

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has called for an interim government of national unity in the absence of an internationally acceptable settlement for Namibia.

The demand coincides with a claim by DTA mouthpiece, Republikein, that Namibia's Administrator-General Mr Danie Hough, and other South African officials are secretly planning an alternative interim government structured on ethnic lines.

Mr Hough and certain South African Defence Force members had in recent weeks held confidential talks to this end with some of the territory's ethnic representative authorities, the paper claimed.

"The implication is very clear. An election under supervision of the international community is not expected in the foreseeable future," the Republikein said.

The South African plan was to establish an interim government, currently dominated by the DTA, on a basis of pure ethnic representation, the Republikein said.

DTA circles believe at least five of the second-tier ethnic representative authorities are involved in the talks, all dominated by political parties outside the DTA.

It is understood they include the white, coloured, Ovambo, Herero and Damara authorities.

Rejecting an internal election, the DTA noted the present interim constitution Proclamation AG8 was unacceptable to Namibia's

majority. If it was not changed, it would never be acceptable, the DTA said.

Proclamation AG8 of 1980 established ethnic authorities as the second-tier of Namibia's interim government.

The DTA expressed the view an internal settlement would be time-consuming and would not rule out the possibility of "interference and manipulation".

If an interim arrangement were necessary because of South Africa's refusal to change AG8, the DTA demanded that all parties which wanted an internationally acceptable solution be involved in the interim government and, simultaneously, in negotiations for such a long-term settlement.

The DTA said it was convinced the interests of Namibia and its people had become subordinate to those of negotiators in the Western settlement initiative.

SA race policy highlighted in Kissinger talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE "future evolution" of South African race policy was one of four subjects discussed yesterday at talks in Pretoria between the former American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Kissinger spent more than three hours at the Union Buildings where he conferred first with Mr Botha, then with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and lastly with the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan.

Dr Kissinger, who hopes to see leaders to the Right of Mr Botha, said his talks with Mr Botha focused on four issues:

- The future development of internal policy in South Africa,
- Negotiations for a settlement in South West Africa,
- Relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa, and
- US-South African relations and Pretoria's relationship with the West generally.

Dr Kissinger advocates "constructive engagement" with South Africa, to encourage steady reform, rather than isolation until radical change occurs.

Although Dr Kissinger did not say so directly, he is clearly interested in the strength of the Conservative

Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party as a factor in the ability of the Prime Minister to fulfil his reformist commitments.

On his arrival at the weekend, Dr Kissinger came out strongly in favour of a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola "side by side" with a settlement of the South West African dispute.

Mr Pik Botha confirmed that the Angolan guerrilla movement, Unita, and its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, figured in the talks.

Over the past few days four South African newspaper editors, Mr Tertius Myburgh of the Sunday Times, Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld, Mr Harald Pakendorf of Die Vaderland and Mr Sakkie Perold of Rapport, have written extensive reports on Dr Savimbi, who clearly impressed them.

Both Pretoria and Washington are said to favour a role for Unita in a government of national unity in Angola after a Cuban withdrawal.

Our Windhoek correspondent reports that, after the Pretoria talks, Dr Kissinger landed in Windhoek on his way to the Etosha game reserve in northern SWA.

Dr Kissinger will speak to local politicians in Windhoek today. Following his stay in SWA, he will visit Zambia and Zimbabwe.

WINDHOEK — A SWA-Ministers' Council scheme to give away houses in Khomasdal and Katutura in Windhoek has come under strong attack from the chairman of the coloured executive committee, Mr Barney Barnes.

According to the scheme, residents who were moved to Khomasdal and Katutura in the sixties and who had lived continuously in one house, would get the house free of charge if they paid an average R891 for the plot of land and R270 transfer fees.

The scheme is already being implemented in Katutura.

Mr Barnes accused the

SWA give-away houses are criticised

Ministers' Council of playing Santa Claus in order to win support for the DTA and said the chairman of the Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, had surrounded himself with "stooges" with insufficient government experience.

Mr Barnes said the scheme would cost more than R5 million in Khomasdal alone.

R1 100 000 still owed for houses would have to be written off and plots in Khomasdal cost far more than R891.

Unless prices were set at a realistic level the Ministers' Council would have to pay

more than R4-million to the Windhoek municipality, Mr Barnes said.

If the Ministers' Council started giving houses away they should do it throughout the country, he said.

He intended suggesting to the coloured population, not eligible for free houses, that they too demand free homes.

The Katutura scheme was announced last year by a member of the Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa Anjoey Julius, said earlier this year the scheme would also

apply to Khomasdal.

Mr Barnes accused Mr Mudge of being "politically petrified" in failing to verify these announcements.

In an interview Mr Mudge said when residents were moved in the sixties they were given assurances that they would be able to buy their own houses.

Asked about the promises made by Ministers that people would get houses free, Mr Mudge said he could not stand in for what was said by individual Ministers acting in

their personal capacities.

The Ministers' Council still had to make a decision on the issue, he said.

But both the director of Katutura, Mr Leon Venter, as well as the deputy director, Mr S J D Ooshtuizen, said the scheme was already being implemented in Katutura.

Exact figures of how many houses were affected were not available.

Mr Ooshtuizen said the Ministers' Council decided to give away houses under this scheme in June last year,

their decision was muted and a letter to this effect was on file.

Assurances that Khomasdal residents would receive houses free were never given, but promises of home-ownership might have been misinterpreted, Mr Ooshtuizen said.

He said the average price per plot had been set at R891 by the Katutura administration last year.

The Rand Daily Mail was unable to establish whether free houses had been promised to Khomasdal residents.

Mudge doubts on end to war

Political Correspondent

THE chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, has cast doubt on the likelihood of the territory's border war being halted by a pre-settlement ceasefire next month

Mr Mudge told the territory's broadcasting service he did not believe Swapo would agree to a ceasefire and would prefer to retain its image as a "military liberator"

He also said that if the current settlement attempt failed, he could not rule out the option of a unilateral declaration of independence

Mr Mudge's remarks come three weeks before the target date for an international settlement in the territory, which would start with a ceasefire

Western negotiators still hope to begin implementation of a settlement by September 15, the start of a seven-month process leading up to pre-independence elections in April next year

Continued international wrangling has already caused the implementa-

tion date to be put back a month

It was to have started last week-end, but when a delay became obvious, efforts were made to implement a ceasefire in advance of the international settlement. This failed when agreement could not be reached on Sunday

Mr Mudge said his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was doing everything it could to secure an international settlement for the territory, but he believed it was already too late for an election in March or April next year

One of the issues delaying agreement is the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The South African Government has said this is a precondition for a settlement, while both Swapo and Angola have opposed linking the two issues

The United States is continuing efforts to secure Angolan agreement on Cuban withdrawal to coincide with a settlement in SWA/Namibia but without it being part of the formal settlement package

The Namibia

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S. Express

19/8/82

Experiment



● A soldier stands guard duty outside the gleaming Turnhalle building in Windhoek

MANY Namibians claim with some bitterness that South Africa used their country for a grand political experiment: a trial run for reform at home

The Prime Minister's constitution proposals for South Africa reveal remarkable parallels with the system introduced in Namibia in 1979 by Cabinet colleague and former Broederbond chief Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

White, coloured and Indian chambers in parliament deciding their own ethnic interests but jointly on matters of common interest, and a confederation of states for South Africa's black 'national states' have we learned anything from the Namibian 'experiment'?

"We have a million inhabitants and 13 governments," a disenchanted black politician observed in Windhoek recently, "with 13 prime ministers, 13 Cabinets and 13 sets of top government officials — each with the appropriate salary, official limousine, private secretary and residence."

Eleven of these governments deal with matters of particular concern to their own ethnic groups Damara, Nama, Bastar, coloured, Bushmen (or San), Tswana, Herero, Ovambo, Kavango, Caprivi and white. Then there is a National Assembly and executive in which they are all represented to deal with matters of mutual or common concern

Finally there is an Administrator General — representing the South African Prime Minister and Cabinet — with an entire bureaucracy and technocracy of his own — to direct the lot.

"Some larger countries I know have difficulty finding one prime minister," observed Mr Andreas Shipanga, Swapo-Democrat's leader in Windhoek.

"Where must we find 13 men of the required calibre, education and experience? When ethnicity rather than ability becomes the deciding factor, of course incompetence, waste and corruption will reign."

With no university and the few high schools a new luxu-

Ethnic rule: A bright idea or a costly failure?

By MARTIN WELZ
Political Correspondent

ry, Namibia has produced fewer than a score of black graduates in the past decade.

The man who decides on priorities for coloured education in Namibia has a Standard 3 education and allocates substantial sums and school time preparing children for beauty contests and ballroom dancing competitions (in a quest for 'coloured' culture) while cutting teachers' salaries

Only a few years ago it was widely believed that, with its vast mineral resources and small population, Namibia would escape all the development problems of other African states what it did not have, it could buy

Now the economy has been struck by a deep recession on all fronts diamonds, base metals, fishing, beef and karakul are all near collapse

Income from taxes and duties on diamonds, more than half Namibia's inland revenue, dropped from an estimated R125-million last

Even so, the system has been unable to meet the needs of the inhabitants of Namibia because of the high cost of running the complicated bureaucracy and the inevitable strain on administrative manpower

In some areas teachers' salaries are being cut to meet the costs of ethnic administrations that have produced a seemingly endless string of scandals involving incompetence, mismanagement and corruption

The offices of Administrator-General and the central government (the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly) will cost R23,5-million to administer this year

The 10 ethnic administrations will then get R211-million from the central government to run their own

time, the money is to be shared between the ethnic groups on 'a separate but equal' basis according to population (for health services and administration), number of pupils and number of pensioners In theory that sounds more than fair

But, perhaps wisely, the ethnic governments are not required to spend the grants on those particular services because, besides the potential for mismanagement, an 'equal' administration can cost a lot of money

Just how much is wasted by duplication?

That is difficult to calculate but the Budget does provide a clue regardless of population, each ethnic government gets a straight R3 343 000 to start with 100 administration — the same for 6.800 Tswanas as for

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Namibia

19/8/82

Experiment

MANY Namibians claim with some bitterness that South Africa used their country for a grand political experiment: a trial run for reform at home.

The Prime Minister's constitution proposals for South Africa reveal remarkable parallels with the system introduced in Namibia in 1979 by Cabinet colleague and former Broederbond chief Dr Gerrit Viljoen

White, coloured and Indian chambers in parliament deciding their own ethnic interests but jointly on matters of common interest, and a confederation of states for South Africa's black 'national states' have we learned anything from the Namibian 'experiment'?

"We have a million inhabitants and 13 governments," a disenchanted black politician observed in Windhoek recently, "with 13 prime ministers, 13 Cabinets and 13 sets of top government officials — each with the appropriate salary, official limousine, private secretary and residence"

Eleven of these governments deal with matters of particular concern to their own ethnic groups Damara, Nama, Baster, coloured, Bushmen (or San), Tswana, Herero, Ovambo, Kavango, Caprivi and white. Then there is a National Assembly and executive in which they are all represented to deal with matters of mutual or common concern

Finally there is an Administrator General — representing the South African Prime Minister and Cabinet — with an entire bureaucracy and technocracy of his own — to direct the lot.

"Some larger countries I know have difficulty finding one prime minister," observed Mr Andreas Shinganga, Swapo-Democrat's leader in Windhoek

Where must we find 13 men of the required calibre, education and experience? When ethnicity rather than ability becomes the deciding factor of course incompetence, waste and corruption will reign

With no university and the few high schools a new luxu

Ethnic rule: A bright idea or a costly failure?

By MARTIN WELZ
Political Correspondent

ry, Namibia has produced fewer than a score of black graduates in the past decade

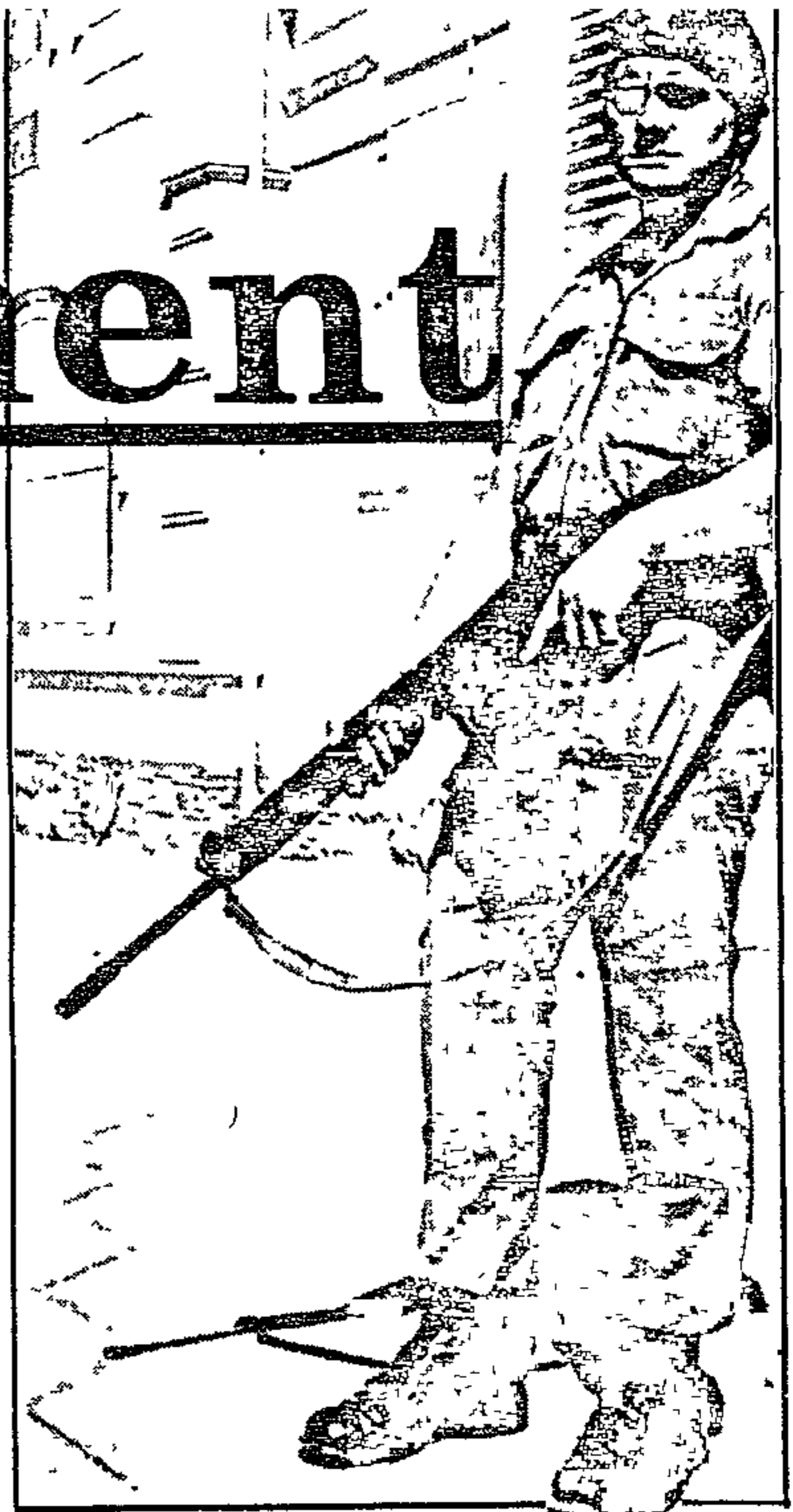
The man who decides on priorities for coloured education in Namibia has a Standard 3 education and allocates substantial sums and school time preparing children for beauty contests and ballroom dancing competitions (in a quest for coloured culture) while cutting teachers salaries

Only a few years ago it was widely believed that, with its vast mineral resources and small population, Namibia would escape all the development problems of other African states what it did not have, it could buy

Now the economy has been struck by a deep recession on all fronts diamonds, base metals, fishing, beef and karakul are all near collapse

Income from taxes and duties on diamonds more than half Namibia's inland revenue, dropped from an estimated R125-million last year to R35-million this year

South African subsidies and contributions to the Windhoek administration will total R450-million this year — more than half the territory's total budget



● A soldier stands guard duty outside the gleaming Turnhalle building in Windhoek

Even so, the system has been unable to meet the needs of the inhabitants of Namibia because of the high cost of running the complicated bureaucracy and the inevitable strain on administrative manpower

In some areas teachers' salaries are being cut to meet the costs of ethnic administrations that have produced a seemingly endless string of scandals involving incompetence, mismanagement and corruption

The offices of Administrator-General and the central government (the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly) will cost R235-million to administer this year

The 10 ethnic administrations will then get R211-million from the central government to run their own separate governments and administrations R475-million for 'administration and other services', R53-million for education, R345-million for health and R18-million for pensions

This year for the first

time, the money is to be shared between the ethnic groups on a separate but equal' basis according to population (for health services and administration), number of pupils and number of pensioners. In theory that sounds more than fair

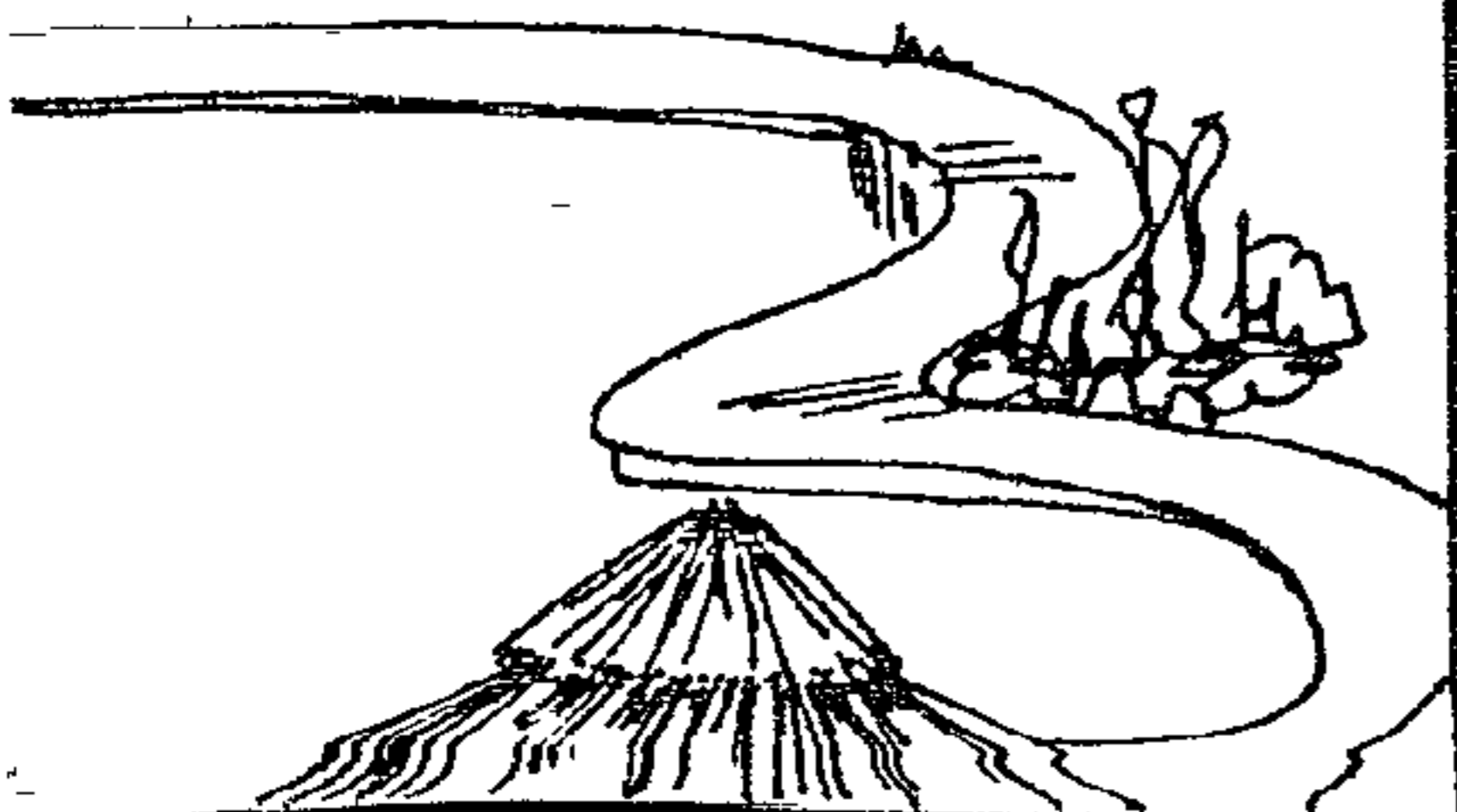
But perhaps wisely, the ethnic governments are not required to spend the grants on those particular services because, besides the potential for mismanagement, an 'equal' administration can cost a lot of money

Just how much is wasted by duplication?

That is difficult to calculate but the Budget does provide a clue regardless of population, each ethnic government gets a straight R3 343 000 to start with for administration — the same for 6 800 Tswanas as for 516 600 Ovambos

While the Tswanas get R75 000 for education they get R3 4-million for 'administration' No wonder others have been tempted to pinch from their education and health budgets to pay for

POOLS (PTY) LTD.

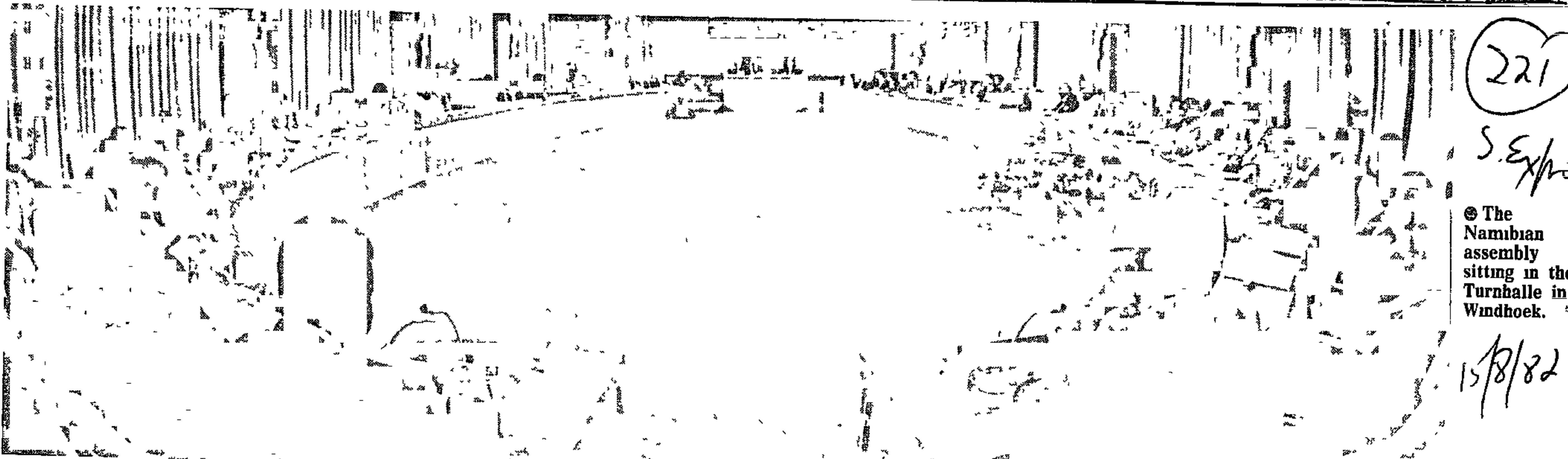


TANTALUS

How 'Motormouth' Le Grange

MR LOUIS 'Motormouth' le Grange has excelled himself was not the same as solitary confinement different since Mr Jimmy Kruger said. It leaves us

Richard Smith



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© The Namibian assembly sitting in the Turnhalle in Windhoek.

15/8/82

their larger administrations. Developments on the right-wing political home front may dictate that the South African Government stalls on its withdrawal from Namibia — ironically, many believe, at least until it has safely installed a modified version of the same system in South Africa.

And ironically because the experiment in Namibia has done little to ease the financial burden of administering Namibia. If anything, it has seriously undermined the credibility of the political parties and their ability to win a pre-independence election.

The system, widely seen as an updated version of apartheid, has failed to satisfy the outside world and has done nothing to ease the burden on South Africa's military and diplomatic resources.

"I would not want to draw a comparison between the two situations," Dr Denis Worrall, former chairman of the President's Council constitutional committee and one of the main architects of the proposed new constitution for South Africa, told the Sunday Express recently.

"Our recommendations and general approach stand by themselves."

He conceded that there were "certainly very tricky unresolved questions" about what constitute general and what constitute particular interests — and how

to work them into a constitutional structure.

"You have to accept that where you have an ethnically and demographically complex situation, you are going to have a complex and costly system of government."

"Our premise has been that government institutions must reflect that ethnic pluralism. Take Switzerland for example, a very costly system of government in terms of personnel and proliferation of institutions. That is acceptable."

But what of the example of Namibia? Is it acceptable in a country which has neither the manpower nor the money?

Dr Worrall's reluctance to draw parallels with the sys-

tem in Namibia is perhaps explained by how expensive it has been — and how ineffective.

nothing other than power-sharing in the grand apartheid scheme and that their common interests were more important than their separate interests.

"Apartheid has never been more brutally and effectively enforced in Namibia than it has been in the past two years," said a disillusioned Mr Shipanga, a Swapo exile who returned to Windhoek in 1979 in the hope of a new deal.

Now, in a desperate effort to win back its black supporters, the DTA has become more critical of the ethnic governments and is calling for an open election to change the system.

This in turn has led the two major white parties, the National Party and the Her-

reik there were some pleasant surprises.

"Many whites had changed for the better and seemed to want to communicate with blacks. Now that number is decreasing as most whites are not used to the idea that blacks have genuine aspirations."

"Any black who speaks out must have been visited by a Russian."

"In recent months every right-wing nut from Pretoria has been let loose around here. If blacks dared to say some of the things that Eugene Terre'Blanche and Janine de Wet say from public platforms in Namibia they would immediately be posted to Robben Island."

"What's worse, the local backwoods whites then proceed to take out their frustration with PW on the nearest local black."

Has South Africa benefited from the experiment? When it comes to 'equal' for South African blacks, Nationalists don't pretend to have the money or the manpower. That, some cynics suggest, is why we have independent homelands. But even for whites, coloureds and Indians, do we have the manpower?

Dr Worrall said "That is a big problem we recognised that in our report on local government when we pointed out the importance of recruiting and training."

"But I don't see the shortage of political leadership as an insurmountable

You have to accept that where you have an ethnically and demographically complex situation, you are going to have a complex and costly system of government. — Denis Worrall.

tem in Namibia is perhaps explained by how expensive it has been — and how ineffective.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has lost popular support strapped to the apartheid mast by Dr Viljoen's ethnic constitution.

Black leaders have withdrawn, one by one, from the South African-sponsored coalition as they realised that 11 ethnic governments were

stigte Nasionale Party, to join forces in calling for a white boycott of any such election.

"Until now nothing had changed here we still have apartheid," HNP leader Sarel Bekker said "That is why we will resist a one man, one vote election — we do not want independence."

Mr Shipanga said "If anything, things have got worse. When we arrived in Wind-

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DTA prepared to ^{nom} make deal with SA

Mail Africa Bureau

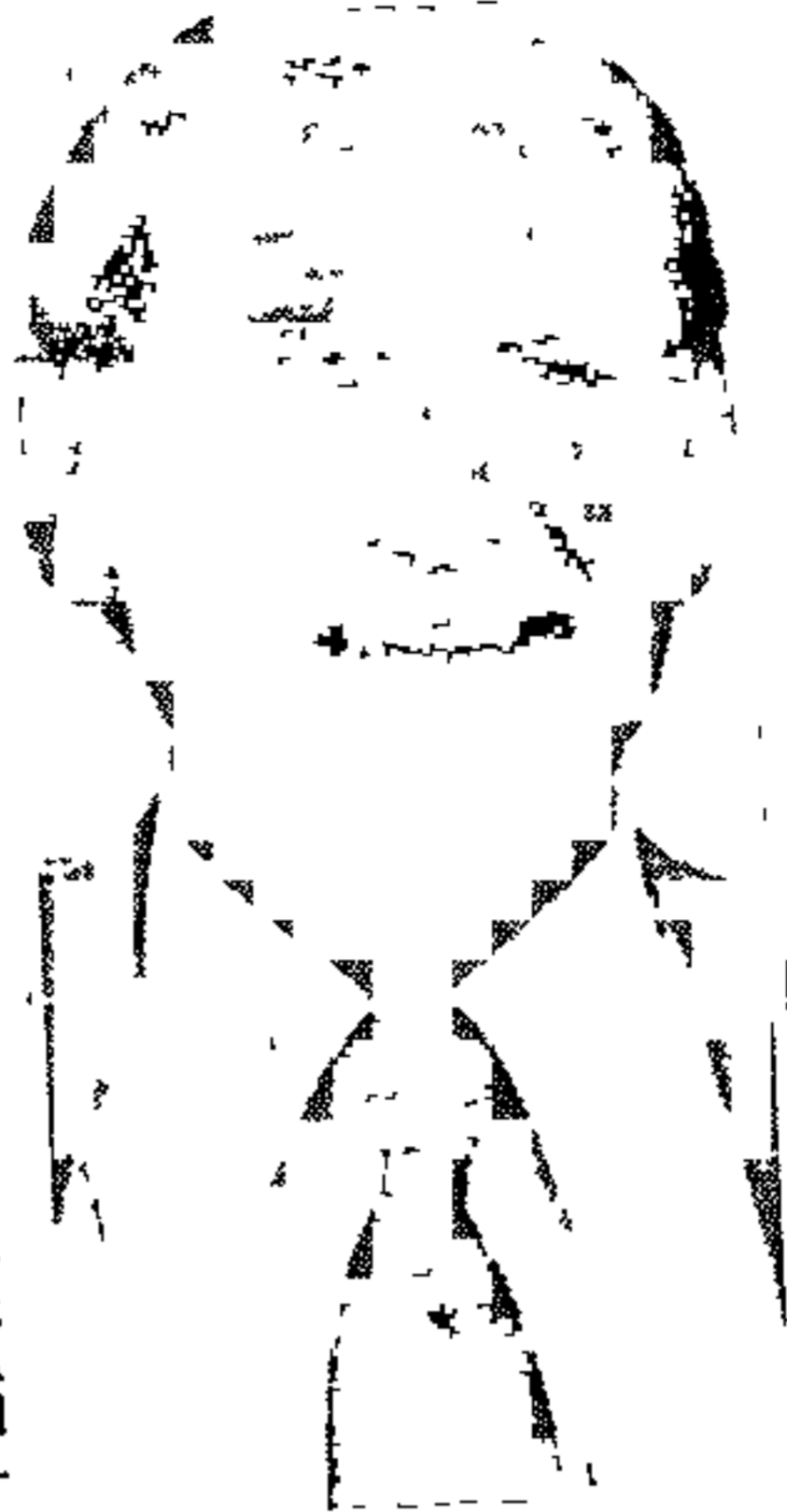
WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is prepared to broaden the base of the present government in South West Africa — if the South African Government extends the term of office of the DTA-controlled central government

The chairman of the Ministers' Council Mr Dirk Mudge has told a local newspaper the DTA had previously attempted to broaden the base of representation in the National Assembly — and had even appointed experts to the council, the very step the South African Government now had in mind

Mr Mudge said the SA plan for a non-elected broad-based interim government would not work. The DTA would support a broad-based interim government — provided it was established in a democratic way and by the elected DTA authority itself.

Meanwhile it was announced yesterday that the National Assembly's last session starts on November 2, 19 days before the assembly's term of office expires

And the DTA faces a further possible setback in Damaraland, where DTA-affiliate Swapduf may give a bad performance in the new elec-



MR DIRK MUDGE
Ready to broaden govt base

tion scheduled for November or December. The 1980 election of the Damara Legislative Assembly was declared invalid in the Supreme Court last week, and the Damara government was taken over yesterday by the chairman of the Government Services, Mr Fred Visagie

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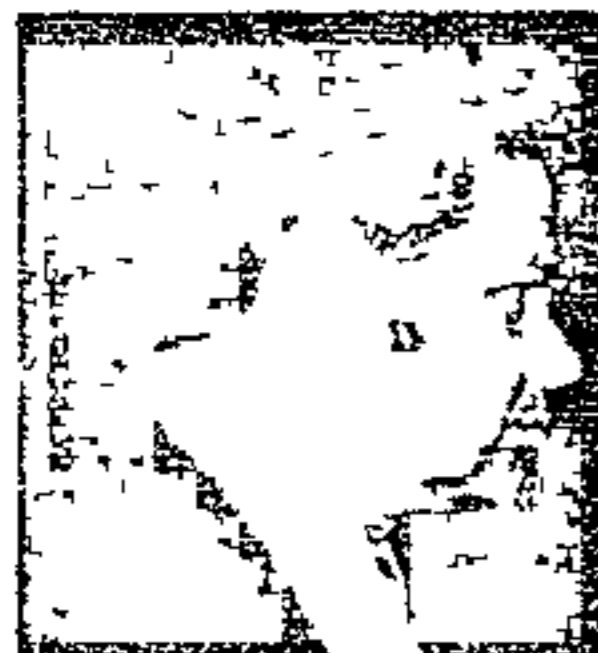
KOSIE PRETORIUS

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FM 15/10/82

in my opinion

'They want to take it away'



Kosie Pretorius is leader of the SWA National Party, with majority support among whites in Namibia. He also heads the executive committee of the white Legis-

lative Assembly in Windhoek where the FM spoke to him

Here in SWA we've had a repetition of the African system of one-man one-vote — one time

The DTA believes because they won an election for leaders to draw up a constitution five years ago they should be the government forever. What we want is a National Assembly and Ministers' Council composed of members and ministers nominated by each of our 10 ethnic groups — as approved by 95% of the electorate in 1978

We whites will never accept a system which does not take the country's ethnic diversity — and range of skills and qualifications — into account. We're not

saying that whites are better than other population groups but the country can't afford to lose their contribution. Yet whites are leaving. The 1980 figures for whites are 25% less than the projected figures, and we've lost 14 000 to 15 000 on the 1970 census figures

I agree that an effective central government is necessary to help the country develop. But this should be made up of the ethnic groups' representatives all put together and it should be limited to matters of general interest

We still don't know if the proposed interim government plan will go through. It is possible that a Ministers' Council with such very different political approaches in it will be deadlocked, particularly if it operates by consensus. But SA is busy implementing the same principle with its whites, coloureds and Indians. If it doesn't work here, it can't work there

Whether the interim solution will result in more authority returning to the SA Administrator-General is still speculative. It's a logical deduction that there must be an overall authority to break

deadlocks

Meanwhile the economy isn't dormant it's deteriorating. Human systems can take a good deal of shock but they can't endure endless uncertainty. That's true of economic systems too — and here there's not just the uncertainty over the political future but also about our property. Everybody talks about property rights, including the UN Declaration of Human Rights. But the confrontation between black and white is over each other's property

We don't know whether to expect a UN election in the next few years but we'll fight against it with all our might, as we have from the beginning. It can't work. The UN isn't impartial, the frontline states aren't impartial, or even the Western Five. They want a settlement. We want a solution. They're fixated on one-man-one-vote and won't even consider a confederation

Other countries aren't prepared to invest here until we're independent. For 60 years we whites invested to develop this country — and now they want to take it away. That's how we feel

Who will finally fight it out for the Namibian wasteland?

S. L. Strauss 24/1/82

(221)

By MARTIN WELZ

Political Correspondent
LIKE Pretoria, Windhoek is abuzz with talk of reform.

Almost every leader in Namibia agrees that a reformed internal government is necessary. Where is that reform to come from and what exactly is it to be?

Between the ruins of the formerly South African-sponsored Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo lies a political wasteland.

The DTA has seen its popular support slip away and Swapo has remained caught in the Angolan bush but between them these arch enemies have succeeded in destroying or discrediting any internal opposition party that might have succeeded in mobilising popular support.

On the left, those internal parties that have survived the laws restricting political activity are almost by definition suspect in anti-establishment circles. In any event, because of the threat of violence from Swapo and fears that they would compromise themselves by participating in internal elections, their support remains unproven.

On the right the DTA, as governing party, has been able to use a considerable information network and the territory's largest Press to effectively discredit internal opposition parties, despite its own decline.

Most of its efforts have been directed at exposing the corruption and incompetence of those parties that have an ethnic base or those the South African Government is suspected of promoting as a substitute for the



● Kenneth Abrahams
... a decade in exile.



● Andreas Shipanga
futile campaign trail



● Peter Kalangua
suspected SA links

DTA. Because of their whiter-only policies and their obstinate claims to white privilege and dominance, the National party and the HNP remain an alien minority.

A potential star on the Namibian political horizon rose earlier this year in the form of Mr. Peter Kalangua, leader of the Ovambo ethnic government.

Mr. Kalangua resigned as DTA president when the DTA refused to abandon its ethnic structure a federation of ethnic parties that in terms of the DTA constitution are guaranteed equal representation in the party executive, regardless of their individual membership numbers.

Mr. Kalangua wanted them to form a single, unified party but other groups in the DTA feared that the Ovambos would dominate the new party by reason of their numbers.

He formed his own, allegedly non-ethnic, Christian Democrat Action Party, but its membership remains almost exclusively Ovambo. But fears of Ovambo domination, his suspected South African links and the

fact that his true support in Ovambo remains uncertain — there has not been an election in Ovambo for more than 10 years — have combined to sink his chances.

For a small elite belonging to various Swapo splinter groups who returned to Namibia after years in exile in Scandinavian, African and East European capitals, the past four years have been a history of dashed hopes.

They have found their international sophistication and foreign contacts are no substitute for lost local contacts and grassroots support in a rapidly disintegrating and illiterate society grown suspicious and sceptical after 20 years of war.

"If you enter a strange shebeen and ask about politics, you find that adult men have only two subjects of conversation, the weather and next Sunday's wedding," says Swapo Democrat leader Andreas Shipanga, recalling his experiences on the campaign trail.

To launch a new party based on a sophisticated ideology in such a vast, sparsely populated country, where most of the people know

nothing about budgets, elections and political parties, is not only daunting but costly.

In recent months most of the aspirants joined the airborne junket to Europe, America and — dare one say it? — South Africa, seeking election funds.

In the steamy market of money for political influence, the American mafia and the Moonies rub shoulders with grey-suited German businessmen, Texas oil barons and suspected CIA and NIS agents. A favourite Windhoek parlour game is gossiping about who has been "bought" by whom.

Consulting with foreign businessmen, diplomats and journalists has become a bread-and-butter issue in more than one sense. Some of the more prominent candidates are most-favoured guests at Windhoek's top restaurants because of the seemingly endless stream of moneyed visitors they guide to their tables.

Mr. Moses Katjuongua returned from more than 10 years in exile and several visits to Peking. He recently resigned from Rosing Uranium to become full time

president of Swanu, at one time the most prominent of the internal Left-wing parties.

A few hundred of his more militant supporters are in exile in Botswana, most of them refugees from military conscription.

"The DTA is not in any shape to run an election," he says. "The fact that Midge announced his support for an early election immediately after receiving a secret briefing in SA gives reason for scepticism."

"It appears to have a twofold purpose. South Africa hopes again to outmanoeuvre Swapo, making them appear to be the ones that are stalling, and at the same time the DTA hoped to catch votes by presenting themselves as the ones pressing for an election. The DTA is a spent bullet."

Asked what his popular support was, Mr. Katjuongua said this was "difficult to assess, since most of it is underground."

Dr. Kenneth Abrahams, a medical doctor, and his wife Othle returned to Windhoek after more than a decade in exile in Tanzania as leading members of Swapo and then in Sweden when they broke with Swapo. They speak fluent Swedish and their children are Swedish citizens.

"How do you talk rational politics to people who cannot read, do not know what a party is, do not have the slightest comprehension of what a budget is and do not understand that public money is their money?" Mrs. Abrahams says when asked about popular support for her Namibian Independence Party ("an ordinary bourgeois party").

An idealist, she spends most of her time organising extra classes in science and mathematics for coloured children and travels thousands of kilometres giving basic lectures in civics to small groups gathered under thorn trees.

There is, of course, a cheaper and easier alternative to promoting a sophisticated political ideology: Mobilise people on the basis of existing ethnic or religious allegiances.

The major churches in the territory have already indicated that they are not averse to throwing in their lot with Swapo.

South Africa, in turn, has indicated a revival of interest in the ethnic alternative. Or may it remain for the armies of South Africa and Swapo to decide who is to inherit the wilderness?

DANIEL TJONGARERO

FM 29/10/82

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'No' to ethnicity

Daniel Tjongarero is the official spokesman for Swapo inside Namibia

FM Under what circumstances do you expect a UN election to take place?

Tjongarero I think South Africa will only agree to a UN election or *any* internationally supervised elections in Namibia once they are sure of having a sympathetic government in this country. To them, Swapo is no sympathetic government.

So they'll hold on. Then sympathy for us increases with unemployment and people's weariness with waiting. So the South Africans hold on some more. I don't know what can break this pattern. A lot depends on the American presidency.

You believe your support is growing?

Speaking for the movement in the country it's true our political activities are curtailed. We've had official security harassment intensify since 1979, leading to the closure of our central offices. The Administrator-General's Christmas present last year was proclamation AG-170 which virtually prohibits

any group from holding public meetings unless they sign a statement which amounts to repudiating Swapo's activities.

It's the central structure inside the country which has been weakened. Our regional and local organisation remains our grassroots. Organisation weakens and sympathy grows — and that's what counts in an election. As support swings away from the ethnic parties, we'd get a protest vote as well.

What are the links between Swapo here and abroad, and the military wing?

We are one movement. We have one president, with an internal and an external executive. Both executives are represented in the central committee where political and policy decisions are taken. The executive members inside the country are ex-officio members of the central committee.

The People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) is responsible to the executive abroad, and thus to the central committee. It's not in our line of authority. If a Plan combatant comes into this country, I or any of us cannot give

him instructions, tell him to do this or not do that.

Swapo's continually described as a Marxist organisation and as the spearhead of the Russian threat to SA. What sort of policies would the party follow if it got to power?

Swapo has no Marxist-Leninist policy. It is an anti-colonial national liberation movement. It does have some socialist tendencies, born out of the urge to get the best for this country and its people. In power, we would have to be very pragmatic.

There would be room for private enterprise, but then there would also be room for State participation — not so much in commerce, but definitely in industry. We'd have to secure controls to prevent capital fleeing the country, and to stimulate economic activity again. But ultimately the realities of the time must dictate what policy we follow.

How do you and your party understand Administrator-General Danie Hough's proposed interim government?

All this must be seen in the light of attempts at the beginning and middle of this year to found an anti-Swapo front, consisting of all the internal parties. The establishment of an interim government shows a failure in pulling together that front and indicates that the DTA is not seen by the South Africans as a sufficient force to fight Swapo in an election. Thus whatever additions can come from the other so-called internal parties can be a help in forcing a functional anti-Swapo front.

I don't think it can work, or that the ethnic parties' tendency to fragmentation can be stopped. Many of them have already broken away from the DTA coalition, where they were for material benefit. And those with a genuine concern for the country have found that the DTA is nothing but a toothless dog. But many of those now challenging the DTA know quite well that AG-8, the ethnic system, was what brought them to power. And in the tide of nationalism that has been rising in Namibia for the last generation, ethnic systems won't work.



Swapo rally ... 'in power we would have to be pragmatic'

... of the ...

SANDER at centre of DTA struggle

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8/9/82
Stew

By Peter Honey and Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force is at the centre of a growing political storm in Namibia over allegations that senior intelligence officers were involved in attempts to undermine the territory's ruling party.

At a Press conference yesterday the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge said he attended a meeting in Pretoria at which the territory's Administrator-General Mr Daniel Hough and senior military officers "confronted" him with a plan to change the interim government.

The resulting row between the DTA and the South African Government has dashed secret efforts for a near-autonomous interim government of "national unity" in Namibia.

Mr Mudge said the plan involved replacing senior DTA members of Government with five of their ethnic counterparts from the second tier of the Namibian administration.

Also at the Pretoria meeting were leaders of these five groups and Mr Mudge said he gained the impression that they had agreed to go along with the plan.

Mr Mudge said the officers present at the meeting included Major General ... and another officer from the same department.

... had also attended a secret meeting with Mr Hough and DTA leaders in Namibia before.

Mr Mudge admits he knew of confidential discussions between members of his alliance and the Administrator-General to discuss the formation of an alternative interim government in the territory.

But he denies knowing Mr Hough would try to convince DTA members to agree to the plan.

While Mr Mudge's allegations are not proven it is generally known the South African Government particularly the Defence Force has little faith in the DTA's ability to win an election.

Swapo and the ethnic plan may be designed to bolster popular support.

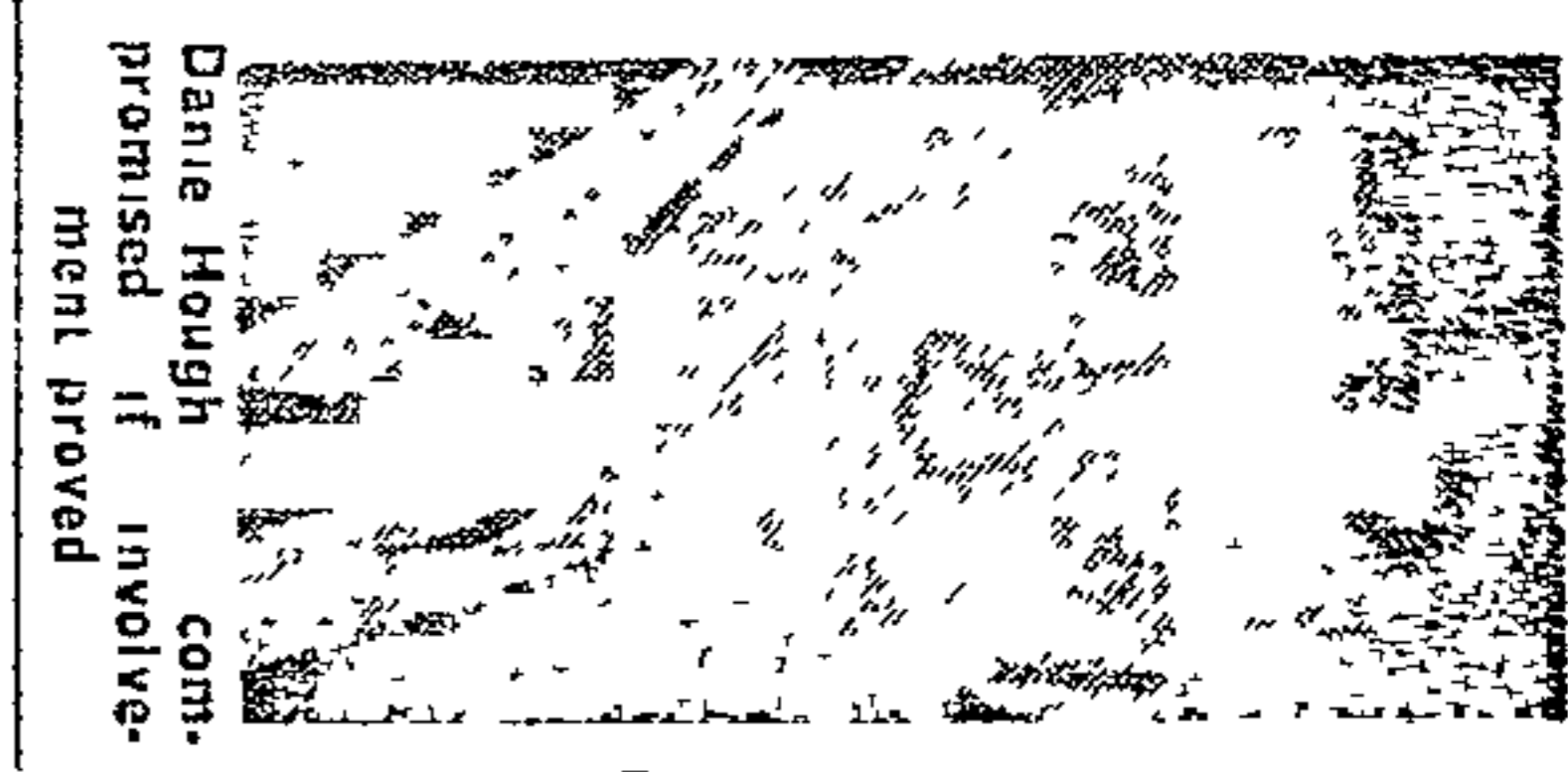
Today it was learned that the proposal included reducing the Administrator-General's role to that of a mere figurehead and transferring powers to the central authority.

It is understood the guidelines also featured greater involvement in the Namibian National Assembly and Ministers Council of

- A broader spectrum of political parties
- The territory's ethnic second-tier authorities
- Private interest groups such as the chambers of commerce and industries and the SWA Agricultural Union

Informed sources say the South African Government had determined that Mr Mudge would remain at the helm.

Political parties would have retained the bulk of the National Assembly's seats, it is learned while representatives of the ethnic authorities would have been accommodated as far as possible in an



Daniel Hough promised if involvement proved

S. Times 31/10/82

Blacks are still not welcome in Jan's cafe

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By DAVID FORRET

THE controversial South West African cafe owner, Mr Jan van den Berg, is to continue his prolonged battle to keep his Windhoek restaurant for whites only.

He made this clear yesterday despite his declaration to the SWA authorities earlier this week that he had run his restaurant in accordance with the territory's Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act.

This declaration, contained in a letter that he personally delivered to the SWA secretary of Economic Affairs, Mr Piet Kruger, staved off the possible closure of the restaurant.

The authorities had threatened to withdraw his business licence by Friday unless he gave the anti-apartheid pledge — but Mr van den



JAN VAN DEN BERG
Continues his fight

Berg has found what he thinks is another loophole in the two-year-old legislation initiated by Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Mr van den Berg, who has persistently defied the SWA authorities, over how he should run his own business, has already lost two court cases — one of which went to the Appeal Court — in his fight to keep his restaurant white.

Catch

This week, however, he dropped his long-held objection to giving a pledge to the authorities declared that he had not contravened the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act.

But there's a catch to his declaration

The official letter demanding the declaration was dated July 24, 1980 — just over three weeks after the anti-discrimination law came into effect — and Mr van den Berg has merely given them the assurance that he did not contravene the law during that short period.

"Everybody now thinks that I have declared my restaurant open, but I never did any such thing," he said indignantly.

"I just had to answer their original question and that is why I had to answer in the past tense, saying that 'I did not conduct' my business contrary to the Act. I have said nothing else, and they (the authorities) have not asked me about the future."

Mr van den Berg made it clear that if the matter was taken further by the authorities he would continue to fight for his right to run his business in his own way.

Though he is very careful not to state explicitly that he will not allow blacks into his restaurant for fear of running foul of the law, he makes no secret of the fact that he will continue to cater only for his traditional customers who are whites.

Strict

"My customer selection will be as strict as in the past," he says.

Mr van den Berg says that he has already put his business up for sale, but he will only accept offers from DTA officials who are prepared to give him an undertaking that they will cater for black customers if they take his restaurant over.

"They must put their money where their mouths are, but I have yet to find one who will do this," he said.

Although he has taken his board away from the restaurant entrance, warning "troublemakers" that they enter his dining room at their own risk, Mr van den Berg says "That is still my rule."

White restaurant open to blacks?

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Has the die-hard owner of the only exclusively white restaurant in Windhoek finally succumbed to the pressure of the law?

It was not clear yesterday whether the owner of the Apollo restaurant, Mr

Jan van den Berg, had opened his restaurant to blacks

An attempt by Mr Van den Berg to have a final letter from the Department of Finance set aside by the Windhoek Supreme Court failed this week.

The Secretary of Finance, Mr Piet Kruger, said yesterday he received a letter from Mr Van den Berg's attorneys stating that he was not running his restaurant in contravention to the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act.

He was satisfied with the letter, and if the Act was contravened it would be a matter for the police, Mr Kruger said

But yesterday Mr Van den Berg said he had not seen the letter drafted by his attorneys. He himself had written a letter to Mr Kruger this week to the effect that he did not contravene the Act for 24 days after receiving a letter from the Department of Finance in 1980.

"I don't want to say anything about 'opened' or 'closed' or 'black' or 'white' as it could be dangerous to speak in this little country," Mr Van den Berg said

He said the State Attorney contacted his attorneys this week saying he was unhappy with both Mr Van den Berg's and his attorneys' letters

'I'll beat up traps' — restaurateur

ARGUS 28/10/82 (221)

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The SWA/Namibian Government has won a two-year battle, but not the war against Windhoek's apartheid restaurateur, Mr Jan van den Berg

Mr van den Berg said today he would comply

with the Department of Economic Affairs' demand for a letter saying he was not running his Apollo restaurant in contravention of the Anti-Discrimination Act

This would effectively mean that should Mr van den Berg continue to bar black clientele he could be charged in terms of

the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act

The restaurateur said he had been tipped off that the authorities would send black customers to trap him

"Let me put it clearly anybody sent to trap me will be beaten up by me personally," he said

Mr van den Berg said he was complying with

the department's demand only to stay in business while he decided whether or not to appeal against this week's Supreme Court ruling in favour of the Government

Had he not agreed to write the letter of compliance his business could have been closed tomorrow

Unreadable

PRETORIA GIVEN ELI

WINDHOEK: Strong South African Government misgivings are emerging about America's ability to beat the final, and most forbidding, hurdle to Namibian independence: ridding Angola of its Cuban troops.

The embryo of a continuity plan, preparing for the possibility of a distant settlement, crystallised this week with Pretoria granting the Administrator - General's office a larger and "more permanent" staff.

Belief here is that South African control of Namibia is here to stay for some time.

This feeling is strengthened by the Prime Minister P. W. Botha's ambitious comment at Walvis Bay 10 days ago on the United Nations Monitoring Force (Untag) proposed for supervising elections in Namibia:

"I do not see them coming," he said.

The whole Namibian question hinges at this stage on Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Mr Botha's message is uncompromising:

No South African troop reduction in Namibia until all Cubans leave Angola.

While senior Reagan Administration diplomats pursue their bid to get an estimated 20 000 Cuban troops out of Angola, informed sources say nothing has happened recently to warrant optimism on progress.

They note Luanda's continued hardline on the issue, in spite of several meetings with State Department officials bent on breaking the stalemate.

It seems that if they succeed, however, few of the parties involved in the Namibian wrangle will be more surprised than the South African Government.

DTA was losing followers, and that the present dispensation was not working, Pretoria intervened. The decision was to establish a "more representative, more effective" government.

The goal is, in short, a government with wider appeal.

The DTA fears that a new structure would entail the replacement of some of its leading members in the territory's Council of Ministers.

This is the essence of the alliance's outcry and fight with South Africa in the last few weeks: five DTA-aligned ministers would be dropped from the executive body to make way for five non-DTA ethnic leaders.

The DTA firmly believes, regardless of denials and assurances to the contrary, that Pretoria was trying to position five non-DTA ethnic leaders in the Ministers' Council.

These leaders are: Kosie Pretorius (white authority), Peter Kalangula (Ovambo), Justus Garoeb (Damaras), Hans Diergaardt (Baster) and Barney Barnes (coloured).

Mr Mudge claims these men want to overthrow the DTA. He feels sure that they also have a personal vendetta against him.

The DTA has, therefore, rejected for various reasons any new government composed by the Administrator - General and South Africa.

AG 8 must also be changed, they say, or the alliance will have

DIRK Mudge, DTA chairman and leader of the present interim government, soon started secret talks with other political parties in search of unity.

Others, too, tried. But inter-party relations only worsened, and personal distrust between political leaders grew.

At the same time, the DTA-controlled central government was losing support. The alliance admits disappointing many inhabitants. It blames South Africa for not allowing it free rein to rule and phase-out the old apartheid order.

DTA bitterness centres on the interim constitution proclaiming AG 8 of 1980, which defines the functions of the central government and second-tier ethnic authorities.

It says the main culprit is the SWA National Party, dominant group in the white administration, which has used AG 8 to sabotage DTA efforts at meaningful change.

Realising that the Cuban issue, and the tying-up of some outstanding settlement points, have already given Pretoria some elbow room in trying to bridge hostilities in the mosaic of internal Namibian political parties.

And the prospect now, the belief goes, is that the bargaining over the Cubans will allow more months, possibly years, to produce a semblance of unity in this troubled territory.

Namibia's political fragmentation was highlighted, and led to considerable South African embarrassment and concern, at the abortive settlement talks in Geneva in January last year.

The Swapo delegates spoke as one at the conference table, but Namibian parties presented a divergence of views which displayed anything but unity.

It emphasised the vulnerability of the moderate parties, and the strength of the revolutionaries.

The Prime Minister immediately urged greater unity in Namibia, pressing for an anti-Swapo front.

● He can take back all the powers given the interim government so far and resume total control.

● He can dismantle the present system and create a fresh one.

● He can use the current dispensation as a foundation for the new one.

Merely expanding the present model to include more delegates from the second-tier authorities, and the private sector, would perhaps be the least troublesome option.

Mr Hough could leave the present ministers in their posts, and simply enlarge the council to include the five second-tier leaders and experts from the private sector.

He could also enlarge the national assembly to accommodate the extra delegates, thus leaving the DTA's representation untouched.

But the details of such a compromise — decision-making mechanisms, for instance — will pose a tough task.

The SWA National Party to reconsider its position in the interim government.

This is the move South Africa can least afford. Pretoria, it is understood, is aware that a new government model cannot work without DTA participation. It would leave only a handful of parties to sit in government, making a mockery of a "more representative" structure.

The Prime Minister first gave Mr Hough seven days in which to produce a framework for an alternative Government. This proved too short, and deadlines have been scratched in favour of regular progress reports to Mr Botha.

In talks with Mr Hough this week, the Prime Minister insisted that a reshaped government was a matter of the "greatest urgency".

So Mr Hough, aided by a team of advisers mainly from the Prime Minister's office, must continue to pick his way through a minefield of political demands and counter-demands to find a compromise.

Observers believe he has three choices:

Cont

ROW ROOM AS THE U.S. STRUGGLES TO REMOVE THE CUBAN STUMBLING BLOCK

THE NAMIBIAN JIGSAW

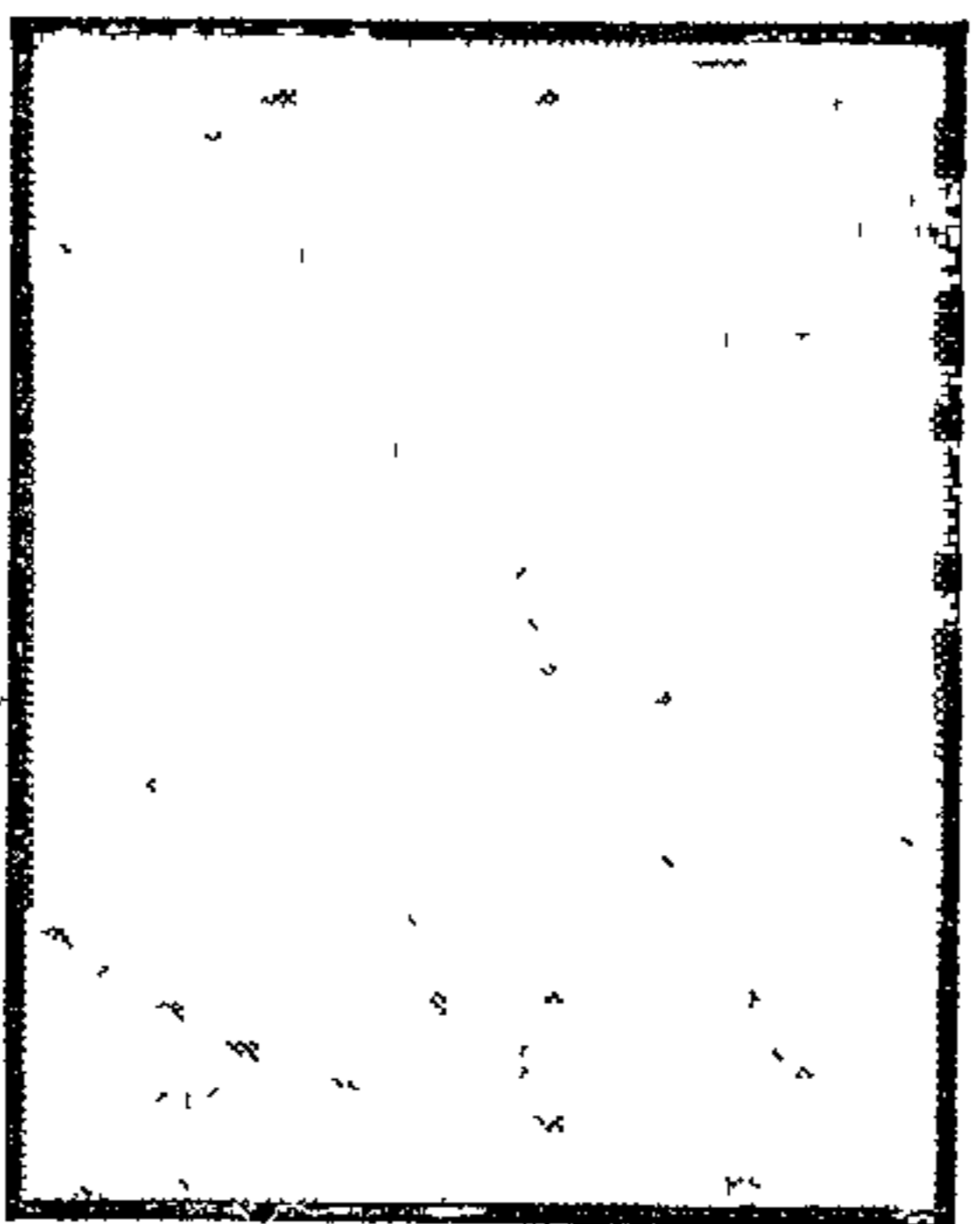
Now Hough must piece it together in the name of national unity



Danie Hough



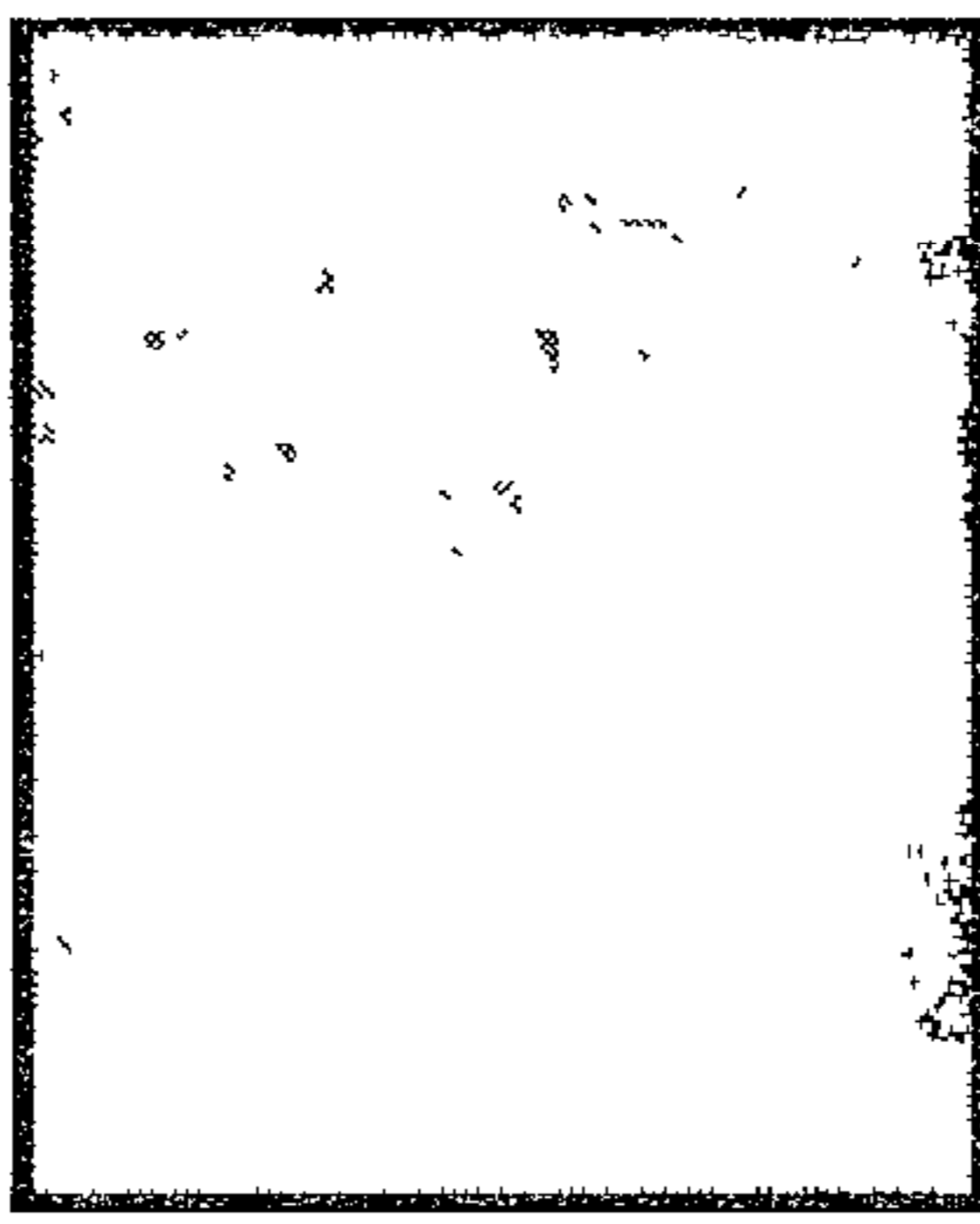
Dirk Mudge



Peter Kalangula



Hans Diergaardt



Kosie Pretorius

BY ALAN DUNN, Tribune Africa News Service

Party wants equal ethnic representation in the central government, with an in-built consensus decision-making process.

But the DTA will have nothing to do with a more ethnic government, and will withdraw from the interim government to fight such a system from the outside.

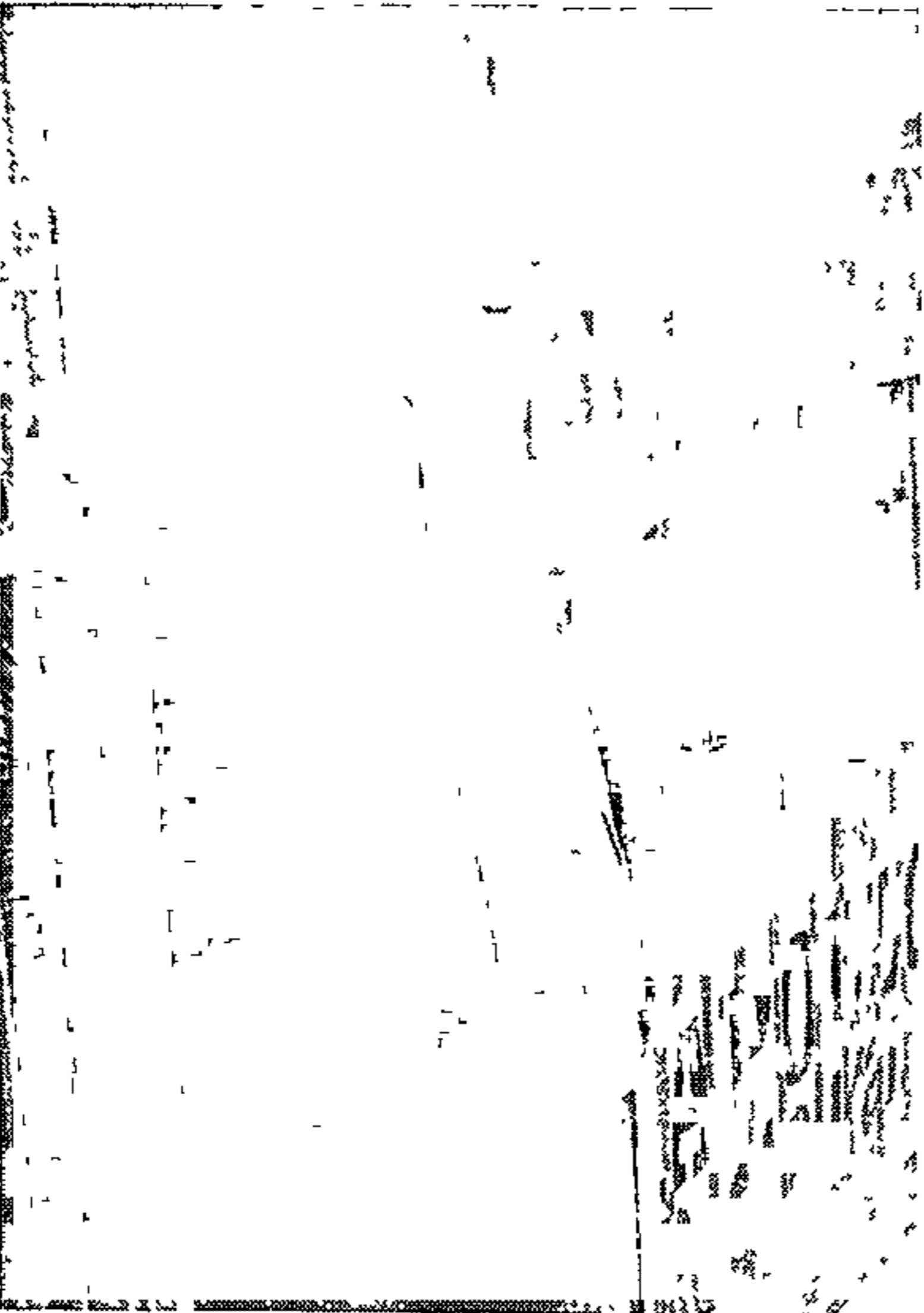
Justus Garob's Damara Council, on the other hand, this week threatened the biggest demonstration the territory had ever seen if the term of the present interim government is extended by Mr Hough.

Mr Hough must therefore move quickly. He must patch-up the personal rifts between some of the key political leaders, and produce some sort of acceptable model from the web of demands in which he is now caught.

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1982

Law opens doors to all races



● Jan van der Berg outside his restaurant after losing his two-year battle to keep it 'white'

221 SO RESTAURANT OWNER WANTS TO SELL OUT

By DAVID PIETERS

WINDHOEK — A fiery conservative restaurateur is offering his business for sale — to Democratic Turnhalle Alliance buyers only

This is the reaction to an Appeal Court judgment last week of Mr Jan A van der Berg, owner of the Apollo restaurant, who, for two years, has defied the Abolition of Racial Discrimination Act (1980) passed by the Turnhalle National Assembly

The 'Apollo Affair' became the test case of the new law which legislates for compulsory equal access by all citizens in Namibia to any public amenity in the territory

The Appeal Court ruled that businessmen in Namibia were legally bound to furnish the Government, when asked, with a statement that they were not transgressing the provisions of the Act

This is just what happened to Mr van der Berg shortly after the Act was promulgated

The Secretary for Economic Affairs instructed Mr van der Berg to produce such a statement within 14 days

He responded by asking the Secretary for reasons for the directive This request was turned down

Then Mr van der Berg lodged an urgent interdict in August, 1980 asking the State to furnish grounds for the directive or alternatively to have it set aside. The interdict was not upheld but leave to appeal was granted

Now, two years later, the Appeal Court has found that the State is legally entitled to demand such a statement without giving reasons

Mr van der Berg's chief objection to the Act is its unchallenged power to scrap anyone's business licence without laying a charge, disclosing reasons, or entertaining any defence against its implementation.

The modest but well-established restaurant rocketed into political prominence in the late 1970s when, amidst widespread relaxation of petty apartheid in Windhoek's hotels and restaurants, Apollo became a beacon to white exclusivism

Nicknamed 'Jan Apollo' by some, Mr Van der Berg has been subjected to stinging attacks, even from the National Assembly's debating chamber

Mr van der Berg has always insisted that a businessman should have the right to choose customers just as customers chose their restaurants

He maintained he would lose money by opening his doors to a wider public

A 1979 opinion poll he conducted among his customers showed that nine out of 10 wanted the restaurant to remain white

In a statement the same year Mr van der Berg undertook to open up to all if anybody — including the State — sponsored any losses he might suffer

Mr van der Berg has also challenged the all-white Republican Party of Mr Dirk Mudge to open its ranks, and the Apollo would follow suit