

NAMIBIA - GENERAL POLITICS

1985

JANUARY

—

APRIL

CAPT. TRIMPS
1/11/85
221

4 die in SWA post office blast

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — In a grim end to 1984 four people died and seven were critically injured after a bomb ripped apart the Ondangwa Post Office at 11 20 yesterday morning

In what police officials in Ondangwa, capital of the SWA/Namibian war zone, described as "the worst atrocity ever", the bomb exploded as queues of pensioners and workers crowded into the post office to draw cash for the New Year festivities

Most of those in the post office at the time were pensioners drawing their monthly social pensions

The bodies of the four dead were too badly mutilated and burnt for any identification to be made, chief of Security Police, Colonel Flip Meyer, said from Oshakati yesterday

A team of six doctors battled to save the lives of seven more people who are "in a very bad way, very very serious," Colonel Meyer said

Another 13 people including a national serviceman and a railway policeman, were slightly injured in the blast

The injured were rushed to the emergency surgery unit at the Ondangwa air force base and doctors were hastily assembled from other hospitals in a desperate attempt to save the lives of the seven critically wounded

Other than the national serviceman and the policeman, who were both in phone booths at the time of the blast, all the dead and injured are civilians

'Very bad out there'

"It's very bad out there it is the worst I have seen in five years here" Colonel Meyer said

The post office has been completely destroyed, and will cost approximately R250 000 to replace

The only section to escape relatively unscathed was the telephone exchange. Miraculously telephone lines to Ondangwa were still in operation yesterday immediately after the blast

Mr Sakaria Mashandi who owns a general dealer close to the post office, said yesterday "It was terrible terrible, people ran looking for shelter, for holes in the ground, people were just burnt to nothing"

Colonel Meyer said the bomb must have been placed on the post office counter after opening time yesterday morning

"We cannot identify the bomb yet, because the concrete and tiles of the post office building are shattered into tiny pieces and we have to go through it by hand. It could take days"

None of the dead or injured are children, and no names have been released as yet

Memorandum
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Bomb attack on Pensioner queue

Windhoek Bureau

FOUR people died and 20 were injured, seven of them critically, after a bomb ripped apart the Ondangwa Post Office full of pensioners and holidaying civilians yesterday morning.

Police officials in Ondangwa, capital of the war zone, described the attack as 'the worst atrocity ever'.

The bomb exploded among queues of pensioners drawing monthly allowances and workers drawing cash for New Year festivities.

The bodies of the dead were too badly mutilated and burnt for any identification to be made, the chief of security police, Col Flip Meyer, said from Oshakati yesterday.

A team of six doctors battled to save the lives of seven more people 'in a very bad way, very very serious', Col Meyer said.

Another 13, including a national serviceman and a Railways policeman, were slightly injured.

All the injured were taken to the emergency surgery unit at the Ondangwa airforce base, and doctors were assembled from other hospitals.

The only section of the wrecked post office to escape relatively unscathed was the telephone exchange and telephone

lines were still in operation yesterday, immediately after the blast.

Mr Sakaria Mashandi, who owns a general store close to the post office, said yesterday 'It was terrible, terrible. People ran looking for shelter, for holes in the ground. People were just burnt to nothing'.

Skirmishes

Col Meyer said the bomb must have been placed on the post office counter after opening time yesterday morning.

He said it had been established that some kind of plastic explosive had been used, detonated with a Soviet Mu5 detonator.

Meanwhile, the South West Africa Territory Force announced yesterday that 18 Swapo terrorists had died in skirmishes with South African forces in the past 10 days, bringing to 584 the number killed since February 16, when the Joint Monitoring Commission began its work in southern Angola.

In addition, two civilians were killed and three wounded during an attack on a kraal at Onhagwena on Christmas Day, while two telephone poles were blown up near Ondangwa on the same day.

SWATE
claims 18
shot dead

(221) ^{stew}
2/11/85

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 18 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes since December 20, according to the SWA Territory Force

Weapons and uniforms of Eastern Bloc origin were captured and the security forces suffered no casualties, the SWATF statement said.

The number of insurgents killed during 1984 now stands at 584

The SWATF said Swapo killed two civilians and wounded three when a small band of terrorists opened fire on a number of people at Ohangwena on Christmas Day

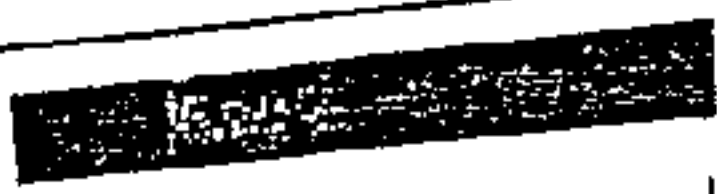
In another incident 40 civilians were abducted from Oshigambo in Owambo by a group of armed Swapo insurgents

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(221)
Swapo

E. Post
says it

2/11/85
planted

bomb

TUNIS — The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said Swapo was not going to deny responsibility for the bomb blast which killed five people and left at least 14 others injured at the Post Office at Ondangwa in northern SWA/Namibia.

Addressing a Press conference in Tunis at the end of two days of talks with Tunisian leaders the Swapo chief said the Ondangwa bomb was part of the independence struggle in the territory.

Mr Nujoma said he was ready for more talks with South Africa, but only to discuss Pretoria's withdrawal from SWA/Namibia and plans for holding free elections in the territory.

Mr Nujoma told the conference Swapo was ready to talk to officials of the South African Government "on modalities of implementing United Nations resolution 435 and free elections in Namibia".

The UN resolution calls for a South African withdrawal from the territory.

Mr Nujoma met South African leaders last May, but said the talks had failed due to what he called sabotage by Pretoria.

He charged that South Africa was insisting that Swapo lay down arms and accept Pretoria's policy of tribal homelands for blacks.

Asked if Swapo might accept a transitional phase between a South African pullout and the holding of elections, Mr Nujoma replied "No half measures."

Questioned whether President Reagan's recent condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy might signal a change of attitude by Washington, the Swapo chief said "What we want is the implementation of Resolution 435. That is the only test." — Sapa-Reuter.

(221) Star
Blast: Namibia
3/1/85
short of blood

WINDHOEK — The bombing of the Ondagwa Post Office on Monday has caused a serious shortage of blood for transfusion in Namibia, it was reported today

An urgent request was made to the Western Province for 60 units. The Highveld transfusion service was also short and unable to supply Namibia.

Six of the 14 injured in the blast were still in hospital, three of them in a serious condition — Sapa

RJM 4/1/85 (221) (UMA)

Call to unite against SA

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Leftwing of the South West Africa National Union yesterday called for the formation of an "anti-Pretoria" movement modelled on the United Democratic Front

This is the latest blow in the war of words between internal parties supporting the South West African People's Organisation and members of the Multi Party Conference

In a tough statement, Swanu's general secretary, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, called for the unification of popular organisations and said mass mobilisation was essential in 1985.

"We have to have a visible role in our national politics, we have to supplement the courageous efforts of the Namibian guerrillas with effective mass action by

all patriotic forces.

"No amount of diplomatic activities, on our part, can be a substitute for direct mass action within Namibia"

Mr Rukoro said the "challenge for the patriotic forces in 1985" was whether "we can emulate the historic example of the heroic people of South Africa by launching a UDF-type offensive of our own, or whether silly, petty, outdated party political considerations will be allowed to weaken our resistance."

He called on "all anti-Pretoria forces to make 1985 the year of unification in action of the national liberation movement"

Observers in South West Africa see the statement as being the first major salvo in what promises to be a tense year of confrontation between members of the Swapo Patriotic Alliance and the South African-backed Multi Party Conference

SA troop death toll in Namibia disputed

LONDON — The death toll among South African troops in Namibia since 1966 could be of an order relatively three times the fatality rate of the Americans in Vietnam, a United Nations economic consultant on the territory claims

In an article in Africa Contemporary Record, Professor Reginald Green, a senior staff member of the Institute for Development Studies at Sussex University in England, estimates that the cost in lives of the Namibian war is considerably higher

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than disclosed by the South African Government. He notes that Pretoria has said only 77 military personnel were killed in action in 1982, but maintains this excluded deaths indirectly related to military operations or specific raids. These would have brought the figure for that year to 850, he says.

Professor Green says his estimate of 2 500 deaths, in proportion to South Africa's white population, amounts to three times the relative fatality rate among US forces in Vietnam — Sapa

Jesse Jackson to meet Swapo chief in London

(221) ~~5/11~~ E. Post
5/11/85
LONDON — The Rev Jesse Jackson will meet Swapo general-secretary Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and leading anti-apartheid figures in London this weekend

The colourful black American evangelist will spend about two days in London intensifying his campaign for international action against apartheid

He arrived in London last night from Rome, where he had asked the Pope to make a historic mission to South Africa

Mr Jackson, unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination in last November's presidential

election, had a 25-minute private audience with the Pope, in which discussions centred on South Africa

He may meet the Archbishop of Canterbury Dr Robert Runcie here, as well as leading British politicians

He is also expected to make a statement about his expected application for a visa to attend Bishop Desmond Tutu's enthronement as Bishop of Johannesburg next month

Mr Jackson also told reporters at London's Heathrow Airport the Soviet missile incident over Finland and Norway was a "providential prelude" to next

week's US-Soviet nuclear weapons talks

"The human race is at stake and Europe is the first in the line of fire," Mr Jackson said

He said the apparent accidental firing of an armed Soviet missile over Finland and Norway had been "in a divine way a providential prelude to the Gromyko-Shultz talks"

"A missile can be launched by accident, computer malfunction or a margin of error," Mr Jackson said

"We must have a bottom-line commitment to the freezing of these weapons"— Sapa-AP

Continuing plunder of SWA/Namibia is a scandal of our times

CAPE TIMES 7 Jan 85 221

THE neglect of SWA/Namibia by almost everyone who should be seized of the subject is becoming a scandal of our times

The result of the neglect is a mood of drift in the territory and open season for all who would plunder its resources before independence. Because the South African government bears and accepts responsibility for the mandated territory, it must address the situation. The West should not play Pontius Pilate, either.

Ironically, as long as things continue like this, South Africa bleeds away its money, men and skills in one of the world's last formal colonies.

The scale of the problem grows in vast strides each year that internationally recognized independence is denied SWA/Namibia. This was obvious to me on a recent visit, one of many I have made to the territory dating to the first really ominous international noises in the early 60s. It was obvious, too, in a special four-page report on Namibia in the Paris-based International Herald Tribune (IHT) on November 1, a report which has not enjoyed the public attention it deserves.

Vulnerable

I possess a beer mug confidently minted by a liquor business in SWA/Namibia proclaiming Namibian Independence 1978. That illustrates the degree of miscalculation and consequential neglect. Instead of beating war-racked Rhodesia to independence, as seemed likely in the late 70s, SWA/Namibia is bogged down in over-government, exhaustion of resources and general muddle about where it is going.

A vast, beautiful yet vulnerable country is in danger of being ripped off. Its mineral resources are under pressure. Wild life is being poached, fenced and parched to depletion. The rich sea is being over-fished by local and international interests. Valuable underground water is being tapped for mining at a rate which some experts feel is excessive.

There are allegations of over-mining and corporate tax-ducking. The country is increasingly in debt as it tries to digest unproductive goods and services it often does not need. The north is at war.

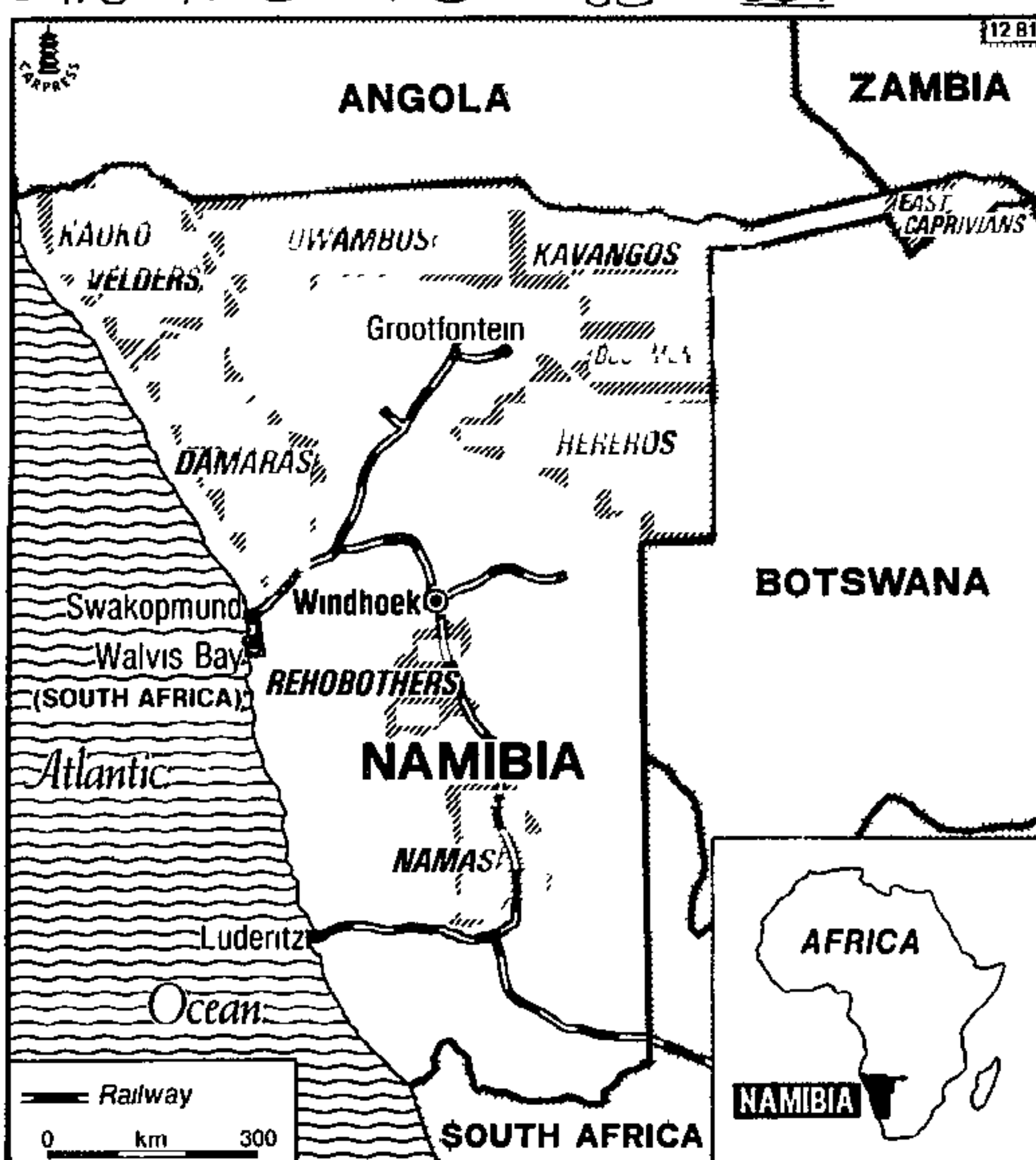
Namibians face the array of predations with a mixture of cynicism and helplessness. The less than a million population in a country two-thirds the size of South Africa are shell-shocked by war, political manoeuvre and delay.

Meanwhile, a sacred trust entered into by South Africa when it assumed the old League of Nations mandate after World War I, with implied continuation of stewardship when Pretoria in 1947 agreed to submit reports to the successor body, the United Nations, is in question and in jeopardy.

Betting

To discharge the spirit of this trust and save the country from being run down, South Africa must withdraw and the West must help to this end.

Sadly, the betting in informed circles at the moment is on another word-filled attempt at an "internal" settlement, with or without some of Swapo. The likelihood is that this will fail after more delays have been chalked up and, in due



A vast, beautiful, vulnerable country. Neglect of one of the world's last formal colonies has resulted in a mood of drift while South Africa bleeds away its men, money and minerals.

By A H HEARD
Editor of the Cape Times

course, ensuring that the country inherited by an independence government under the only acceptable device UN Resolution 435, will be even more of a shell.

Let us look at but a few of the worrying factors which lead to the thesis of this article. Though the full lunacy of Verwoerdian bantustans, "independence" for tribal rural slums masquerading as states, has not been visited on SWA/Namibia, largely because of international complications, the country is segregated at second tier of government into 10 different ethnic authorities (incidentally, surely exacerbating historic rivalries).

It all costs money. The IHT special report points out that in five years state spending rose from 32,5 percent of gross domestic product to 62 percent — which makes the great march of the state sector in South Africa look modest by comparison.

The IHT quotes a document drawn up in 1983 by the secretary of finance, Mr Johan Jones, which was leaked to the press, describing the ethnic authorities as "parasites feeding on the fruits of the land without any control or supervision which is leading to the rapid collapse in the entire economy".

Duplication

He was further quoted as saying that if politically-motivated spending continued, by 1987 the territory's foreign debt

would be equal to its total GDP. As it was, expenditure was already moving beyond the means of central government.

There is much comment in the territory about costly duplicated services which the country cannot afford. Administrative offices, clinics, schools, services of all types, are duplicated on an ethnic basis. If geography and not ethnicity were the guide, there would be sensible rationalization. Some is taking place, e.g. in some hospital services, but not enough.

Roads are being built often for strategic and other non-economic reasons, at a grand pace. The Jones document, according to the IHT, not only said the country was oversupplied with roads, but with electricity and hospitals.

Wild life is being severely depleted. My impression is that people can too easily get permission to kill at will. Arrangements covering what can and what cannot be killed, and in precisely what circumstances, are complicated enough to facilitate trigger-pulling.

Poachers

Fortunately the force of tenacious publicity by environmental writers and the efforts of private and official anti-poaching operations in places such as Damaraland and Kaokoland have checked the worst and influential quarters in the SADF appear to have realized the need to take a strong line on poaching.

A mere few years ago it was

virtually open season for poachers. There are still worrying reports from places such as Western Etosha, where an indeterminate number of rhino have been poached — all in the honourable interests of big-syndicate lucre and Eastern sex drives (powdered rhino horn, in fact, has highly dubious aphrodisiac qualities).

Much damage has been done. Desert elephants (found nowhere else in the world except Mali/Mauritania) which numbered thousands just decades ago are down to 72, with desert rhino down to half that number. It is arguable whether they can be protected sufficiently for long-term survival.

Massed tourists

Fish resources are fading under pressure of commercial and private effort. It is not unusual to see Russian or other predatory trawlers through binoculars from the Skeleton Coast. In view of the international uncertainty, who can effectively stop them?

Who cares?

It is instructive to see the massed tourists heading north on the salt-covered coast road from Swakopmund through the recreational area and the Skeleton Coast park, their powerful 4WD-vehicles bristling with fishing rods, their deep-freezers perched on trailers, ready to hit the fish at Torra Bay, Terrace Bay and various spots en route.

Nature conservation officers do valiant and little-recognized work to check over-fishing but the coast is vast, the budget tight.

No play park

Being part of the rand currency area, SWA/Namibia is in the same vortex of inflation as South Africa, as its economy declines visibly. With only the primary sectors of real economic significance, with little or no manufacturing industry and leaning heavily on South Africa for imports, SWA/Namibia could be described as a mandated service industry serving others not itself.

The important point is that SWA/Namibia is not a private play park for plunder or a practice ground for the South African army, but a country for its own self-respecting people. Not a poor country either. Assuming careful conservation of resources by its own accountable government after independence, it could pay its way.

If not, then at least its own government would be on the hook, not Pretoria or the world. It needs independence now.

Two Swapo insurgents die in clash

7/1/85
221 By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau *Star*

WINDHOEK — Security forces killed two Swapo insurgents in northern Owambo yesterday.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said today that the security forces suffered no losses in the engagement, which took place 21 km south of the Eenhana base near the Angolan border.

There was no connection between the insurgents and the double bomb blast which rocked a service station outside Oshakati at 9 20 pm on Saturday.

The blasts were caused by two limpet mines attached to a fuel pump and a steel pillar.

They ripped up a large portion of the service station canopy, but no one was injured.

The service station is the same one where two United States diplomats, Mr. Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree, and an Owambo civilian, Mr. Thomas Najambonde, were killed in a bomb blast nearly nine months ago.

Swapo and PFP in talks

Cape Times 8/11/85

Political Correspondent

BOTH Swapo and the Progressive Federal Party yesterday emphasized the need for a speedy end to the Namibian independence impasse following what is believed to be the first public get-together between the two parties in South Africa

The informal meeting at a local hotel was attended by Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP's senior spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of party's federal executive, and Mr Anton Lubowski, the first white to publicly declare his membership of Swapo

Describing the talks as a PFP "information-gathering exercise", Mr Eglin said they had served to reinforce a view obtained from a variety of Namibians that there were mounting frustrations over delays in independence for the territory

Mr Lubowski, who is an advocate in Windhoek, said the meeting had "definitely" produced a number of points of agreement between the PFP and Swapo on the Namibian situation, including

- That to continue the war in Namibia would be "senseless"

- That the war effort resulted in an unacceptable drain on the South African economy

- That Swapo had "for a long time" offered the South African Government a ceasefire, but this had been refused

Mr Lubowski, who has been on a two-week visit to this country, said he had found the South African public to be "basically misinformed" about Swapo and Namibian affairs

Mr Lubowski said he hoped to "stay in contact" with the PFP during 1985. Other organizations in South Africa with which Swapo maintained contact included the United Democratic Front and the End Conscription Campaign, he said.

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Reporter held for 16 hours

By NOEL BRUYNS
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Harare-based Africa correspondent for Radio Netherlands, Mr Ton Gerrits, 32, spent 16 hours in detention last Friday after attempting to travel with a Harare-Blantyre road convoy through Mozambique.

Mr Gerrits said he left Zimbabwe on Thursday and when he reached the Mozambique-Malawi border he was stopped by the Zimbabwean troops escorting the convoy.

He was brought back through Mozambique.

When he reached Harare he was interrogated and accused of spying for South Africa.

He was freed on Friday afternoon.

PFP and Swapo ^{91/1/18} 221 member meet

CAPE TOWN — Swapo and the Progressive Federal Party have stressed the need for a speedy end to the Namibian independence impasse following what is believed to be the first public get-together in South Africa of the two parties.

The informal meeting at a Cape Town hotel yesterday was attended by Mr Colin Eglin, the PFP's senior spokesman on foreign affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, chairman of the party's federal executive, and Mr Anton Lubowski, one of the first whites to publicly declare his membership of Swapo.

DELAYS

Describing the talks as a PFP "information-gathering exercise", Mr Eglin said they had served to reinforce a view obtained from a variety of Namibians that there were mounting frustrations over delays in independence.

Mr Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate, said the meeting had produced a number of points of agreement between the PFP and Swapo. Among these were that

- To continue the war in Namibia would be "senseless"
- The war effort resulted in an unacceptable drain on the South African economy
- Swapo had "for a long time" offered the South African Government a ceasefire, but this had been refused — Sapa.

DOMO KILLS 4, INJURES 1 in Ovambo military base

Mercury

9/1/85

(221)

Mercury Correspondent

TWO people were killed and seven seriously injured when a home-made bomb exploded as they ate fish and chips on the stoep of a shop near Ondangwa military base, nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, yesterday morning.

One of those dead and six of the injured are unidentified black members of the South West Africa Territory Force.

The spate of bomb blasts and vehicle accidents this Christmas and New Year have led to a crisis in the level of donor blood supplies, with stocks of the O-group, most common of the blood groups, being totally exhausted, it emerged yesterday.

Mr Abe Kotze of the South West African Blood Transfusion Service, said yesterday a special blood donor clinic was being held here tomorrow.

Although some supplies were available in South Africa, there was also a shortage of O-group blood in that country, Mr Kotze said.

The owner of a fish and chips shop on whose stoep the bomb had been placed, Mr Israel Jona,

said from Ondangwa yesterday 'This is the fourth time my shops have been bombed in seven months.

I cannot say who is planting the bombs because nobody has ever been arrested. I don't want to say who I think is responsible.'

In June last year, a filling station at Mr Jona's shopping complex was extensively damaged by a blast, and in July, two separate bombs almost totally destroyed his wholesale warehouse.

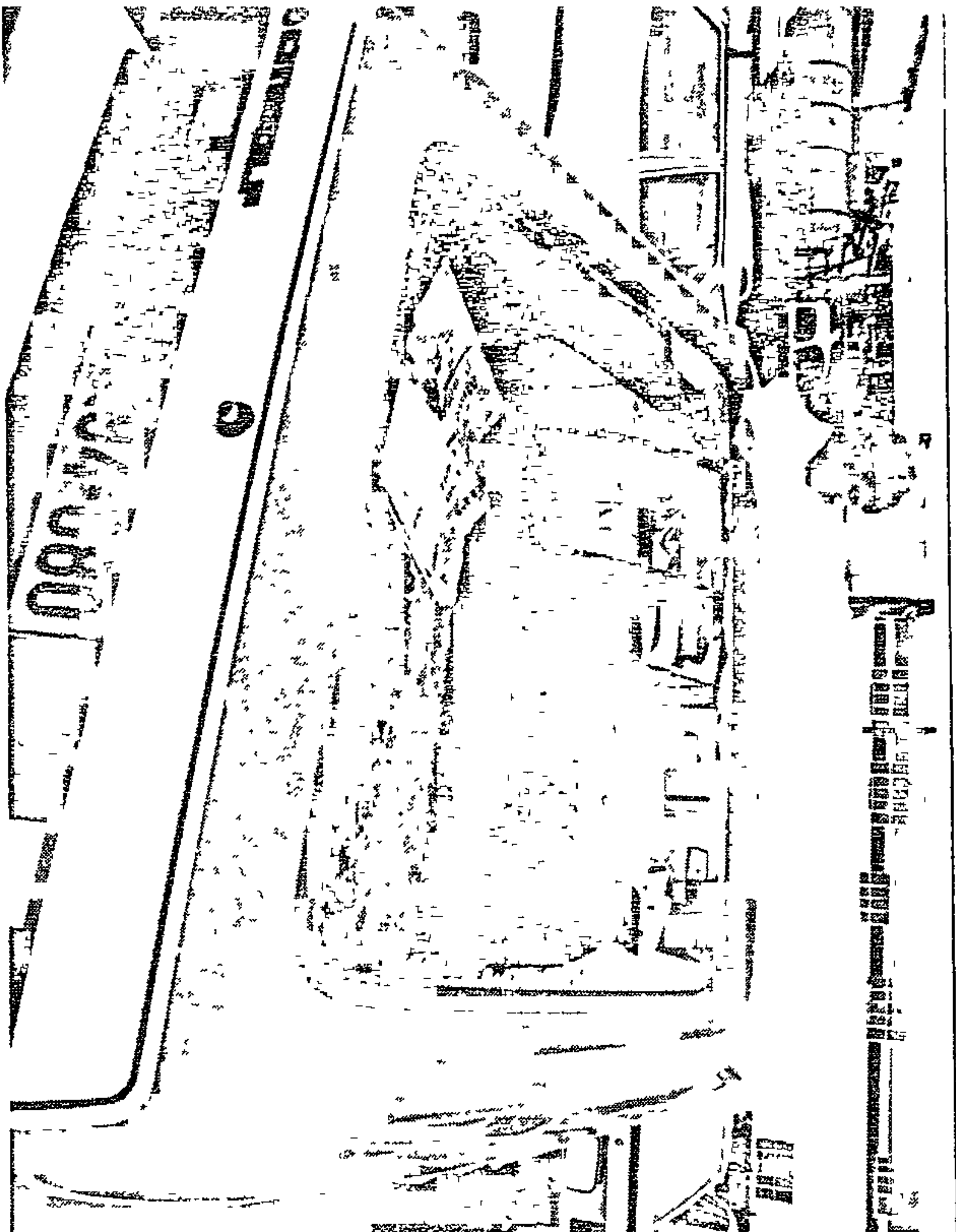
'Luckily the bomb was not that big, and part of it did not go off. Two of the people, a young school-boy and a black soldier, were killed instantly.

Six black soldiers and a local civilian were badly injured, but it was hard to tell how badly, because they were taken away so fast.'

All the dead and injured had been on the stoep, eating fish and chips when the bomb went off.

Col Flip Meyer, chief of the Security Police in Oshakati, said yesterday it was thought plastic explosives had been used.

'It was a home-made device, what we call a shrapnel bomb.'



This car was involved in a police chase in Durban yesterday. Shots were fired during the chase and the car's rear window was smashed.

Howe disagrees with Mugabe over SWA independence

Abel Muzorewa wants all

Girlfriend of cricket star to quit country

'Nail' bomb kills two ²²¹ in Owambo _{Star}

By Peter Honey, ^{9/11/85}
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The bomb which killed a South West Africa Territory Force soldier and a schoolboy in central Owambo yesterday was made up of 1,5 kg of plastic explosives packed with nails in a cardboard carton, a security force spokesman said today.

The device, set off with an MUV-2 time detinator, exploded at 10.40 am in a business complex in the Oluno township outside Ondangua military base.

Eleven soldiers who were standing in the vicinity of the blast had to be treated for shrapnel wounds in the Ondangua and Oluno sickbays.

The spokesman said the method of packing nails with explosives was designed to cause as much damage and as many injuries as possible as each nail became a projectile.

Suitcase bomb found in Owambo

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — A bomb disposal expert has defused a suitcase filled with plastic explosives packed round a fragmentation mine, which had been placed at the entrance of a store in Owambo, police said today

The suitcase bomb would have sprayed steel balls over an area of 100 metres, and almost certainly killed anyone within 25 metres of the blast, the police spokesman said

The black suitcase, packed with five kilograms of Soviet-made plastic explosive and a Prom-1 fragmentation mine,

which was found on Wednesday, was shown to the media here today

It had been left near the entrance of a general dealer's store in the Oluno township near Ondangua. The bomb disposal expert defused the device — loaded with a Muv-2 time detonator — after it had been reported to the police by a civilian

The bomb was discovered on the same day as another plastic explosive device, packed with 7,5cm nails, detonated in Oluno, killing two people and injuring 11 SWA Territory Force soldiers

It was the third bomb blast in central Owambo in nine days

The chief of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, blamed Swapo for the bombings and said the methods of killing innocent civilians were not consistent with Swapo's stated aim of waging a war to force South Africa out of the territory

"These are very cowardly actions, which cannot be deplored enough. And they are being done by an organisation which says it wants to fight against an occupation force," General Gouws said

Security forces claim Swapo aims at civilians

(221) D. Dispartich
12/1/85

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents were avoiding armed contact with security forces in SWA/Namibia and concentrated on civilian targets in their present infiltration campaign, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

In spite of attempts at intimidation, "civilians are coming forward in greater numbers to report to security forces about enemy equipment and movements," the SWATF said in a statement.

An Ovambo-speaking civilian led security forces to three AK-47 rifles with a large number of rounds of ammunition hidden north-west of Ondangwa on Thursday.

On Wednesday, an Ovambo man pointed out a bomb in a briefcase outside a shop at Ondangwa.

The bomb, found by a civilian on Wednesday morning, was placed about a metre from the entrance, against a wall.

A police explosives expert, Chief Inspector Koos Theise, told a news conference the bomb contained five kg of plastic charges connected to an anti-personnel fragmentation mine and a timing device.

The half kg mine, of Yugoslav origin, was loaded with steel balls and had a death radius of 25 m. It remained dangerous up to 100 m.

The plastic explosives were of Soviet origin.

Earlier this week, two

civilians showed security forces a Soviet-made anti-vehicle mine reinforced with 7,5 kg of explosives.

In other incidents Swapo had made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a power pylon 50 km south-east of Ondangwa on January 5.

A cattle herder detonated a Soviet-made anti-personnel mine near a school at Nkongo in eastern Ovambo on January 3.

Security forces had also found five anti-personnel mines north of Eenhana in eastern Ovambo after cattle had triggered a mine in the area on January 6.

The SWATF statement said 11 Swapo insurgents had been killed in skirmishes initiated by the security forces since January 1.

The Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws,

told the news conference that recent sabotage incidents in the Ovambo-speaking region had been clearly aimed at civilians.

"This is not a case of Swapo fighting against the security forces," he said.

"It is clear that Swapo cannot achieve with these methods its claim of wanting to liberate the country through warfare" — SAPA.

EUROPEAN VIEW BY JOHN D'OLIVEIRA

Namibia: SA is open to 'shock' retaliation

12/1/85 (221) Star

LONDON — The South African Government has long comforted itself with the view that comprehensive international economic sanctions are about as unlikely as Andries Treurnicht joining the Progressive Federal Party

And so they are

Whatever the protagonists may claim, it is clear any attempt to isolate completely the South African economy would be both prohibitively expensive and ineffective — even if the world's nations could be persuaded to vote for such action

Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow foreign secretary, has said repeatedly that he does not believe sanctions can be used to force a government to change the very basis of its policies

In South Africa's case, Mr Healey says he does not believe international sanctions would force the Botha Government into abandoning apartheid and introducing majority rule

But Mr Healey does think that a set of specific sanctions could be used to prod the South African Government into taking action on the "fringes" of apartheid.

For instance, he believes the West could put together a sanctions package that would force South Africa to implement the United Nations independence plan for Namibia

There is some evidence that, as Europe perceives a deterioration in the South African situation and as the Namibian issue drags on inconclusively, more people behind-the-scenes are thinking in terms of threatening the South African Government with a short, sharp shock if it does not change its approach to certain specific issues

Although no official confirmation could be obtained, it is understood officials serving the Western contact group on Namibia prepared just such a plan in the late Seventies

It reportedly included the suspension of all commercial airline flights to South Africa and a telecommunications break with the outside world

SEYCHELLES AFFAIR

In the end, the plan was not used

After the embarrassing Seychelles affair Western governments threatened the suspension of all flights to and from South Africa if she did not prosecute the people responsible for the hijacking of an Air India plane in the Seychelles

Few people can say for certain whether the threat was necessary — but there can be no question about the effect such action would have had on South Africa

So, while many of the South African Government's enemies beat their heads against the brick wall of complete economic isolation for South Africa and others persevere with the long-term disinvestment campaign, there are some who are developing the "short, sharp shock" strategy.

This does not mean that any such action is imminent. But it does mean people on the periphery of power (and perhaps some of those in power) are beginning to think in these terms — and it does mean the South African Government should take this into account

The most likely issue for possible "short-sharp-shock" action is Namibian independence

For all intents and purposes the major Namibian issues have been settled and all parties have agreed in principle that Namibia should become independent on the basis of United Nations Resolution 435

However, South Africa will not begin implementing 435 until she has a guarantee the 20 000 to 30 000 Cuban troops still in Angola will move out

On two or three occasions in the past five years Namibia has seemed on the brink of settlement. The world watched anxiously — and it watched in vain

It is just possible that frustration over the continued delay in achieving Namibian independence will induce the contact group to re-examine the old plan

Once again, the prospect of a new threat is no more than a possibility

But it is certainly something the South African Government should think about as it considers the Namibian question □ — *The Star Bureau.*

(221) Star 12/1/85
Mass Swapo infiltration expected

— by —
**Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau**

WINDHOEK — The current spate of sabotage bombings in central Owambo is the curtain-raiser for this year's expected mass infiltration by Swapo from Angola, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said yesterday

A small number of specially trained insurgents had already moved into northern Namibia as the vanguard of the annual rainy season infiltration, he said

The spokesman said the three explosions and the discovery of a fourth bomb in the Ondangua

and Oshakati districts since December 31 were not characteristic of actions by "normal detachment terrorists"

Security forces have killed 11 Swapo members in the first 10 days of the year — a slight but perceptible escalation in the low-intensity bush war

The spokesman said an Owambo boy had been injured by an anti-personnel mine in the Nkongo region on January 3. And the security forces had been called to assist when a cow detonated an anti-personnel mine near Eenhana in north-eastern Owambo on January 6

A further five anti-personnel mines were uncovered in the vi-

city

The spokesman said there were signs of increasing co-operation towards the security forces by the civilian population

An Owambo civilian reported the presence of three AK-47 assault rifles buried in the sand north-west of Ondangua on Thursday, and there had been four cases of civilians reporting guerilla equipment cached in the last week

The military statement warning of Swapo's impending infiltration follows a similar warning by the chief of the SWA Territory Force last month

Swapo 'bounties' being offered

Sunday Times Reporter

221
THE South African Defence Force in South Africa/Namibia has offered "bounties" for the capture of Swapo guerrillas or information about their movements, according to a report by the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC)

The report, released in Pretoria this week, says the authorities are willing to pay the following scale of rewards for the capture of Swapo members: R20 000 for a Swapo commandant, R10 000 for a

5. *lines* (3/1/84)
Swapo official, R2 000 for an ordinary guerrilla, R1 000 for information on a guerrilla's whereabouts and R200 for locating a landmine.

South West African Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek told the Sunday Times yesterday they would be able to reply on the alleged rewards only tomorrow as no spokesman was available

The report also claims that South Africa has won the military war in SWA/Namibia "with overpowering advantage" — but is losing the second-

phase "psychological war" to win the hearts and minds of the local people.

The report was compiled for the Justice and Reconciliation Commission of the SACBC.

The investigation — researched and compiled by Miss Sarah Crowe, information officer of the SACBC — was based on interviews with church leaders, politicians, members of Swapo, soldiers, teachers, missionaries, workers, nurses and others, who all preferred to remain anonymous, according to the report.

221 Star

New bid to remove the Koevoet unit

Jan. 1985

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Thatcher government's apparent acceptance of the Koevoet unit as part of the Namibian police force has angered anti-apartheid groups here

In a Press statement yesterday, the Namibia Support Committee said it was "inconceivable" that a free and fair election could be held in the territory if the Koevoet unit was "on the loose".

It said the committee had written to the United Nations Secretary-General and to the president of the UN Council on Namibia to seek a "correction" of the British government's position on Koevoet.

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, wrote to the committee on December 21 indicating that Koevoet was part of the Namibian police force and, under the UN plan, existing police forces had the primary responsibility for maintaining law and order.

221

Cape Times, Monday, January 14, 1985

SWA alleged

Plan for interim MPC govt in

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — South African plans for establishing a pre-independence interim government in SWA/Namibia, possibly by June this year, are well advanced, according to a report published here.

Details of the secret plan were published at the weekend in the liberal Namibian German weekly newspaper, Namibia Nachrichten (Namibia News). The newspaper claimed

the plan had been drawn up by two committees made up of leading economists from the private and public sector.

In terms of the plan, a new central government will be established, with leading members of the Multi-Party Conference taking over key cabinet posts.

The present Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, will be recalled to South Africa, his post down-graded, and a

more junior official will be sent to SWA/Namibia to oversee South African interests in the territory.

All key posts, except for Defence and Foreign Affairs which will remain in the hands of South Africa, will be taken over by the interim government.

According to the weekend story, the two committees were established in December 1983 to draw up a strategic report.

The report stated that the committee, under the chairmanship of Dr Johan Jones, SWA/Namibia's Secretary of Finance, would submit its final report to Dr Van Niekerk by April 15 this year.

A month later, Dr Van Niekerk would nominate a new government for the territory, with key members of the Multi-Party Conference occupying all important cabinet posts. Yesterday Dr Jones con-

firmed the existence of the two committees but denied that they were in any way involved in political or constitutional deliberations or that they had recommended the establishment of an interim government. "There seems to be a bit of confusion here. The report is mainly correct except that we have already submitted our preliminary report to Dr Van Niekerk. There has been a press release on the subject," he said.

the public and private sectors will be nominated by Dr Van Niekerk to act as "apolitical ministers" and advisers.

The report in the Namibia Nachrichten confirms rumours and speculation which have been growing in strength in the territory since the abortive Lusaka talks on independence in May last year.

Neither Dr Van Niekerk nor

"We have spelt out broad guidelines but our job is not finished. We are still continuing and will submit a final report during the first half of this year."

However, according to Africa Bureau sources, plans are already well advanced for the formal setting up of the Multi-Party Conference as an interim pre-independence government. According to our information, senior members of both

his aides could be reached for comment yesterday. Leaders of the MPC could also not be reached for comment.

Approached for comment yesterday, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said, "Generally speaking, the department and the minister do not comment on speculation of this nature."

Two Russian limpet mines defused near Windhoek

221 By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

Star
4/1/83

bombs before they could explode

WINDHOEK — Railways police in Namibia defused two Russian-made limpet mines which had been placed on the line 8 km north of Windhoek last night, the Commissioner of Railways Police in Johannesburg, General Hannes Visagie, confirmed today

General Visagie said a railway labourer had noticed one of the mines attached to the railway line near the settlement of Brakwater at about 10 25 pm yesterday. Police defused the

General Visagie said he did not know whether the mines had been set for any specific target or timed for random detonation

The discovery is the first reported incident of attempted rail sabotage in Namibia since a blast damaged the same section of rail on September 19 last year

Informed sources said it appeared that blast had been aimed at a train carrying explosives to the Rossing Mine near Swakopmund.

Namibian

22/11

interim govt

Star

item nonsense

14/1/85

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A spokesman for Namibia's Administrator-General has rejected as "nonsense" a Windhoek newspaper report that plans are already well advanced to install a new interim government in the territory within the next six months

The German language weekly *Namibia Nachrichten* reported at the weekend that an economic advisory committee, comprising business and public-sector leaders, had drawn up a secret plan for a new central government featuring the six-member Multi-Party Conference (MPC)

The newspaper said the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, would leave his post in June and would be re-

placed by a lower-ranked South African official

Only the government functions of defence and foreign affairs would remain under direct South African control once the new deal was implemented, the report said

The writer of the report was also told that certain internal Swapo figures were supposed to join the interim government

But the Administrator-General's spokesman said today there was no date in mind, nor any firm plan for a new central government

He also denied the existence of the reported "secret plan" supposedly drawn up by the policy advisory committee

The MPC begins tomorrow a meeting to discuss constitutional matters

Man hurt in SWA ⁽²²¹⁾ blast ^{Star}

15/1/85
By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — An unidentified man was slightly injured when a bomb exploded against a power transformer in the black township of Nomtsoub, near the northern Namibian town of Tsumeb late yesterday

The explosion caused about R1 000 damage to the transformer

SWA police said the explosion was caused by between 200 g and 400 g of high explosive, set off with a time detonator.

It was the first blast recorded south of the traditional war zones of Ovambo and Kavango this year.

The night before, railways police defused and destroyed two limpet mines on the railway line 8 km north of Windhoek

15/1/82
Limpet mines
on SWA rail line

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two powerful limpet mines were "rendered harmless" by South African Railways Police bomb experts about 16km from central Windhoek early yesterday morning

One of the mines exploded at 1.08am, with a massive roar which woke residents of the Brakwater smallholding community.

The detonation was followed by at least 14 shots, some single fire and some automatic, and residents rushed down to a police roadblock, thinking a gun battle had begun between guerrillas and police

General Hannes Visagie, Commissioner of the Railways Police, said from Johannesburg yesterday that the two limpet mines were spotted by a South African Transport Services worker at 10.25pm on Sunday.

"South African Railways Police explosives experts found two limpet mines of Russian origin on the train line near Brakwater. Our men removed the bombs," he said

No damage was caused and no-one was injured. Just after midnight,

Brakwater residents, returning home on the main Windhoek to Okahandja Highway found the highway had been sealed off for a 7km stretch.

At 1.08am, a massive explosion rattled windows and doors of this reporter's house, about 2km from the blast site, and immediately gunfire began.

As alarmed neighbourhood dogs began howling and barking, residents rushed to the roadblock, fearing a firefight between guerrillas and police. Brakwater is an isolated community with vast areas of bush between farms and smallholdings, most of them larger than 50ha.

Yesterday's bombing attempt was the fourth such incident in SWA since New Year's Eve. There have been three reported sabotage attacks in the territory during this period.

So far, six people have died in the territory and at least 20 have been seriously injured in the blasts, one of which totally destroyed the Ondangwa Post Office, killing four people.

Yesterday morning's bomb was the second to be placed on the Brakwater rail line in less than four months

(221) D. Dispatch 17/1/85

Bushman death: court rules

WINDHOEK — A Rundu inquest court has found that it is not possible on the evidence before it to find whether anyone could be held criminally liable for the death of a Kavango bushman, Mr Mandjoro Kashe, 28, who was claimed to have been assaulted by Koevoet police

The allegations of assault were made by the leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, according to inquest

documents filed here yesterday

A SWA police officer, Inspector W Wagner, said in a sworn statement he had been instructed to carry out investigations into circumstances of Mr Kashe's death at a clinic in northern SWA/Namibia on February 21 last year

A South African forensic pathologist, Professor Theo Schwaer, had conducted an autopsy on March 3, and apart from

one witness, no evidence could be found to corroborate the allegations of assault, Inspector Wagner said

A Kavango boy, Matheus Naringe, 9, said in a statement that on February 18 last year he and a friend had been playing near Mr Kashe's hut in Kavango when an armoured vehicle arrived

Four Koevoet policemen dragged Mr Kashe from his hut and assaulted him — SAPA

1 000
221
SADF
S. P. 047
men in
18/1/85
mock
attack

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force last night completed the first stage of a "military preparedness exercise" in western Owambo near the Angolan border in northern SWA/Namibia

Military spokesmen told newsmen at Oshakati that about 1 000 men participated in the manoeuvres, described as the biggest in the territory to date and the first involving tanks

The commanding officer, Commandant E van Lill, said the exercise was aimed at introducing South African servicemen to mock combat situations

Impala fighter planes, Alouette and Puma helicopters, infantry assault vehicles and mine-protected troop carriers were deployed in the exercise and hit simulated enemy targets with reasonable precision

There were tense moments when Ratel tanks reversed into two Buffels carrying newsmen, but no one was injured

Referring to the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission between South Africa and Angola, Colonel A S Kleinhans, of the SWA Territorial Force, said there had been 102 violations of the Lusaka agreement, of which South Africa was responsible for two

These occurred when cross-border raids were undertaken to hit Swapo insurgents breaking through Angolan Army (Fapla) lines to cross into the territory — Sapa

(221)

By NOEL BRUYNS
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force has not excluded the possibility of launching a cross-border attack on Swapo headquarters in Angola.

This emerged during a briefing of journalists at the two-day military exercise "Vuiswys" in Ovambo this week.

Colonel A S Kleynhans, Senior Staff Officer of the SWA Territory Force Military Information Service,

SA may strike into Angola

Swapo on the move again

said that despite South African-Angolan peace negotiations, "We are still at war with Swapo".

"Swapo will not start the main thrust of its annual incursion before the rains fall. But we've had intelligence from captured Swapo terrorists that Swapo is in training and that there are indications of an incursion.

"We are expecting an infiltration to take place and it is not excluded that we might decide to go for Swapo headquarters again. However, there is no decision at the moment," he said.

Swapo abandoned its permanent bases in the south of Angola when South African forces crossed the border and set up headquarters in Cuvelai. However, there were reports that Swapo was moving into "certain areas" south of Cuvelai.

Col Kleynhans said the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) had had little effect in curbing Swapo movement in Angola.

Defence Force figures showed Swapo's strength to be 8 000 men, of whom 65% were engaged in anti-Unita battles, he claimed.

Col Kleynhans said the military operation held this week could not be linked with a Swapo incursion as Swapo did not pose a threat to the conventional forces of the SADF.

'SADF exercise in SWA 'not a dress rehearsal'

Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force yesterday ended a two-day military exercise in north-west Ovambo based on a cross-border strike into Angola.

However the exercise was not a warm-up for a real operation into Angola but part of the operational training for national servicemen, said Major-General Georg Meiring, general Officer Commanding SWA Territory Force, who attended the exercise.

It was the first time the media were invited to cover a conventional warfare military exercise in the war zone.

It was also the first time that tanks were used in a military exercise in the area. Another first was an exercise in the breaching of minefields.

About 1 000 South African national servicemen of 61 Mechanised Battalion

took part in the exercise.

Two dozen local and foreign journalists followed the infantry, armoured vehicles and tanks over sandy and bushy terrain about 50km from the border town of Ruacana in a simulated war attack against three enemy positions.

To simulate a realistic war situation, terrain similar to that of southern Angola was chosen and live ammunition was used in the exercise.

Only one soldier sustained a minor hand injury in the joint Army and Air Force day-and-night attack.

Colonel A S Kleynhans, senior staff officer of the SWA Territory Force Military Information Service, said that the exercise was carried out because, despite peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola, "We are still fighting a war with Swapo".



An SWA Territory Force tank is given air support by helicopters in an attack on 'enemy' positions during this week's large military exercise 40km south of the Angolan border.

Pietrus REUTEM

SWA black education way behind the whites

Σ. Post
221
19/1/85

Weekend Post Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Startling statistics on the discrepancies between white and black education in SWA/Namibia emerged this week as a record 340 000 pupils registered for the first 1985 school term

In a wide-ranging survey published in the liberal English daily newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser — whose figures have been cross-checked by the Africa Bureau — it emerged that

- Namibia needs 1 000 new teachers and about 50 schools a year to cope with the backlog in black education

- In Owambo, which has 51,5% of the country's schoolgoing population, there are 43,7 pupils per teacher, while white children have one teacher to every 12,6 pupils

- There are 10 129 teachers in Namibia at present, and although this figure will have to grow by 1 000 a year to meet present needs, 81,4% of all teachers presently employed are under-qualified, have less than the required Std 10 and three years' training.

- Many black schools are operating on a double-shift basis, with morning and afternoon classes for separate groups to cope with the shortage of teachers and classrooms

- Despite the teacher shortage, the wealthy, right-wing administration for whites has cut back on its intake of trainee teachers this year

Only 60 new students were enrolled at the all-white Windhoek Teachers' Training College this year, bringing total enrolment figures to just over 200. The college has the capacity to train over 1 000 students.

But because education in Namibia is a function of the second-tier, or ethnic authorities, no blacks are admitted to the college. Centre of repeated controversy over its apartheid rules, the college and the administration have consistently resisted attempts to open the college to all races.

This is despite the fact that many of the graduating teachers will not be able to find jobs in white schools in SWA/Namibia this year because there are simply no posts available.

And in a statement handed to Senator Edward Kennedy the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN), it was pointed out that in the 1982-83 budget year, R1 762 was spent on education for each white child, while black children received R324 each.

It was also stated that while only 12% of black children reach secondary school, the corresponding figure for whites is 42%.

Because of the richer tax base of the white administration as opposed to that of the other ethnic administration, the administration is sitting with a massive cash surplus estimated to be in the region of R90 million, while other administrations are either permanently bankrupt or struggle to make ends meet.

The Advertiser survey revealed that although 71 000 scholars registered for Grade 1 (Sub A) in 1984, there were only 48 000 Grade 2 (Sub B) pupils in the same year.

And there were only 2 193 pupils registered for matric last year, indicating an "alarmingly high drop-out rate", the Advertiser said.

Swapo ^{Star} crossing to Namibia ^{22/1} ^{24/1/85}

The Star's Foreign News Service

LUSAKA — A senior Swapo official has acknowledged that Swapo forces crossed the border from Angola into Namibia before and during the current rainy season.

Swapo information secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said the organisation respected Angola's disengagement agreement with South Africa, which bars guerilla forces from taking over parts of Southern Angola which were occupied by South Africa during its December offensive.

South Africa has long claimed Swapo forces were infiltrating border areas and Angola was unable to stick to the bargain. This is the reason given for the continued presence of SA troops in Southern Angola.

"South Africa is digging in its heels. We have to consolidate our own position," said Mr Hamutenya.

Police 'rampage' probe

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau 24/1/85

WINDHOEK — Police confirmed here today they are investigating allegations that a group of special constables went on a rampage with sjamboks at the weekend, assaulting dozens of people in the Owambo single quarters in Katutura township

At least one charge relating to the alleged incident has been laid against the police, and the Council of Churches in Namibia is also considering legal action.

The incident is said to have hap-

pened between midnight on Saturday and 9 am on Sunday, following a double bomb blast at a municipal bottlestore in Katutura

A lawyer who has spoken to victims said at least 50 people were struck with sjamboks across their backs, legs and heads. Injuries ranged from minor and deep cuts to a broken finger and five people were treated at the Katutura hospital on Sunday

The police spokesman said the incident did not seem to have been part of a search for the saboteurs responsible for the bomb blasts

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11/01/85

Security forces kill 24 Swapo insurgents

221 The Star Bureau
WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 24 Swapo insurgents in the last two weeks in northern Namibia, according to a SWA Territory Force statement yesterday.

The statistics showed a marked increase in gue-

rilla deaths compared with the first 10 days of 1985.

The Territory Force said a civilian, Mr Joad Kasoma, was abducted and murdered by insurgents in the Ruacana district of north-western Owambo on January 13

The kraal of Mr Mihina Ngwela at Oshikuku, near the Angolan border, was attacked with small arms fire and a handgrenade on Sunday. No one was injured.

The Territory Force said Swapo terrorists murdered an unidentified

man in the Kavango region of northern Namibia on January 12.

The recent bomb explosions at a bottle store in Windhoek's Katutura township, as well as the latest acts of terrorism, showed that Swapo was not interested in a peace-

ful solution to the territory's problem, the Territory Force said.

The large semi-conventional exercise, Vuiswys, in western Owambo last week had shown that the territory force was well prepared to counter any infiltration

R89 000 in settlements for alleged atrocities

The Star Bureau

26/1/85 Stone

WINDHOEK — The South African Government has agreed to pay nearly R89 000 in out-of-court settlement claims involving an alleged unlawful killing and a series of assaults committed by members of the Koevoet counter-insurgency police in northern Namibia two years ago.

The settlements precede the trial of the Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, which is set to begin in Pretoria next month, on charges under the Police Act relating to the alleged falsity of a statement by him that members of Koevoet had committed a series of unlawful acts in Namibia.

In terms of the settlements, sums varying between R2 000 and R58 000 are to be paid to the claimants, together with the costs of their actions.

The actions concern events in Namibia's north-eastern Kavango region in late 1982 and early 1983.

A school teacher, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, died on November 18 1982, hours after being detained by members of Koevoet.

The inquest magistrate found that "death was caused by an act or omission on the part of members of the unit known as Koevoet".

Two pathologists had said Mr Hamukwaya's injuries included multiple scratches and bruises, and a fatal head injury. Other witnesses said they heard him being assaulted on the banks of the Kavango River.

Other claims against the Minister of Law and Order concerned a series of alleged assaults by Koevoet.

Govt pays out R58 000 after detainee dies

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South African Government has paid out R58 000 to the widow of a man who died while detained by the notorious Koevoet Unit of the S A Security Police and a further R30 000 to victims of alleged Koevoet assault

The dramatic out-of-court settlement yesterday has pre-empted a series of hearings which were to have been heard against the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the South African Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, during February and March this year

In the main settlement yesterday, Mrs Katrina Hamukwaya, was paid R58 000 On November 18, 1982, her husband, Mr Jona Hamukwaya, died in custody within hours of being detained by members of Koevoet, the special operations unit of the South African Security Police

In October 1983, white members of Koevoet gave evidence at an inquest hearing at Rundu, in the Kavango war zone, that Mr Hamukwaya, a schoolteacher, died after "falling down a flight of steps" at Nkurenkuru, about 90km west of Rundu

Civilian witnesses gave evidence that they had heard the sounds of a brutal assault on the banks of the Kavango river, while one report published early in 1983 described how eyewitnesses saw Mr Hamukwaya being "beaten like a snake"

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer,

found that Mr Hamukwaya, 33, died as a result of "an act or omission on the part of members of the unit known as Koevoet"

In claims filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of Mrs Hamukwaya, Dr Jonathan Gluckman — who testified in both the Biko and Aggett inquests — and Dr Johan van der Spuy, head of the trauma unit at Groote Schuur Hospital, said Mr Hamukwaya's injuries indicated he was dragged and subjected to massive trauma, probably inflicted by a blunt object or objects

This is the first settlement of damages against Koevoet — who have repeatedly been accused of vicious atrocities against civilians — in SWA legal history

The remaining claims, totalling just more than R30 000, were paid out to Mr Raimbert Kudumu, Mr Frans Majura, Mr Patrick Katanga, Mr Petrus Ugwanga, Mr Petrus Amukoshi, Mr Petrus Shekunya, and Ms Paulinus Imelide

Each received between R2 000 and R5 000

Their claims concerned a series of alleged assaults said to have been carried out by members of Koevoet in the Owambo and Kavango war zones

The settlement was reached between Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, instructed by Mr Hartmut Ruppel of Lorenz and Bone, and Mr S Maritz, acting for the South African Government

Mr Tielman Louw, SWA's Attorney-General, could not be reached yesterday for details on whether court proceedings had been instituted against members of Koevoet as a result of Mr Hamukwaya's death

CAPL TIME 26/1/85

SA pays Koevoet victims

R88 000

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The South African Government yesterday paid out R58 000 to the widow of a man who died while detained by the Koevoet Unit of the SA Security Police and a further R30 000 to eight victims who allege assault by members of Koevoet.

The out-of-court settlement yesterday has preempted a series of trials which could have involved the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie van Niekerk, in February and March.

In the main out-of-court settlement yesterday, Mrs Katrina Hamukwaya, was paid R58 000.

'Steps'

On November 18, 1982, her husband, Mr Jona Hamukwaya died in custody within hours of being detained by members of Koevoet.

In October 1983, white members of Koevoet gave evidence at an inquest hearing at Rundu, in the Kavango war zone, that Mr Hamukwaya, a schoolteacher, died after "falling down a flight of steps" at Nkurenkuru, some 90km west of Rundu.

Two independent pathologists said his injuries included multiple abrasions, a massive haemotoma on his back, abrasions on his face and left ear, and a fatal head injury.

Civilian witnesses gave evidence that they had heard the sounds of an assault on the banks of the Kavango river, while one report published early in 1983 described how eye-witnesses saw Mr Hamukwaya being "beaten like a snake".

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, found that Mr Hamukwaya 33, died as a result of "an act or omission on the part of members of the unit known as Koevoet".

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War zones

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Mr Tielman Louw, SWA's Attorney-General, could not be reached yesterday for details on whether or not court proceedings had been instituted against members of Koevoet as a result of Mr Hamukwaya's death.

'Internal' talks on Namibia mooted

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

ANOTHER SWA-Namibian "internal" settlement attempt is on the cards — precisely a year after the latest round of peace talks began with such fanfare and high hopes.

Foreign Affairs sources have indicated a growing willingness on the part of the internal parties in the faction-ridden territory to again seek a settlement with Swapo.

And the South African Government, while publicly distancing itself from such an initiative, will claim it will be guided by the will of the people of the territory.

A similar initiative last year which had the internal parties and Swapo in a face-to-face in Lusaka caused deep concern to South Africa's major negotiating partner, the United States, which feared the initiative implied a rejection of Cuban linkage.

Vague

At the time it was suggested the "internal" settlement was an attempt by Pretoria to extricate itself from the impasse created by Cuban linkage — an insistence that Cuban forces leave Angola before South Africa leaves Namibia.

Suggestions of an internal initiative are at the moment very vague but are gaining credence with the drawn-out negotiating which is presently taking place between South Africa, Angola and the United States on the Cubans.

The talks are painstakingly slow. Angola has proposed a phased withdrawal of Cuban forces north of certain parallels and a reduction in overall numbers.

South Africa has counter-proposed a more rapid withdrawal and a complete repatriation of Cubans.

Bishops slam

SWA atrocities

and militarism'

By JEREMY BROOKS

SOUTH West Africa is a country demoralised by a never-ending war with a failing economy, rising unemployment, soaring living costs and deteriorating health and education services, says a report released by the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference

The report, released yesterday in Johannesburg, was compiled following a visit by an ecumenical delegation in October last year

The visit was organised following a call by the Lutheran World Federation that a strong peace initiative in the territory should be launched

by the Anglican, Lutheran and Catholic churches.

Among the delegates were the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Philip Russell; Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Archbishop Daniel, and Bishop Stephen Naidoo.

The report condemned growing militarisation within the country, and catalogued reports of alleged atrocities — all unsourced — performed by security forces in SWA/Namibia.

Bushmen

"The San (Bushmen) were totally militarised within the SWATF, which was a crime against a peace-loving people.

"Even the women were involved. The Caprivians were also militarised," the report said

The document criticised the growing presence of Koevoet, which it said contained a "fair share" of Unita recruits and "turned around" Swapo soldiers

"The delegation visited Oshikuku and met people who spoke about conditions, emphasising the continuation of forceful measures by the security forces, especially Koevoet.

Abducted

These unidentified witnesses said people were being abducted and detained in Koevoet camps.

"Koevoet was everywhere," they said

Its personnel went where they liked, molesting people, visiting schools to ask for information, taking blankets and food, and killing animals

The sad thing was that a great part of them were recruited from 'our own people', including criminals," the report added

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Special mass R20 000 reward for Sebokeng on Swapo heads,

— church report

Political Reporter

SOUTHERN Africa's Catholic bishops yesterday took time off from their annual plenary session in Pretoria to hold a ceremonial procession and special mass in Sebokeng in solidarity with the people of this trouble-torn Vaal township.

Led by Archbishop Denis Hurley, president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), and Cardinal Owen McCann, the bishops took part in a long, colourful procession through the streets of Sebokeng.

Scores of people overflowed from the small Armmannal Catholic Church in Sebokeng, where the archbishop said the bishops had come "to express our love and sympathy and to express our intention to do all we can about the situation here."

The mass included special prayers for those who had died or were injured in last year's unrest, those in detention or awaiting trial "and especially those who suffer physical or mental torture to break their minds and bodies."

And, in an unusual offertory procession during the mass, the tradition bread, wine and water were supplemented by symbols of the unrest in the Vaal, including a rubber bullet and teargas canister, a rent invoice "symbolising rent problems", the SACBC report on "Police conduct during unrest", school books "symbolising problems in education", a list of those who died in the unrest, and a plastic bag containing a change of clothing for a detainee.

Delivering one of three sermons in different languages, Bishop Reginald Ormond of Johannesburg said the bishops had always stood for the rights of people and would continue to talk and protest until things changed.

The plenary session in Pretoria continues today and most of this week.

By ANTON HARBBER
Political Reporter

CIVILIANS in South West Africa are being offered rewards of up to R20 000 to report the presence of Swapo fighters, according to the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference's (SACBC) latest report on Namibia.

The report, drawn up by a high-level ecumenical delegation that visited the territory late last year, tells of growing militarisation in the territory and makes fresh allegations of atrocities committed by South African forces.

It was released in Pretoria this weekend after being discussed at the SACBC plenary session in Pretoria. In Tsumed, Oshikuku and Okatana the delegation met people who spoke of atrocities committed by the security forces, especially the unit known as Koevoet.

"The war is devastating Namibia and destroying its people. South Africa bears a great burden of responsibility for the tragic situation," it concludes.

The report comes only three weeks before Archbishop Denis Hurley, the SACBC president, is to stand trial under the Police

Act for previous allegations about the behaviour of South African forces in Namibia.

Attached to the latest report is a copy of a pamphlet allegedly dropped from helicopters in the northern parts of SWA which asks people to help "Etanga" liberate them from Swapo and report Swapo fighters to "Etanga the protector".

Rewards of between R2 000 and R20 000 for reports were offered in Etanga "seemed to be a project promoted by the Security Forces to win the hearts and minds of the Ovambo people", the report said.

The report said the picture from discussions with the Namibian Council of Churches was of a country demoralised by a never-ending war.

The SWA Territorial Force was being built up with local recruits and this could create the possibility of civil war, it said.

Asked to comment last night, Captain M Neethling, a SADF spokesman said, "We have no comment to make and that no comment is not for publication. We really have nothing to say about this."



Cardinal Owen McCann holds up a rubber bullet — one of several items presented to the bishops as symbols of conflict in the area — during a special solidarity mass in Sebokeng.

Pictures: TLADI KHUETE

Lawyer says SP intercepts mail

(221) Star 28/11/85

WINDHOEK — A Windhoek lawyer and Swapo member, Mr Anton Lubowski, said today he believed his post was being intercepted by the South African Security Police after letters addressed to him were sorted at the weekend into the postbox of a local journalist, Miss Gwen Lister

Mr Lubowski's box number is 3714 and Miss Lister's is 21237 "So the two boxes are quite far apart," he said

Miss Lister said in December she believed her letters were being opened after an incident which may not be detailed in

view of a pending court case against her

"I view this incident in a very serious light," Mr Lubowski said today "It is an infringement of the privilege and confidentiality protected by law between a lawyer and his client

"Which clients will write in confidence to me if they know about the interception by the Security Police?"

Mr Lubowski said he was considering legal action

The chief of Security Police in the territory, Brigadier Sarel Strydom, had no comment. —

Sapa

hast

221 B Star
28/1/85

Swapo to intensify campaign'

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Swapo is to intensify its military campaign in Namibia to persuade South Africa to withdraw from the territory, says the movement's United Nations representative, Mr Theobèn Gurirab

Mr Gurirab told a newspaper in Harare that the current diplomatic activity by the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker had "nothing to do with what we ought to be discussing on Namibia"

Dr Crocker was trying to "buy time" so that South Africa could find an alternative to Swapo for the next government of Namibia, in the form of "local puppets"

Bishops tell of SWA 'atrocities'

CAPE TIMES 28/1/85 221

PRETORIA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference released its report at the weekend on a recent tour of SWA/Namibia, during which the clergymen said they were told of growing militarization in the territory and of atrocities committed by white and black troops.

The SACBC, which had previously compiled a controversial report on SWA/Namibia in 1982, delivered the new report at a plenary session here on Saturday.

As part of an ecumenical delegation, including Anglican and Lutheran representatives, the SACBC toured the territory for five days last October, also meeting church representatives and the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

In Onipa, the SACBC said, it came across reports of an anti-Swapo group called Etanga, which was referred to as a cultural body.

"But in reality Etanga seemed to be a project promoted by the security forces to win 'the minds and hearts' of the Ovambo people," according to the SACBC.

A handbill attributed to Etanga and allegedly distributed by the army, the SACBC said, urged people to report on Swapo.

The SACBC included in its report a translation of the document, which promised "rewards" of up to R20 000 for reporting Swapo fighters "to Etanga the protector".

The SACBC said South Africa bore a great burden of responsibility for the "tragic situation" in SWA/Namibia.

"The war is devastating Namibia and depressing its people," according to the report.

According to the Churches of Namibia, under Bishop Bonifatius Hausiku the process of militarization was being pursued vigorously and the South West African Territorial Force was being built up with local recruits.

In Tsumeb, the delegation met residents "who spoke of atrocities inflicted by the security forces, especially Koevoet."

The SACBC referred specifically to a woman who had lost her husband, mother-in-law and child during an attack on their hut by one white and four black soldiers.

At Tondoro, a shopkeeper told the delegation that Koevoet had detained him in a windowless tin shack for 121 days because he had served members of Swapo at his store.

The SACBC said it had expressed its dismay at the continuing violence to Dr Van Niekerk, who had replied that the SWA/Namibian people had invited the security forces into the territory.

● Southern Africa's Roman Catholic bishops gathered in Sebokeng yesterday to voice sympathy for the victims of months of unrest and to condemn South African race laws.

About 30 SACBC bishops — from South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Swaziland and Botswana — celebrated mass for about 1 000 people crowded into the township's brick church.

Another 1 000 people were outside, including worshippers from townships around Sebokeng — Sapa.

No action on SWA death

CAPL Tim B 27/1/85 (221) ~~221~~

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK — No action has been taken against four non-commissioned officers in the controversial Special Operations K Unit of the South African security police — Koevoet — 15 months after a Rundu magistrate warned them as possible accused following the death in detention of Mr Jona Hamukwaya

Mr Hamukwaya, 33, a schoolteacher from Nkurenkuru in the Kavango war zone, was detained by Koevoet on November 18, 1982

'Unlawful act'

He died the same day, and on October 11, 1983, Mr A H Coetzer, presiding over the inquest held at Rundu, found that death had been caused by "an unlawful act or omission by certain members of the unit known as Koevoet"

During the inquest, Mr Coetzer warned four members of Koevoet, Sergeant Norman Abrahams, and Sergeants Gous Kriel and Sciocatti — their first names could not be obtained — that they could be called as the accused in possible court hearings arising from the inquest findings

On Friday, in an historic out-of-court settlement, Mrs Katrina Hamukwaya was paid out R58 000 by the South African Government. Eight other civilians, allegedly victims of Koevoet torture and assault, were paid out a combined R30 000

Colonel Jaap Venter of police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday that as far as he knew no internal action had been taken against the men

"We would not take any

action until the Attorney-General of South West Africa has made a decision on charges

"He could advise that there should be a public court hearing or that internal disciplinary action must be taken"

To the best of his knowledge, none of the four had been suspended from duty or dismissed

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia Mr Tielman Louw, was asked whether charges of murder, culpable homicide defeating the ends of justice or perjury would arise from Mr Hamukwaya's death

He said through a spokeswoman yesterday that "no decision has been taken yet on possible charges. It will still be some time before a decision is made"

Flight of steps

During the inquest hearing, the four policemen gave evidence that Mr Hamukwaya had "probably died" because he had fallen down a flight of steps in a Koevoet bunker in Nkurenkuru

Evidence from civilian witnesses including Mrs Hamukwaya, was that they had gone to fetch water from the Kavango River while Mr Hamukwaya was being interrogated, and they had heard screaming which grew fainter and fainter before ceasing altogether

Deadly chemical sent to SWA

By DI MEEK
Environment Reporter

SHELL South Africa is still supplying vast amounts of dieldrin to SWA/Namibia — in spite of the deadly chemical being banned in the territory

The Department of Agriculture is using it to control tsetse fly in the Caprivi Strip

It was also learnt yesterday that DDT, another chemical banned in the territory, was being used by the Department of National Health and Hygiene to spray over a million homes every year throughout SWA/Namibia to control malaria

The highly-toxic organochlorines, dieldrin and DDT, are banned or se-

verely restricted throughout the West

Spokesmen for both government departments said they had been using the chemicals since 1964

They said that in spite of the ban on dieldrin and DDT in South Africa and SWA/Namibia they had been given a special exemption to use the specific chemical

DDT is also being used in Zululand by the South African Department of Health for malaria control

The latest revelations in the poison scandal has shocked conservationists who yesterday demanded to know why government departments could be exempted from the ban

A senior official in the division of veterinary services of SWA/Namibia's Department of Agriculture said it had taken his department over a year to obtain an exemption from the ban in 1981

The official who declined to be named, has been working on tsetse fly control since 1979. He said dieldrin supplied by Shell Chemicals was only used in selected areas near, and on the river banks, of the Cuando River (which flows into Lake Lianbezi and links up with the Zambezi)

It was sprayed on trees annually in diluted form between April and July every year when the water was low. Spraying teams were strictly supervised and wore protective clothing, he said

He said dieldrin would not kill fish or birds if it was applied correctly. He also doubted whether dieldrin had penetrated the food-chain but admitted that no tests had been done in the area

The department was aware that dieldrin was dangerous

Only way

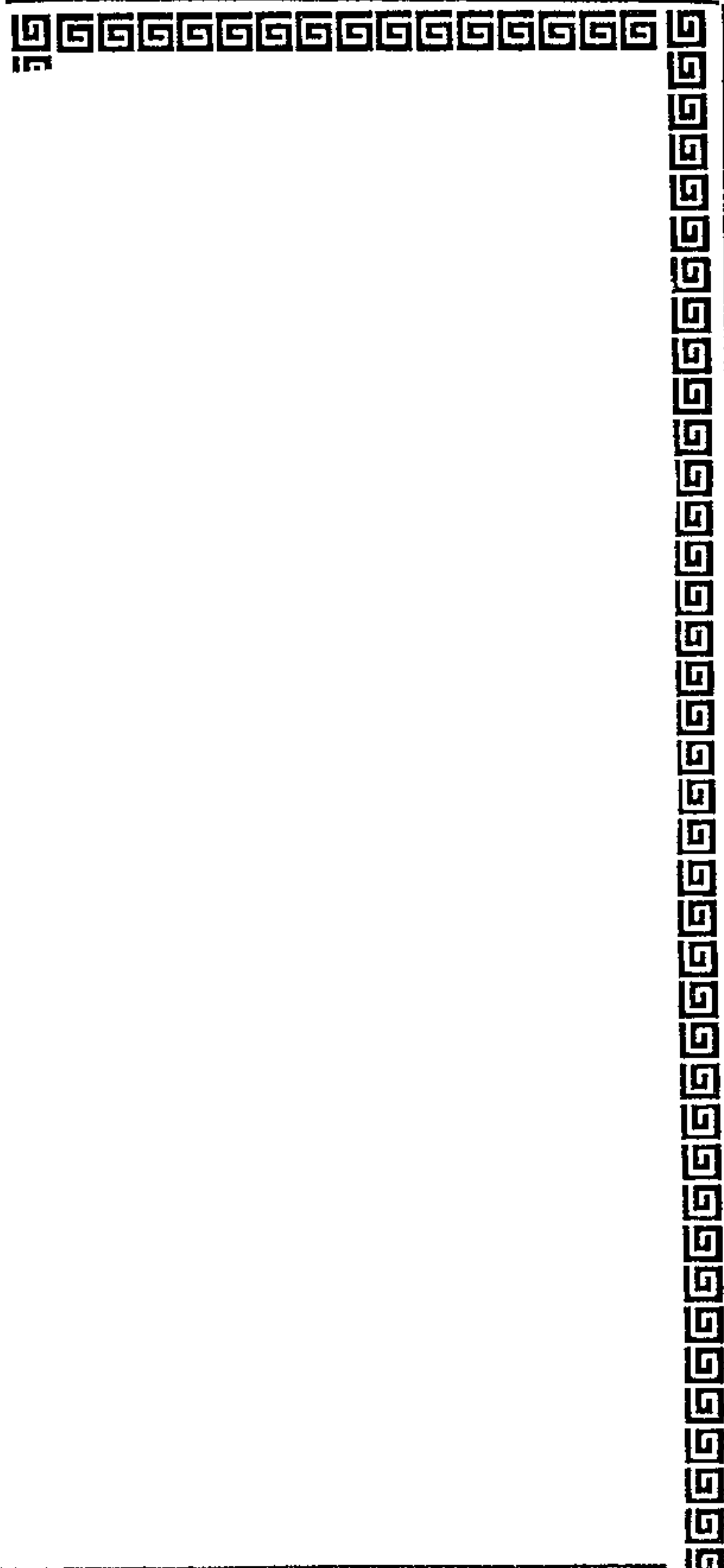
The chief of public hygiene for SWA/Namibia's Department of National Health and Hygiene, Mr MN Mans, said yesterday that the department was exempted from the ban on DDT because it was the only effective method for controlling the malaria-carrying mosquito

More than a million structures were sprayed every year over a wide area, mainly in the north, including Grootfontein, Tsumeb, Kaokoveld, Kavango, Bushmenland and certain parts of Damaraland

Mr Mans said it was "impossible" for DDT to get into the food-chain because it was only used "inside huts and European homes" and was never used near water

He said specially trained teams who wore protective clothing carried out the spraying by hand from June to November every year. Any spillage was buried

● A spokesman for Shell South Africa last night confirmed that they had supplied SWA/Namibia with the chemicals but did not say by



Call to close ANC, Swapo offices in UK

29/1/85
D. Draper

From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — A call to Mrs Thatcher's government to close all ANC and Swapo offices in Britain has been made by the foreign affairs group of the Federation of Conservative Students, whose president is Mrs Thatcher

The federation is the student wing of the Conservative Party and its two vice-presidents and honorary secretary are all Conservative MPs

Its foreign affairs group's recommendations are contained in a seven-page publication, *A Liberation Reader: The Freedom Fighter versus Terrorist Debate: A Conservative Activists' Guide*

The publication does not necessarily reflect the views of the federation or of the Conservative Party itself. Mrs Thatcher's Government has resisted all efforts so far to persuade it to

close down the ANC and Swapo offices

The Conservative Students' Union, a pressure group within the 9 000-strong federation, earlier this month called on the Conservative Party chairman, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, to cut off R55 000 a year in party funds to the federation because of disruptive behaviour at last year's conference of the left-wing National Union of Students

The publication wants the government to urge its EEC partners to take similar action against the ANC and Swapo (and the PLO)

"To give safe haven to such bloodstained marxist terrorist organisations is to nurture a cancer in our very midst and encourages the legitimacy of terrorism," the publication said

"The co-operation, for example, between the Provisional IRA, INLA

(Irish National Liberation Army) and the PLO is well-known and documented and the links between the ANC, Swapo and PIRA (Provisional IRA) are also clear

"It is difficult not to criticise the government for not having taken steps against these terrorist organisations having offices in London considerably earlier in the light of the grievous wounding of Israeli ambassador Argov, the recent ANC terrorist bombings in South Africa (most of whose victims have been black civilians) and Swapo's

continuing murder campaign against black and white civilians in Namibia"

The publication added "We must highlight and support the legitimate struggle for self-determination of movements such as Unita in Angola and Mozambique's MNR

"At the same time it is important to urge the government to release financial and military aid to these legitimate freedom-fighting organisations, to train their personnel and to support these movements both diplomatically and politically at every opportunity"

Post-mortem on detainee's body



By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

221 Star
30/1/85

WINDHOEK — Namibian police said today a State pathologist would soon carry out a post-mortem on the body of Mr Thomas Nikanor (48) who died in political detention in Namibia this week

Mr Nikanor, a shop owner from Owambo, was found dead in his cell on Sunday after spending a week in detention in terms of Proclamation AG 9 of 1977

Mr Nikanor was arrested in the Ouhongo district of northern

Owambo on January 22. A police spokesman declined to reveal the apparent cause of death, or where Mr Nikanor was being held at the time of his death

It is believed, however, that he was found hanging in a detention cell near the northern Namibian farming town of Otjiwarongo

It is understood Mr Nikanor was married with nine children

The dead man's family will be permitted to appoint a pathologist to attend the post-mortem

Once the investigation is com-

pleted a docket will be sent to the Attorney-General

Mr Nikanor is the fourth person reported to have died in detention in Namibia since November 1982

Last week the South African Government agreed to pay an out-of-court settlement in damages of R58 000 to the family of a teacher who died shortly after being detained by members of the Koevoet police unit in November 1982

Further settlements totalling R31 000 were paid to relatives and alleged victims of maltreatment by the police unit

Police ²²¹ Doctors four: no action ²¹ for

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — No action has been taken against four members of the Special Operations K Unit of the South African Security Police, Koevoet, a year and three months after a Rundu magistrate warned them as possible accused following the death in detention of Mr Jona Hamukwaya.

Mr Hamukwaya, 33, a teacher from the Kavango war zone, was detained by Koevoet and died on November 18, 1982. On October 11, 1983, Mr A H Coetzer found that death had been caused by "an unlawful act or omission by certain members of the unit known as Koevoet".

During the inquest Mr Coetzer warned Sergeants Norman Abrahams, Gous, Kriel and Sciocatti that they could be called as the accused in possible hearings arising from the inquest findings.

The Attorney-General of SWA, Mr Tielman Louw, said through a spokeswoman yesterday that no decision had been taken yet on possible charges.

ADM 311185 (221)

Post mortem on detainee

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Dr Jonathan Gluckman, the specialist pathologist who appeared in both the Biko and Aggett inquests, will appear for the family of dead detainee Mr Thomas Shindobo Nikanor at tomorrow's post mortem

This was confirmed yesterday by Mr David Smuts of Lorenz and Bone, who is acting on behalf of the Nikanor family

Mr Nikanor, according to a statement released by Chief Inspector Tubby Kaijk of SWA Police Headquarters yesterday, was detained on January 22 "as a result of information received"

Five days later, on Sunday, he was "found dead in his cell"

Another SWA Police spokesman, Inspector Kierie du Rand, said yesterday Mr Nikanor was "found hanging by his socks", although his family had earlier been told he had been found hanging from a torn-up blanket

Chief Inspector Kaijk said in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9, under which Mr Nikanor was detained, he could not reveal details of where Mr Nikanor died

His brother, Mr Phillip Nikanor, said on Tuesday that Mr Nikanor had been transferred from Oshakati Security Police cells on Saturday to Otjwarongo, about 300km to the south

He said then that Mr Nikanor was detained on January 15, and not on the 22nd, although information re-

ceived by the lawyer, Mr Smuts, also put the date as the 22nd

Mr Nikanor also said his brother was 25 years old, although yesterday's police statement put his age at 48, and described him as being "a cuca-shop (general dealer and bottle store) owner"

Mr Phillip Nikanor said his brother had been a labourer on short home leave from the De Beers-owned

CDM mine at Oranjemund. However, it is not uncommon for contract workers to also own cuca-shops run by their families

Tomorrow's post mortem will be held in Windhoek, and it is expected that Mr Nikanor's wife Lina will be present.

The couple had nine children

Namibian situation has worsened, says Hurley

221 Star 3/11/85

Archbishop Denis Hurley, facing trial for alleging police atrocities in Namibia, said yesterday that the situation in the territory had deteriorated in the four years since he made the charges

Archbishop Hurley is president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC)

He is due in court on February 18 after accusing the special counter-insurgency unit Koevoet of committing atrocities against civilians in the territory

Asked about the situation in Namibia since he visited the area in 1981, Archbishop Hurley said "The people are depressed. The name Koevoet is on the lips of people in Namibia"

Archbishop Hurley told a Pretoria Press confer-

ence that the church had declared February 10 a day of prayer for peace in Namibia. He added that the church group had supplied police with evidence in support of wide-ranging allegations about police conduct during mass unrest in black townships last year when 170 people died.

An SACBC report last month detailed what were termed unprovoked police shootings, assaults, beatings and a case in which two teenage girls were allegedly raped by white policemen.

Archbishop Hurley, who led a group of bishops on a tour of riot-scarred Sebokeng township on Sunday, said "An attitude is growing among blacks that the police are hostile, that they are not engaged in pursuing law and order but in hostile action" — Reuter

Mail tap: ²²¹ case against journalist ^{Star} ^{31/11/85} is dropped

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The "mail-tapping case" involving Ms Gwen Lister, a Windhoek freelance journalist, has been dropped.

The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Tielman Louw, refused to press charges against Ms Lister in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts, a spokesman for his office said today.

Ms Lister was scheduled to appear in a magistrate's court here today following newspaper reports that an official police application to the post office to monitor her mail had accidentally been posted to her address last month.

BAIL

Ms Lister, a part-time correspondent for the BBC's Africa Service, spent a weekend in a police cell last month after news reports were published about the mail-tapping bungle.

She was released on R500 bail and had to report to the Windhoek police twice a week.

Several Windhoek-based journalists were named as State witnesses, and at least one of them had refused to give a statement to the police about the reports.

But today the Attorney-General's office said all charges against Ms Lister were being dropped "and all activity concerning the case is at an end".

Ms Lister said she was "overjoyed" at the news

New power plan may thwart MNR

MAPUTO — Mozambique is taking steps to cut the dependence of its capital, Maputo, on power supplies from South Africa, following rebel attacks on cross-border power lines, a Government spokesman said yesterday.

He said in a statement the State power company was preparing to expand local generating capacity and convert distribution systems "so that the minimum needs of the capital can be met"

This was not improvisation but "conversion of the scheme under which distribution of electricity

to Maputo depends on South Africa", he said

The announcement follows four rebel attacks this month on power lines from South Africa. The latest was last Monday night, hours after a pylon blown up days earlier had been repaired.

Maputo receives its power supplies from South Africa under an agreement reached by Portugal, the former colonial power in Mozambique, with Pretoria 10 years ago. The cost has never been revealed but diplomatic sources say it is low — Sapa-Reuter

Parliament and Politics

Parliament and Politics

'Suffering' alarms bishops

Cape Times 31/1/85

221

PRETORIA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) yesterday ended a week-long plenary session by expressing concern over suffering and privation, especially in the country's black townships and in SWA/Namibia

Archbishop Denis Hurley, leader of the SACBC, told a media gathering here that the Conference was concerned about police conduct in the townships

During its recent visits to the townships, the SACBC had met numer-

ous people who believed the police "were hostile and were not pursuing law and order"

Numerous allegations of police atrocities were reported in a SACBC report into township unrest published at the end of 1984

Dr Hurley said the police had approached the SACBC earlier this year for documentary evidence of the allegations and affidavits had been submitted to the police after the interviewees had given the SACBC permission

"We want to see the

problem in the townships resolved," the archbishop said

Dr Hurley referred to a recently published SACBC report on SWA/Namibia, saying conditions in the territory had worsened since the Conference's last visit and report in 1982

He said there was increased poverty and unemployment, accompanied by growing militarization

"In contrast with 1982 the name of Koevoet (a wing of the SWA/Namibian security forces) is on everyone's tongue,"

Dr Hurley said

He said the in-camera plenary session had also discussed trade unionism and the difficulty of offering parish halls for union meetings

Development Board rules state that township churches can be used only for church purposes

While the boards allowed only worship on the premises Dr Hurley said the Catholic Church interpreted the regulation more broadly

"We think every issue of suffering and privation is of religious con-

cern

"However, our concern can and often is seen as going beyond the religious, and getting into political purposes"

Although the Conference had touched on the issues of financial disinvestment and military conscription, no resolutions had been taken

Referring to the growing campaign to end conscription, Dr Hurley said "We have to study the matter properly before we can give the responsible answer that is needed from a church body" — Sapa

WINDHOEK — The mail-monitoring case against Miss Gwen Lister, a Windhoek freelance journalist, has been dropped

The Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Tielman Louw, refused to press charges in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts against Miss Lister, a spokesman for his office said yesterday

Miss Lister was scheduled to appear in court here yesterday in a trial arising from newspaper reports that an official police application to the Post Office to monitor her mail had accidentally been posted to her address last month

The charging of Miss Lister prompted an outcry from several civil-rights groups abroad as well as from within Southern Africa

Police cell

Miss Lister, a part-time correspondent for the BBC's Africa Service, spent a weekend in a police cell last month after news reports were published about the mail-monitoring bungle

She was released on R500 bail and had to report to the Windhoek police twice a week

Several Windhoek-based journalists were named as State witnesses and at least one refused to give a statement to the police about the reports

But yesterday the Attorney-General's office said all charges against Miss Lister were being dropped "and all activity concerning the case is at an end"

"Overjoyed"

Miss Lister said she was "overjoyed" at the news

The Council of Churches in SWA/Namibia yesterday issued a statement condemning the trial of Miss Lister, before it became known that the charges were being dropped

The case against Miss Lister was brought because police believed she had opened a letter not addressed to her personally and that she had communicated the contents of the police application to other journalists

● The United Nations Council for Namibia issued a statement in New York yesterday strongly condemning the trial, before news of the new move became known, Sapa reports

The council charged that the action taken against Miss Lister was "clearly politically motivated and designed to still the voice of an independent and courageous journalist"

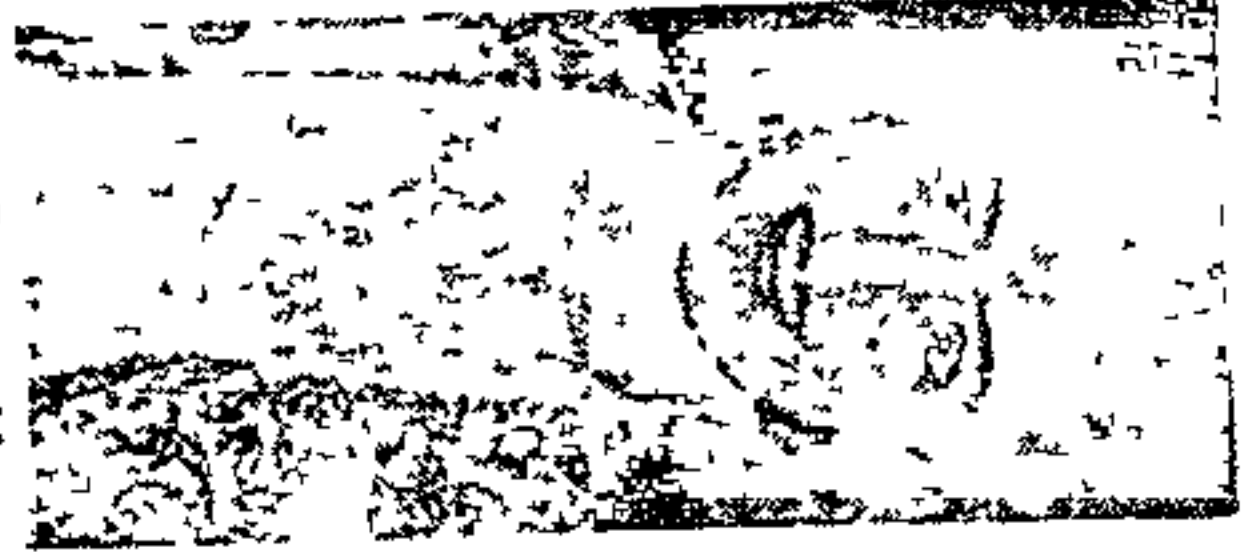
Police PO bouncer charges dropped

From PETER HONEY

AC645
3/1/85

221

Miss Gwen Lister



AP... PHOTO SUPPLY

20011 11/2/85 (X271)

Police silent on Mail reporter

By NOEL BRUYNS
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Security Police chief in South West Africa, Brigadier Sarel Strydom, yesterday refused to say if charges under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act were being investigated against Mr Tony Weaver, the Windhoek correspondent for the Rand Daily Mail.

The charges are similar to those against Ms Gwen Lister, the SWA correspondent of the BBC Africa Service and stem from Mr Weaver's reports on her recent detention.

Her charges were withdrawn at a brief hearing in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Ms Lister was detained in December after a bungle by the South African secur-

ity police, which mistakenly sent her a letter intended for the Windhoek Postmaster-General, instructing him to intercept all mail addressed to her.

The magistrate, Mr Tas Boonzaaier, said charges had been withdrawn on the instructions of the Attorney-General.

Charges are also being investigated against the South African Press Association for reports on the matter.

Meanwhile SAPA reports from New York that Ms Lister's trial was the focus of attention at the United Nations this week.

The UN Council for Namibia issued a statement condemning the trial and noting that she was arrested shortly after participating in a New York symposium on SWA independence.

NAMIBIA

MPC rules, OK?

221

Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC), made up of six internal political parties, is working out the detail of a "caretaker government." A blueprint, for Pretoria's ratification, will be completed soon. MPC hopes to take over the reins of power from the administrator-general (AG) by mid-year at the latest.

The apparatus contemplated by MPC will have far wider powers than its predecessor, the National Assembly, scrapped by SA at the beginning of 1983.

It wants the authority to determine constitutional developments. It also demands limited decision-making powers on foreign policy. In practice this would mean that the MPC could amend any law, including structures holding together existing second tier governments, and take an active part in international negotiations.

MPC leaders are adamant they will not accept any form of veto from SA. They want the post of AG to be reduced to nothing more than what Swanu President Moses Katjuongua calls "a toothless bulldog" — a symbolic representative of SA.

No reason presents itself why Pretoria should obstruct the manoeuvre. The State President, the Foreign Minister and the AG are on record that "one-man rule" by the AG is a temporary measure until the power can be handed to the people.

Moreover, international negotiations on Namibia's independence have lapsed into familiar inertia. The Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) decided on November 19 last year to delay the final withdrawal of SA troops from Angola until conditions and circumstances have been agreed upon by a SA/Angola ministerial meeting. It was agreed that the Angolans would propose the date and place of such a meeting. So far they have not acted.

Swapo's military wing

Ironically, it seems the Angolans are not keen for SA to withdraw now. If SA troops are back in Namibia, the MPLA will be solely responsible for controlling Swapo's military wing in the south of Angola. If they cannot control Swapo, they might see a reversion to the status quo before SA raids into Angola. Moreover, if SA troops leave, the MPLA will have to redeploy some of their best units in the south — at the expense of the offensive against Unita.

On the vexed question of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, a response is awaited from Luanda. US Under-secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker presented SA with the new Angolan proposals for a Cuban withdrawal on October 31 last year, and relayed SA's reply and counter-propos-

als to Luanda. SA is still awaiting a substantive response to its counter-proposals.

MPC leaders maintain that their plan for a transitional government is intended to speed up the independence process and not to hamper the independence process or close any doors.

Katjuongua says their strategy is to get a commitment from SA on a date for Namibian independence — "within Resolution 435 or outside" — and then to form a "transitional administration" with all the functions of the AG in the period leading up to that date. "We don't want UDI, we want to shake people to life and speed up the independence process. We will use it to apply pressure on everybody SA, the UN and Swapo. But if we cannot get a commitment from SA, the deal is off. We cannot have an interim government ruling indefinitely."

Says Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Dirk Mudge: "We cannot go on like this. The levels of frustration are dangerously high. It is now up to us to act and get the independence processes moving again. The first step is to stop the one-man government by the AG immediately and give the people of Namibia a say in the important decisions being taken on their future. But we are not prepared to go into a government where SA still has a veto. We will never allow a repeat of the Ministers' Council episode."



Swanu's Katjuongua ... wants a date from SA

Mudge resigned as chairman because the then AG, Dame Hough, refused to sign a Bill scrapping the Day of the Vow.

But the MPC already has problems with its new plans. They cannot agree on the composition of the new government nor on the decision-taking procedure: consensus or majority vote. The conservative white National Party, the Baster party of Hans Diergaardt and the coloured Labour Party prefer consensus, while the more "progressive" Swapo-Democrats, Swanu and DTA prefer a majority vote. If the parties cannot work out a compromise on the composition of the new government, they will have to hold an election, they say.

POLITICS

Rainbow parties

The Political Interference Act may be falling into disuse.

Government's strength of feeling for the measure could emerge next month when the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) establishes its first branch outside a white area — in Lenasia. This Indian township west of Johannesburg is thought to be a stronghold of the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) which led the boycott of the tricameral elections last year.

No action was taken against Minister-without-Portfolio Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party when, unlawfully, it signed on its first white member, Solly Press, and an Indian, Abram Salaam-Mayet, just before the coloured parliamentary elections last August.

Although government has given no hint that it intends to review this pillar of orthodox apartheid, the Act's provisions, like many others in the panoply of traditional race policy, are being fudged. Many would even argue that government itself is breaking the law, at least in spirit, with the new "consensus" tri-racial constitution.

According to PFP southern Transvaal chairman Gerry Cooney (no relation) "everybody, including the National Party, is breaking the law. We hope the Act will be dropped." Cooney explains that since the PFP decided at its conference last November to open its doors to other races, it has had a "fair" response, "nothing overwhelming," from Indians and coloureds. Blacks show no interest. The party, which does not yet canvass openly for new members, already has a "handful" of signed-up coloured and Indian members and "a few" blacks. Last October it employed its first coloured organiser, having previously also employed a

Swapo begins push ⁽²²¹⁾ into northern Namibia ^{1/2/85 Stan}

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo's large-scale infiltration of northern Namibia appears to have begun, security force spokesmen have said

In several skirmishes in the last month — mostly in southern Angola near the Ngiva headquarters of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) — the SWA Territory Force claims to have killed 73 Swapo guerillas.

A Koevoet police constable, Mr Willem van As (26), was killed yesterday during a clash with a

group of Swapo insurgents in northern Owambo

Six of the insurgents were killed in the shooting, a police spokesman said

Spokesmen said the significant rise in Swapo losses in January could be ascribed to aggressive actions by the security forces in the Angolan border region as detachments of guerillas began reaching the Namibian war zone.

But they said the major brunt of the infiltration had not yet entered Namibia

221
to visit SWA

High-level British inter-party delegation

From JOHN
BATTERSBY

LONDON. — A high-level inter-party delegation from the British Parliament is to visit SWA/Namibia later this month — hot on the heels of a four-man Tory delegation which returned to London this week.

The delegation, which will leave here on February 15, will be the guest of the Namibian Council of Churches, although it will meet with a cross-section of political opinion, including members of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

The delegation includes Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour Party's front-bench spokesman on Southern Africa, Lord Kennet, the Social Democratic Party's

foreign affairs spokesman in the House of Lords, and Mr Robert Rhodes James, Tory MP for Cambridge.

Mr Anderson was the centre of raging controversy when he visited South Africa in October last year at the height of the sit-in by six political activists at the British Consulate in Durban.

The SWA visit, which is being funded by the Quaker Trust, is seen here as a bid to counter mounting sympathy in Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party for a new initiative on SWA/Namibia.

The Tory delegation, which returned to London this week, was organized by the the London public relations firm — Lloyd-Hughes Associates — which is hired by the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Willie

van Niekerk, to promote the cause of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

While the British Foreign Office is maintaining its position that it supports the current United States initiative — with reservations on Cuban linkage — there is a growing lobby of Tory MPs who would like to see Britain scrap or revise United Nations resolution 435 in favour of a regional solution.

This lobby believes the Foreign Office should take a more sympathetic view of the MPC option and give the MPC a chance to prove itself in a pre-independence government while pressures on Swapo increase to come to the negotiating table.

But the Foreign Office is facing equally strong pressure from the Labour Party and Swapo support groups

to take a stand on Namibian independence and use its influence with Pretoria to revive the stalled UN initiative.

It is understood that the British Embassy in South Africa is not in favour of a new British initiative at this stage and has resisted Foreign Office pressure to recommend a new initiative.

Sources said the embassy believes a new situation is developing in SWA/Namibia and should be given time before Britain decides on any change in its policy.

One member of the Tory delegation who returned to London this week, Mr Robert Jackson MP, said at a press conference that the government's role "could be significant".

Mr Jackson joined with the other three MPs — Mr

Robert Banks, Mr Nicholas Winterton, and Mr Michael Brown — in expressing the view that "the furniture of resolution 435 might now be up for discussion".

Mr Jackson said a serious question mark must be placed against Swapo's use of the armed struggle as "an instrument of Namibian independence".

Mr Jackson is not regarded as one of the pro-Pretoria Tory MPs and his participation in the delegation is seen as evidence of a shift in thinking on Namibian independence in Tory ranks.

The delegation, who encountered a wide cross-section of Namibian political opinion, projected a picture of a country in which apartheid had been eradicated, and where widespread consensus existed about a "peaceful commitment to independence".

30 detained

~~30~~ ²² Star The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK - Security forces in the Owambo region have detained more than 30 people in the last few weeks in terms of Security Proclamation AG9, Namibian politician Mr Hans Rohr revealed today

A spokesman for the Security Police in Windhoek confirmed the detentions, but declined to give reasons for the intensified police action

Angola is backing ANC — Pik Botha

CARE TRIPS
6/2/85

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ANGOLA was actively supporting the violent overthrow of the South African Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, charged last night.

Botha rejects Kaunda's claims

By BARRY STREEK

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday rapped President Kenneth Kaunda over the knuckles for his outspoken criticisms of the South African Government's policies in Southern Africa.

At a specially-convened press conference to rebut President Kaunda's views — given in an exclusive interview published yesterday in Morning Group newspapers — Mr Botha said the Zambian leader had reflected "a deep misunderstanding of recent developments in Southern Africa".

Mr Botha also accused President Kaunda of wanting the "unconditional capitulation of the government to the African National Congress".

He said the government would attempt to find a way of conveying to President Kaunda information on the latest developments in its efforts to assist in bringing about a ceasefire in Mozambique, and the latest state of affairs in Angola and SWA/Namibia, particularly in regard to troop disengagement.

In the interview, President Kaunda said he saw no point in meeting President P W Botha because there had been "no progress" in the developments in Mozambique, Angola and SWA/Namibia.

● Kaunda's comments not fair — Pik Botha, page 4

He was reacting to an earlier statement by Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos alleging that the Unita movement was an "integral part" of the South African Defence Force and that the Republic was involved in a "vast destabilization plan which had as its main objective the overthrow of the Angolan Government".

'Plays host'

Denying these allegations, Mr Botha said in a statement last night that Unita was "an Angolan nationalist movement" and charged that "there can be no doubt that Angola is actively supporting the violent overthrow of the South African Government".

"It (Angola) plays host to several thousand members of the African National Congress and has put at their disposal several camps which are used for the training of anti-South African terrorists."

Swapo

"It has given indispensable support to Swapo in its terrorist attacks against SWA/Namibia," he added.

Mr Botha said the politburo of the ruling MPLA had made similar allegations on Monday and had called for the complete withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola.

Mr Botha said the Lusaka Agreement had

Swapo

"It has given indispensable support to Swapo in its terrorist attacks against SWA/Namibia" he added.

Mr Botha said the politburo of the ruling MPLA had made similar allegations on Monday and had called for the complete withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola.

Mr Botha said the Lusaka Agreement had not led to the total disengagement of South African forces because the Angolan Government had been unwilling or unable to comply with one of its central provisions — that "Swapo elements" should not be allowed into the area vacated by South African forces.

Mr Botha said there

page 4

From page 1
had already been 120 violations of the Lusaka Agreement, almost 20 in the last month alone.
South African forces, he said, had been responsible for only three violations, but had nevertheless withdrawn to Ongiva, only 50km north of the border.
"Despite continuing violations of the agreement by Swapo", South Africa had offered to complete the disengagement process on November 19, 1984, he said.
Angola undertook to provide South Africa with a date for a ministerial meeting at which the process could be finalized. South Africa was still awaiting Angola's reply, he added.
Mr Botha said his government reciprocated the sentiment contained in an affirmation by the MPLA politburo that Angola's diplomatic activity would continue to be fundamentally directed toward "a just and peaceful settlement of the current conflicts in Southern Africa".

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Inquest: 221 terrorists killed policeman

WINDHOEK — A Kavango policeman and a mother and child had been killed by Swapo insurgents who had set fire to their huts in northern SWA/Namibia, according to evidence before a Rundu inquest court

Inquest findings into the deaths of Sergeant Silvester Kwishembo, Mrs Kasiku Neromba and Neromba Kandondi Paulus were filed here yesterday

Mrs Maria Stera, 16, said she and her husband had been asleep at their kraal in western Kavango when a group of Swapo insurgents arrived at about 9 pm

They took her into the bush and threatened to kill her if she did not tell them how long she had been married to Sgt Kwishembo

One of the insurgents suggested that she had sex with him, but she refused

They left her alone after that but shortly afterwards Mrs Stera heard gunfire and saw the huts were on fire

She ran to the Nkurenkuru police post where she reported the incident

The inquest magistrate, Mr A. H Coetzer, recorded a verdict that death had been caused by "the criminal action of unknown terrorists."

— SAPA

Deadline at hospital

DURBAN — The 600 striking provincial hospital workers here will be fired unless they return to work by 7 am today

The deadline was set yesterday by the MEC in charge of hospitals, Dr Fred Clarke, who said the latest increases granted to "non classified" staff at provincial hospitals here would cost the Province an additional R9 million.

"There is no more money. If the workers are not satisfied they can look for other jobs," he said — DDC

Soldier responsible for deaths ^{D. O. O. O. O. O.} 7/2/85 court

WINDHOEK — A Rundu inquest court has found that a member of the SA Defence Force was criminally responsible for the deaths of three Kavango civilians representing three generations of the same family

The charred body of a fourth victim was also found after a night-time attack on a kraal in northern SWA/Namibia on August 15. The kraal was set alight by a white-phosphor grenade

Inquest findings were filed here yesterday into the deaths of Mrs Barbara Kasiku, 64, Mr Raphael Gerard, 48, Gerard Raphael, 3, and Rudolf Erasmus, 8

Mrs Kasiku was the mother of Mr Gerard who was the father of Gerard Raphael

Mr Gerard's daughter, Selenia Raphael, 12, said in a sworn statement that her parents, her grandmother and three children were alone in their kraal at Gawa in western Kavango and had already gone to bed for the night when she heard knocking at her parents' door

Shortly afterwards she saw a flare with intense light over the kraal followed by gunshots

The next moment the huts caught fire and she ran away to a deserted kraal nearby

Her mother, Mrs Floria Kamelius, 34, said she had fled to a neighbouring kraal.

When she looked back, the huts were ablaze

An SADF officer, Second Lieutenant Brand Wessels, 20, of Postmas-

burg, said he had been in a command of a military patrol doing night reconnaissance when a soldier told him that men speaking Ovambo and thought to be Swapo insurgents were questioning kraal residents

He fired a flare over the kraal and "immediately terrorists began firing at us"

The soldiers stormed the kraal and "I threw a white-phosphor grenade into the kraal, which was soon enveloped in flames"

Lieut Wessels said he had kicked open the door of a hut and carried one of the children to safety, but intense heat prevented him from going back to look for others

At daybreak, the patrol saw the bodies of people lying inside the kraal

A trooper, Mr Phillips Chiviya, 19, said in a sworn statement that at about 9 pm he had heard voices speaking in Ovambo in the bush and the patrol followed a number of men to the kraal

One of them asked residents inside "Why are you Kavangos so stupid? You believe only in the Boere (whites) They take your land away but we come to free the country" Mr Chiviya told the court

Ten shots were fired from the kraal at the soldiers in two short bursts, he said

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that "death was caused by an action or omission which amounts to a crime by a member of the SADF" — SAPA

31 detained in SWA in January

Post Correspondent
WINDHOEK — Thirty-one people, most of them teachers and school principals, were detained in January and are being held under security legislation in different centres in northern Namibia

Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, who announced details of the detentions in Windhoek yesterday, also said more than half of the detainees were Catholics

"We would like to make a very strong call on Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, the Administrator-General, to go into the matter as he is in

charge of security forces in the country.

"Intimidatory detentions are not going to help reconciliation and peace in Namibia"

Mr Rohr said he hoped this spate of detentions was not in retaliation for an out-of-court settlement in January in which the South African Government agreed to pay R88 701 in settlement of claims involving an alleged unlawful killing and a series of assaults committed by members of the Koevoet unit of the security police

A spokesman for the security police in SWA, Col J Coffee, yesterday confirmed the detentions

E.P.O.F (221)
7/2/85

gue that Mugabe, with an eye on the deteriorating situation in Mozambique, where his closest political ally, Samora Machel, seems to be losing ground, is worried that a Frelimo collapse could adversely affect his electoral support within Zimbabwe

This seems improbable and is unlikely to have been a material factor in his decision to go to the polls early. It is also argued that he is anxious to reshuffle both his cabinet and some of his policies and that, in particular, a number of key economic decisions are hanging fire and that Mugabe is unwilling to make them until after the poll.

These include a new standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund, which implies cuts in government spending and almost certainly significant price rises for foodstuffs and in parastatal undertakings like the railways and Air Zimbabwe.

Whether the fund will want to see some further depreciation of the Zimbabwean dollar is unclear, but this doesn't seem to be a major issue, except insofar as the unhappy rand/Zimbabwean dollar rate is concerned.

The rate is now decidedly unfavourable for Zimbabwe industry trying to compete in the SA market. So, it seems that the practical problems are going to be pushed aside, delimitation and other electoral preparations will be rushed, and by mid-April Mugabe will be comfortably ensconced as PM for another five years, with two-thirds or so of the 100 parliamentary seats.

Nkomo, who must surely quit soon, will be leading a rather disorganised and demoralised Zapu with 15 seats (or even less), and there will be 20 white MPs elected by no more than 30 000 voters. The majority of white MPs are "so-called independents," which is Harare jargon for old Rhodesian Front supporters who say they have seen the light.

But it is what happens after the election that is crucial. What remains to be seen is whether the second Mugabe administration is more radical than the first.

NAMIBIA

A call to alms

Namibians are waiting with bated breath for SA's March Budget. The big question is Pretoria's annual contribution to the territory's finances. If SA refuses to increase that contribution, Namibia will have serious problems in balancing its own budget.

The shaky Namibian economy is going to be hit hard by the increased petrol price — "much harder than SA," says Secretary for Economic Affairs Piet Kruger, "because we are in the unfortunate position of having to import virtually everything from SA."

But not all is gloomy.

It started raining in most parts of Namibia last week. With two months of the rainy season left, the four-year drought has been



Namibia's Jones ... 'an overdose of pessimism'

broken in some places, and rivers like the Swakop are flowing for the first time in a decade.

□ Namibia's inflation rate was three points lower than SA's in December.

□ The weak exchange rate is helping the territory's mining sector tremendously and boosting tourism.

□ The karakul price has risen sharply, and

□ The news that the multi-billion rand Kudu gasfield off the coast is going to be developed has generated some badly-needed optimism.

Namibian Secretary for Finance Johan Jones says the relatively low inflation rate of 9% in December was "helpful, but unfortunately due to a negative factor the psychological expectancy was not as high as in SA. We still suffer from a chronic overdose of pessimism." He expects the higher fuel price to push the inflation rate up to 12% or more as its ripple effects are felt.

Jones says the Namibian austerity measures announced late last year are paying off handsomely. Civil servants are working an extra two-and-a-half hours a week without remuneration, and hundreds of civil service posts have been scrapped.

But the salaries and wages of Namibia's civil servants, including fringe benefits, continue to exceed the territory's revenue from its own sources. While Namibia collects something like R550m from its own sources, the total salary and wage package of its bureaucrats is estimated to be about R600m.

Jones is optimistic that, although metal and mineral prices have still not climbed to previous levels, the weak rand will increase revenue from this sector. Diamonds and uranium are still the territory's two pillars of strength.

According to Fisheries director Jan Jurgens the outlook for fishing is not as bleak as many believe. There are some

signs that the important sardine catch is improving and scientists have also forecast a small improvement in the hake resource. There are no indications of the state of horse mackerel and anchovy catches, but they are unlikely to be better than last year. Crayfish catches near Luderitz are very promising, Jurgens adds.

Even if the drought in the territory is over — and it may not be — Namibia cannot expect much revenue from farming in the first quarter of the coming fiscal year. It could take stockfarmers two or more years of good rains to regain the prosperity of the late Seventies. So heavy subsidies to farmers are expected to be paid this year.

Namibia's Budget is scheduled for June, but it is not certain whether it will be presented by the Administrator-General or by the interim government which is expected to be formed by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

It is believed that the MPC leaders want to bargain with SA on a new financial deal before they agree to form a government. The credibility of the new regime will depend largely on the money available for development.

There is considerable excitement at the news that Soekor is considering developing the Kudu gasfield. According to some reports, the offshore field, just north of the Orange River mouth, is worth R8 000 billion and could have a life of more than 30 years.

Says Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Dirk Mudge "There will be hell to pay if they (SA) grab this very valuable asset and leave us out or just pay us some sort of levy." He says it is strange that information about the gasfield has been withheld from Namibians for so long, and adds "It is of great financial importance and could have been a major asset for some time already."

Fire deaths: 'SADF' man responsible

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A member of the Defence Force was responsible for the burning to death of four members of a family in northern South West Africa's Kavango region in August last year, an inquest court has found

The magistrate, Mr A H Coetzer, ruled that the deaths of the civilians — representing three generations of a family — were "caused by an action or omission which amounted to a crime by a member of the SADF"

Those who died in the blazing huts were Mrs Barbara Kassiku, 64, Mr Raphael Gerard, 48, three-year-old Gerard Raphael and eight-year-old Rudolf Erasmus.

Mr Gerard's daughter Selenia, 12, said that her grandmother and the others had been alone in the kraal at the village of Gawa and had gone to bed when there was a knock at the door.

Huts engulfed

Soon afterwards she saw a bright light flash over the kraal and bullets began smashing into the settlement

Second-lieutenant Brand Wessels, 20, said he was in command of a patrol on reconnaissance when it was reported to him that some Owambo men, thought to be insurgents, had been questioning civilians

The patrol followed tracks to the Gerard kraal from which they heard voices telling the people they were stupid to believe in the "Boere" (South Africans)

Lieutenant Wessels said he fired a flare over the kraal, and this action immediately drew fire. The patrol then stormed the settlement

The officer said he threw a phosphor grenade into the kraal which set the huts alight

He kicked open a door and was able to carry a child to safety, but the heat prevented him returning for anyone else

The case is expected to be referred to the Attorney-General

Ephraim Khumalo . . . 25 November
Joseph Moshweta 16 March
Molezi Mokoena . . . 16 March

- (c) Except in the case of Rochester Mlanga who attempted to flee after he had stopped, the other persons and their passengers named in (i) and (ii) all raced through the road blocks.

Aircraft names

60 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What are the names given to the aircraft operated by the South African Airways on (a) internal and (b) external flights?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) Airbus A300

Blesbok
Gemsbok
Waterbok
Roobok
Springbok
Eland
Kudu
Tugela
Limpopo
Vaal
Orange
Letaba
Komati
Marico
Kei
Berg
Caledon
Olfants
Wilge
Ungem
Molopo
Gouris
Nossop
Umkomaas
Pongola

(b) Boeing 747-300 (SUD) Johannesburg
Boeing 747 Super B Cape Town
Lebombo
Swarberg
Magaliesberg

HOA

Tafelberg
Drakensberg
Waterberg
Helderberg
Matroosberg
Outeniqua
Maluti
Majuba
Hantam
Soutpansberg

Boeing 747 SP

61 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(2a) Howard
Ovambo: training exercise
Q. 61.96 12/2/85

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force undertook in January 1985 a training exercise in Ovambo, the name of which has been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, if so, (a) which towns or villages fell within the exercise zone, (b) what is the estimated total number of persons living in this zone, (c) how many members of the South African Defence Force were involved, (d) what is the total estimated cost involved and (e) what was the code name of the exercise,

(2) whether residents of the battle area in Ovambo were forewarned of the exercise, if not, why not, if so, (a) in what manner and (b) how many days prior to the exercise;

(3) whether any residents were evacuated by the South African Defence Force, if so, (a) where were they evacuated to, (b) in what manner and (c) how many residents were involved,

(4) whether any compensation was payable, if not, why not, if so,

(5) whether any compensation was paid to any persons, if so, (a) to whom, and (b) what was the total amount paid out,

(6) whether any (a) civilians and (b)

members of the South African Defence Force were injured, if so, (i) how many, (ii) what was the nature of the injuries in each case and (iii) what action was taken as a result,

- (7) whether the South African Defence Force received any reports of damage to property as a result of the exercise, if so, what (a) was the nature of the damage and (b) is the total estimated cost involved?

Operational Area in Ovambo the reply is yes

(a) By means of
—Sky shout apparatus
—Warning signs on roads to the exercise terrain and in the exercise terrain itself
—An announcement by the General Officer Commanding SWA Territorial Force over the SWA Radio

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) None the participating troops did, however, move through towns to reach the exercise zone

(b) None The exercise zone was totally uninhabited

(c) About 1 000

(d) It should be pointed out that this was the annual rounding off exercise of training of troops deployed in the SWA Operational Area. The only difference between this exercise and that of previous years was that this year's exercise was not held in the training area itself but about 600 km from there which resulted in an additional expenditure of R25 898 for transport of the troops to and from the exercise terrain. The other costs relating to the exercise such as salaries and rations would in any event have had to be paid even if the exercise did not take place. Likewise the expenditure of ammunition and fuel during the exercise would have been the same had the exercise been held at the training area

(e) "Vuiswys"

(2) If by battle area is meant the so-called

HOA

(b) Two days

(1) No (a) (b) and (c) fall away

(4) No There were no claims

(5) Falls away

(6) (a) No (i), (ii) and (iii) fall away

(b) Yes

(i) One

(ii) The first joint of the index finger of a member was amputated due to a scrapnel wound

(iii) The member was evacuated for medical attention and steps have been taken to avoid the type of accident in which he as injured

(7) No

(a) and (b) fall away

Howard Q. 61 98
Always: staff complement
12/2/85

80 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant and (ii) filled as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

HOA

Ephraim Khumalo 25 November
Joseph Moshewa 16 March
Molezi Mokoena 16 March

Tafelberg
Drakensberg
Waterberg
Helderberg
Matroosberg
Outenqua
Mahuti
Mayuba
Hanram
Soutpansberg

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Boeing 737S Tugela
Limpopo
Vaal

- Orange
Letaba
Komati
Marico
Kei
Berg
Caledon
Olifants
Wilge
Umgeni
Molopo
Gourits
Nossop
Umketmaas
Pongola

- (b) Boeing 747-300 (SUD) Johannesburg
Cape Town
Boeing 747 Super B Lebonho
Swarberg
Magallesberg

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- (b) Yes

- (i) One

- (ii) The first joint of the index finger of a member was amputated due to a scrapnel wound

- (iii) The member was evacuated for medical attention and steps have been taken to avoid the type of accident in which he as injured

- (7) No

- (a) and (b) fall away

80 Mr D J N MALCOMES asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

- (a) What is the staff complement of the South African Airways and (b) how many posts were (i) vacant and (ii) filled as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Charges laid against white policemen in Namibia ^{13/2/85} Star

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

221

WINDHOEK — Three people have laid charges of assault against a group of young white policemen who allegedly terrorised about 20 black men and women in Windhoek this week.

It is alleged the policemen picked up their victims at various points in Windhoek and took them to a muddy riverbed in the city's southern industrial area on Sunday night.

They allegedly forced the people to lie in the mud and threw teargas canisters among them.

Those who resisted — or who did not keep their heads down — were beaten with rubber truncheons, it is alleged.

Several of the victims were beaten repeatedly before being allowed to go and later had to receive medical treatment.

A police spokesman today confirmed the charges had been laid and that the allegations had been brought to the attention of senior officers.

"We are investigating the matter, and if the allegations are true, those responsible will be brought to book and severely punished," the spokesman said.

3 die in action
14/2/87 Star 221
against Swapo

WINDHOEK — Three more members of the SWA Territory Force have died in action against Swapo insurgents, the SWATF announced in Windhoek today

They were Sapper Gerard van Wyk (21) of Rehoboth, Sapper Herklaus Feris (20) of Windhoek and Sapper Willem Vallien (27) of Keetmanshoop.

The SWATF gave no further details — Sapa

300

30 insurgents killed

221 Star The Star Bureau 15/2/85

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 30 Swapo insurgents in the last nine days, bringing the total Swapo losses this year to 130, a spokesman for the Territory Force said today

The spokesman announced that the Territory Force had lost five of its men, killed in action against Swapo insurgents, in the last few days

TODAY'S TOPICS

- HOME ECON — Price war. P9
 - BIOLOGY — Finches in danger P9
 - SCIENCE — Acid rain P13
- TOMORROW — REVIEW
Science, technology and environment.

The names of three of the dead have been released. They were Sappers Gerhard van Wyk (21), Herklaas Seris (20) and Willem Valien (27)

The Chief of Staff Operations, Brigadier Johan Louw, said Swapo's losses represented the highest success rate in the first six weeks of any year of the war

The Star's Newspaper in Education programme is designed to stimulate the educational process by showing interesting ways of using the newspaper in the classroom

221 D. Lifolot
**Sappers
killed 15/2/85
in SWA**

WINDHOEK — Swapo guerillas have killed three more members of the security forces in skirmishes in the operational area, it was announced in Windhoek yesterday

A military spokesman said the men, all members of the South West Africa Territory Force, were Sapper Gerhard van Wyk, 21, of Rehoboth, Sapper Herklaas Series, 20, of Khomasdal and Sapper Willem Valien, 27, also of Khomasdal.

He said no further details surrounding their deaths could be given

This brings the number of security force members killed in the operational area to five this year — DDC

Insurgent marched 221 250 km *Skw* *16/2/85*

— by —
Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A captured commander of one of Swapo's special insurgency units yesterday told how he had infiltrated northern Namibia to recruit guerillas and carry out sabotage attacks in the territory

Mr Josef Nikodemus Kalenga (28) said he was the only survivor from his group of eight insurgents who were involved in a contact with security forces two days after they had crossed from Angola into Owambo early this month.

He was presented to the media by the SWA Territory Force in Windhoek.

His unit was part of a detachment of about 50 guerillas who had walked 250 km from their base in southern Angola to the Namibian border as part of Swapo's annual rain season infiltration

He had spent 14 months in Russia until August last year, being trained in techniques of attracting youth to Swapo and receiving re-education in economic theory and communist ideology.

While in Angola he was given special military training at Swapo's special "typhoon" training base near Lubango.



Josef Nikodemus Kalenga (28) . . . only survivor from his group of eight insurgents involved in a contact with security forces.

turn - in Cape Town to help demons of death, racing down the
jury named him as her killer. In spite of a worldwide
hunt no sign of the peer has ever been found
inmates are satisfied there is no direct connec-
tion with women

Cape Times 16/2/85

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Swapo fighter tells of Russia

WINDHOEK — A captured Swapo special unit commander said yesterday that in moving southwards through Angola to SWA/Namibia, his group of insurgents had not encountered any forces of the Angolan-South African Joint Monitoring Commission

Mr Josef Nikodemus Kalenga, 29, told a news conference in Windhoek that Swapo's armed wing — the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — was aware of the Lusaka accord between South Africa and Angola.

Plan fighters had been told to stay away from positions of the Free Angola Peoples Liberation Army (Fapla), which is the regular government defence force

Mr Kalenga was taken prisoner after being

wounded in the foot on his second day in SWA/Namibia after crossing the border from Angola. The rest of his section had been wiped out by the territory's security forces

Mr Kalenga said he had been abducted one night in June 1980, by three Swapo insurgents from his home in Ovambo

He took part in an infiltration campaign into SWA/Namibia at the beginning of 1983 before being sent to the Soviet Union in June of that year to study economics, phi-

losophy and "scientific communism"

He returned to Angola in August last year

Mr Kalenga said he had been trained as a youth organizer for Swapo but he could not fulfil his function because of Plan's "manpower shortage"

His latest military mission into SWA/Namibia was to do recruitment for Swapo in the central Ovambo-speaking region and to commit sabotage

Mr Kalenga said armed struggle was one of Swapo's methods, but he did not believe Swapo would

achieve military victory
A solution to the SWA/Namibian conflict would have to come through negotiation, he said

Two black members of the SWA Territory Force have been killed in action against insurgents in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWATF announced in Windhoek yesterday

The SWATF yesterday also announced the death in action of a third member of the force. Their names have not been released

In the past nine days, security forces in the territory have shot dead 30 insurgents, bringing to 130 the number of Swapo fatalities since the beginning of the year

The security forces lost seven men — Sapa

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is to cut its staff by
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...easing mechaniza-
...bled greater unit
to SA Stevedores'
Les Owen
...ard and the recee

...TENNIS not a sport?

CAP: Trials 16/2/85

Foreigners for Hurley trial

PRETORIA — The trial of Archbishop Denis Hurley, who accused the South African police of atrocities, was drawing senior foreign clergymen to the country, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference said yesterday.

Archbishop Hurley, president of the SACBC, is accused of defaming the police by alleging that a special counter-insurgency unit had committed atrocities against black civilians in SWA/Namibia.

Most senior clergyman

Clergymen from Britain and Finland will be present in a Pretoria court on Monday when Archbishop Hurley is to be charged with contravening the Police Act. The law bans publication of allegations against the police which the force denies.

Archbishop Hurley, most senior clergyman in the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, cited two cases of alleged atrocities in Namibia.

The allegations concerned Koevoet, a special unit fighting SWA/Namibian guerillas who have waged an 18-year-old bush war for independence for the vast mineral-rich territory.

Among clergymen coming to South Africa in sympathy with Archbishop Hurley, are Glasgow's Archbishop Thomas Winning, Archbishop Mikko Juva of Finland, Bishop Donal Lamont from Britain and Bishop David Konstant, who is representing Basil Cardinal Hume of Westminster, the SACBC reports.

Major foreign embassies

The Swiss Bishops' Conference had sent a message to the South African President, Mr P W Botha, protesting against the trial, it added.

The trial, which would be attended by representatives of the major foreign embassies in South Africa, was expected to last about four weeks, it said.

The SACBC said it had called on all Catholics to show solidarity with Archbishop Hurley by staging prayer vigils and observing a day of fast. The Archbishop will attend a special church meeting on Sunday in Durban — Sapa-Reuter.

Swapo holds the key to SA's pullout

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

A PHASED South African troop withdrawal from their last remaining station in south Angola could be completed within three weeks — depending on the intensity of Swapo's current southward thrust.

The latest negotiations by US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, have brought agreement on the final disengagement of South Africans from Angola after three years of semi-permanent occupation of some southern parts of the country.

But the withdrawal of the Angolan-South African Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) to the Namibian border is apparently being cautiously approached — some suggest reluctantly — by Pretoria and perhaps even Luanda.

Candid

Dr Crocker's whirlwind visit to the region last weekend resulted in more than eight hours of candid talking between the Americans and the South African delegation headed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The Assistant Secretary of State's chief mission was apparently to ensure the complete disengagement of South African troops from south Angola in terms of the Lusaka Agreement signed more than 12 months ago.

The rapid disengagement of South African forces is now considered crucial by the Reagan administration's Africa specialist as positive proof of the success of constructive engagement, which is under heavy fire in the US.

Last weekend's South African agreement to a speedy withdrawal of the JMC from Ongiva to the Namibian border 46 kms to the south — subject to Angolan control of Swapo insurgency — is being broadly interpreted as a South African genuflection to the pressures Dr Crocker is facing within the administration.

But Pretoria sources indicate there are still concerns about the timing and technicalities of the JMC's withdrawal.

Indicated

Military intelligence has indicated a southward thrust by Swapo forces towards the Namibian border.

The fear now is that a complete withdrawal of the JMC to the border will leave Angola alone to control the Swapo insurgency; and there is doubt that this will be done.

A situation could develop where South Africa would be forced to revert to cross-border pre-emptive strikes against Swapo insurgents thus returning the whole regional game-plan to square one.

The US response to these South African concerns appears to be that once the South African withdrawal is completed, the Angolan Government will be forced to address the crucial problem — the phased repatriation of Cuban forces from Angola parallel to a South African withdrawal from Namibia.

CHARGES CASE Times 18/2/85

against Hurley dropped

220
251
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Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, yesterday officially thanked the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for withdrawing charges against him under the Police Act.

Addressing a congregation of more than 1000 people in Durban's Emmanuel Cathedral, Archbishop Hurley, who is also Archbishop of Durban, also thanked the people present for their support and all those who had sent messages of solidarity.

The Emmanuel Cathedral was packed for the special Mass and dozens of people stood at the door to hear the archbishop's sermon.

There was loud and lengthy applause when the archbishop opened by thanking Mr Coetsee.

The summons against Dr Hurley alleged that he had published false matter relating to Koevoet, the police counter-insurgency unit in SWA/Namibia, by alleging inter alia that the security forces in the territory were perpetrating atrocities against the local black people.

The news that charges against the archbishop were to be withdrawn in the Pretoria Regional Court today was conveyed to Dr Hurley at the weekend by Mr Peter Gastrow, Progressive Reform Party MP for Durban Central, in whose constituency Archbishop Hurley lives.

Mr Gastrow, who is also secretary of the PFP's Justice Group in Parliament, said he had received a telephone call from an official in the Department of Justice to say the charges were to be withdrawn.

"If ever there was a time when we could not have afforded a show trial of the nature that was expected — it was now," Mr Gastrow said.

"To have the international media focused on the activities of the Koevoet unit with an internationally-known archbishop in the dock, charged under a section which is difficult to defend, would have caused untold harm," he said.

The archbishop will still have to appear in court today as he has pleaded to the charges. However, he will be formally acquitted if no evidence is led, as is expected.

In his sermon, Archbishop Hurley said one of the reasons why the bishops became involved in politics was because they were concerned with the area of human suffering.

Bishop Dominic Khumalo, Auxiliary Bishop of Durban who also spoke at the service said he was pleased the charges had been withdrawn, but made the point that Christians ought to continue praying for justice and peace in Southern Africa.

Suspicion as Hurley is acquitted

18/2/85 Stan

221

Staff Reporters

Suspicion and controversy greeted the acquittal of the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, in the Pretoria Regional Court today on charges of defaming the police.

More than 200 people, including world representatives of the Catholic Church, crowded into the courtroom to witness the trial which never really began.

The acquittal of the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) has been called "fishy" by veteran Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman and a legal expert has questioned the basis of the original charges.

Archbishop Hurley said today he was pleased the ordeal was over, but was disappointed that substantial evidence compiled by his defence team on Namibia and allegations of atrocities would not emerge in court.

Tape recording

The Pretoria Regional Court heard this morning that the Archbishop had not actually contravened the Police Act, our Pretoria Bureau reports.

The SACBC president had been charged for allegedly telling a Press conference that security forces in Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local people. He had pleaded not guilty in October last year.

The State had obtained a tape recording which showed Archbishop Hurley had actually told reporters that his remarks about the Koevoet Special Police Unit in Namibia were based on rumour and hearsay evidence.

Mr Frans Roets, for the State, told magistrate Mr W J van den Bergh that a transcript of the tapes had made it

clear Archbishop Hurley had been misquoted.

A Sapa report, on which the State had based its case, contained statements which differed from those made by the Archbishop, he said.

"He also said atrocities could be committed on both sides in any war," said Mr Roets.

Mr Dennis Kuy SC, for Archbishop Hurley, said if the State had approached the Archbishop for a tape of the Press conference, it would have prevented a "most unfortunate and ill-advised prosecution".

From Cape Town, our Political Correspondent reports that Mrs Suzman, law and order spokesman for the Official Opposition, today described the Transvaal Attorney-General's decision as "fishy".

The reasons given by the State for withdrawing the charges failed to explain a prosecution which should not have been started, she said.

A senior police spokesman said he found it strange the Archbishop had not objected to the Press reports which had resulted in the prosecution.

"Why was nothing said until now?" he asked.

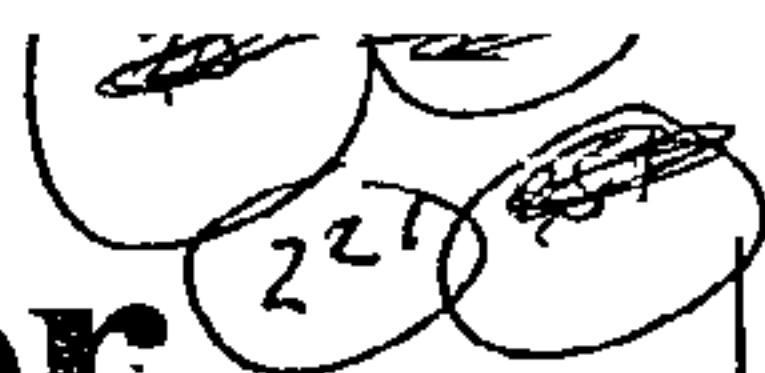
Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange could not be reached for comment.

The State should have considered listening to a tape of Archbishop Hurley's Press conference before charging him, the head of the Wits Law School, Professor Johann van der Vyfer, said in Johannesburg.

He said the State should not have relied only on newspaper reports and should have taken into account the possibility that Archbishop Hurley might have been quoted out of context.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette, said today the tape had not previously been available.

● See Page 4.



Applause for acquitted Hurley

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Priests and nuns were among more than 200 supporters who overflowed into the corridors of the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday — at one stage clapping and singing — as Archbishop Denis Hurley was acquitted of a charge under the Police Act.

In the crowd were five overseas bishops

The magistrate, Mr W J Van den Bergh, once called for order when the crowd laughed during the prosecutor's address

Archbishop Hurley stood in the dock as the State outlined its reasons for dropping charges.

The charge against him, which was dropped by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, related to allegations that he unlawfully published "untrue matters" about alleged atrocities committed by the SWA/Namibia police special counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

'Egg on face'

Archbishop Hurley had allegedly told a press conference in February 1983 that security forces in the area were still committing atrocities against local people. He allegedly said two such cases had been brought to his attention shortly before the press conference

The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said after the hearing that the State had dropped the charges because it realized it would "get egg on its face" He hoped Archbishop Hurley would still get an opportunity to tell the public why he had made the allegations

The prosecutor, Mr Frans Rudts, told the court a transcript of tapes made at the press conference made it clear that Archbishop Hurley had been misquoted

'Rumour, hearsay'

A Sapa report, on which the State had based its case, contained statements which differed from those made by Archbishop Hurley

'From the transcription, it is clear that what Bishop Hurley said was



Archbishop Hurley

based on rumour and hearsay evidence"

Mr Rudts said Archbishop Hurley, who gave the press conference after a tour of SWA/Namibia, "repeatedly (in the recording) used the phrase "This is what we heard"

'Stand by report'

The Editor of Sapa, Mr E H Linington, said yesterday that Sapa stood by its report "Archbishop Hurley was comparing the situation at that time (early 1983) with the position a year previous, as reported by the Catholic Bishops' Conference He was making the point that although the Defence Force had tightened up control of the behaviour of security forces since the 1982 disclosures, it could not tighten them up to avoid all atrocities The archbishop then gave two examples of incidents that had been reported to him during the year under review and that were still being officially investigated," Sapa said in a statement

Regret

There was applause when yesterday's court verdict was announced Archbishop Hurley then led the crowd through the streets to the hall where a press conference was to be held

There, he told the gathering, which included foreign newsmen, he was relieved the case was over but regretted that what could have come

out of the trial about the behaviour of the security forces would now not be made public

His legal team had a "devastating" collection of findings at trials and inquests involving the forces concerning murder, rape, assault and robbery, as well as "damning" newspaper reports

He said he was "aghast" that charges of brutality against the security forces had been made to such an extent.

He referred to a memorandum from the SWA Bar Council which said, among other things, that the nearest Koevoet and the special police came to being policemen was "in name" They measured their success by body count.

'Noble profession'

"We see the profession of policemen as a noble one But then their task must remain that of preventing crime and bringing offenders to trial, not to become licensed and programmed killers," the memorandum said

Archbishop Hurley expressed the hope and prayer that his aborted trial would be used by God "to bring the horror of SWA/Namibia closer to an end"

After giving him a standing ovation, the crowd sang Nkosi Sikelela Afrika and other songs

Replying to questions, Archbishop Hurley said he found it "mysterious" that the State left it until yesterday to drop charges against him

Swapo praise

He was asked what he thought the basis of the State's case against him was, since it had "such flimsy grounds" to prosecute him "To enhance my glamour," he joked

● Sapa reports from London that Swapo yesterday in a statement congratulated Archbishop Hurley on his "committed and courageous stand in defence of the truth about South Africa's activities in Namibia" and urged the international community to "act decisively" to end South African presence in the territory

● Leading article, page

Joy at archbishop's acquittal

ARGUS 19/2/85 (221)

Argus Foreign Service

ROME — Archbishop Denis Hurley's acquittal has been greeted with joy at the Vatican

"We never like to interfere in the internal affairs of any country but we are delighted that justice appears to have been done," an official said

And the Vatican's globe-girdling radio — beamed in more than 30 languages — gave the South African court's decision a top spot on its newscasts

Another Vatican source said "Normally we don't like priests or prelates to get involved in politics. But sometimes — as apparently in this case — it is unavoidable if Christ's message is to be spread"

The newscast fully reported the trial involving Archbishop Hurley and added "The case was seen by many as an at-

tempt by the South African Government to silence the criticism of the churches which have carried out a campaign against the rigid racial segregation reigning in the country

"The Archbishop of Durban is considered an open enemy of apartheid and two years ago he authorised a report on the protest of the inhabitants of the villages of Namibia against the security forces"

There was not yet an official comment from the Vatican as prelates awaited documented reports from South Africa about the case

● In London the British Council of Churches said it hoped "the truth about Koevoet" will not be suppressed because the trial of Archbishop Hurley has been called off

Relief, however, has been the chief sentiment expressed in

religious and lay quarters at the news that Archbishop Hurley is not to stand trial

The Foreign Office commented "Obviously, we welcome the outcome"

The statement was given against the background of the Foreign Office's earlier stance of concern at the announcement of the trial and said it would send an observer

A spokesman for the British Council of Churches said "The kind of charges which Archbishop Hurley was making and which were the substance of the charges against him were well substantiated"

"We hope that the fact that there will be no trial will not lead to the suppression of the truth — the kind of things that would have come out at the trial"

3 Swapo²²¹ insurgents killed ^{Star} ^{19/2/85}

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Three insurgents were killed a few kilometres north of the Tsumeb-Etoshia boundary on Friday night, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said.

He said no insurgents had yet managed to penetrate the commercial farming districts. There had been rumours that insurgents had penetrated farming areas.

"We wiped out three groups of seven men each last week, and we know there are at least another two or three groups which will try to get through, but we are looking out for them," a spokesman said.

It is understood that the Swapo death toll has risen to more than 140 since the official count of 130 before the weekend.

Sapa editor stands by report on archbishop

JOHANNESBURG — In view of the comments by the state on the reasons for its withdrawal of charges against Archbishop Dennis Hurley, Sapa wishes to put certain facts on record

The Sapa report on Archbishop Hurley's remarks at a news conference in Pretoria on February 3, 1983, read as follows

"Pretoria Feb 3 Sapa.

The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said in Pretoria today security forces in SWA/Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local blacks.

Archbishop Hurley told a news conference at the end of a special nine-day SACBC plenary session in Pretoria, that two such cases had recently been brought to his attention

One case involved two Kavango school teachers, another involved a family of five shot in northern Owambo, apparently by members of the elite police counter-insurgency unit, codenamed "Koevoet."

SWA/Namibian police disclosed in November that they were investigating the detention deaths of two Kavango teachers. Police are still awaiting the results of a post-mortem carried out on the bodies in Pretoria

Archbishop Hurley said he had been sent "horrifying" colour photographs of the aftermath of the massacre of the family near Oshikuku in Owambo — "a whole family mowed down by blasted gunfire"

As was usually the case in such incidents, nothing could be proved as there were no eye-witnesses, he added

"But everybody drew the conclusion that they had died in the hands of a certain unit — the unit that is looked upon as most ruthless up there, Koevoet," he said

Archbishop Hurley said there had been a tightening of control on the behaviour of security forces in the operational area since the Catholic bishops conference's disclosures last year about widespread atrocities in northern SWA/Namibia

"But it can't tighten up its system to avoid all atrocities," he added.

"We are quite prepared to accept that in any war — in any guerilla war — this type of thing does happen. Men get edgy, men get panicky, men react this way and there are atrocities

"But our point of view is this: the organisation or the country responsible for keeping the war going is the one that is responsible for letting young men do this kind of thing — this horrifying kind of thing," Archbishop Hurley said. — Sapa

This report was based on the following passage of the verbatim record of the news conference

Question You obviously stand by what you said in the report about atrocities because the Defence Force, after dismissing it initially, a few

weeks later they said there was in fact an investigation into atrocities. Did you see that as a how did you see that?

Answer by Archbishop Hurley. "It was an admission that they do take place. We were sorry in a way that so much attention was given to atrocities. We wanted to concentrate more attention on the broad issues and values of the war . . . disvalues of the war.

"But a great deal of attention was paid to the atrocities we mentioned and, as you say, the army did tighten up its inquiry system.

"But it can't tighten it up to avoid all atrocities and I received accounts of two rather terrible ones that occurred last year . . . the shooting up of a whole family near Oshikuku in Owamboland . . . a whole family mowed down by blasts of gunfire. And pictures were sent to me — colour pictures — of the result . . . horrifying pictures

"Then again . . . two men who died in detention in Kavango . . . two teachers who were interrogated died in detention

"Nothing can be proved and as usual in such incidents, there were no eye-witnesses.

"But everybody drew the conclusion that they had died at the hands of a certain unit, the unit that is looked on as the most ruthless up there, . . . Koevoet. K O E V O E T (spells it out).

"I'm not sure where the name comes from — whether it's a nickname, but this unit is considered ruthless and very tough and it was the one involved in both these cases that were reported to me.

"But then we are quite prepared to accept that in any war — any guerilla war — this type of thing does happen.

"Men get edgy, men get panicky, men react this way and there are atrocities.

"And now our point of view is this: the organisation or the country responsible for keeping the war going is the one that is responsible for letting young men do this kind of thing — this horrifying kind of thing."

End of verbatim passage

The editor of Sapa, Mr E H Linington, comments

"Sapa stands by the report Archbishop Hurley was comparing the situation at that time (early 1983) with the position a year previous, as reported by the Catholic Bishops Conference. He was making the point that although the Defence Force had tightened up control of the behaviour of security forces since the 1982 disclosures, it could not tighten them up to avoid all atrocities

"The archbishop then gave two examples of incidents that had been reported to him during the year under review and that were still being officially investigated

"In the light of that, the reporter's opening sentence was an accurate reflection of what was said" — SAPA

27B

19/2/85

the law that's

CAPE TOWN — Of South Africa's many restrictive laws, section 27B of the Police Act affects newspapers most severely

As shown by charges against Archbishop Denis Hurley, which were withdrawn yesterday by the Transvaal Attorney-General, it holds equally serious implications for individuals who make allegations about police.

Last year Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange threatened to use it against Dr Allan Boesak for remarks he made about police actions

The measure was introduced in Parliament in March 1979 by the then Police Minister Mr Jimmy Kruger in a matter-of-fact way that gave no indication of its serious implications for newspapers and freedom of speech

Mr Kruger said he wanted to make clear from the outset that the measure wasn't intended to curb Press freedom

"It is merely intended to prevent publication of untrue statements relating to police action," he added

"The idea is not to prevent po-

By Leon Marshall,
Political Staff

lice action from being reported upon by the media, but merely to put a stop to untruths"

Section 27B reads "Any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true, shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment"

The Act provides for prosecutions to be begun only on written authority of the Attorney-General. It brought the Police Act into line with a similar section in the Prisons Act that came into effect in 1959

The Progressive Federal Party

opposed the Bill in the strongest Parliamentary terms

Mrs Helen Suzman told Parliament "I must say at once that we do not find this as innocuous a measure as the Honourable the Minister would have us believe

"I put it to him that the police have a remedy anyway for untruths which are told about them

"He has a vast battery of laws he can use against the Press" Newspapers of all political persuasions vigorously opposed the measure, fearing it would seriously hamper their function of informing the public

It made little impression. The Government maintained there was no intention to curb reporting on police actions.

The aim was to protect the police against untruths. The protection of anybody against untruth is a simple and laudable sentiment, and hard to argue against especially when relying on abstract principles such as Press freedom and freedom of speech.

Consequently the police force and Prisons Department, both intimately involved with the

public on the widest and often most sensitive levels, acquired legal asylum far beyond the protection offered to any other institution or individual. To newspapers the threat of a R10 000 fine and/or a five-year jail sentence has turned the police force into a high-risk area of reporting

Section 27B has proved a pistol against the head, with the assurance that the trigger won't be pulled if the truth is told about the police

Newspapers often do not know what the truth is. They report what people tell them, trying merely to reflect as many sides to the issue as possible

In the case of the police and the Prisons Department, giving sides to a story might prove not to be good enough

So rather than venture available information in the hope that public airing of an issue might in turn lead to exposure of the truth, the temptation might be great to shut up rather than risk the gun going off

The section might even prevent information from reaching newspapers at all

Hurley: the State used technical excuses

The State invoked technical excuses to avoid prosecuting Archbishop Denis Hurley because the activities of Koevoet would not stand up to the scrutiny of a court, said Wits Law School Professor John Dugard yesterday.

He was commenting on the news that charges against Archbishop Hurley under the Police Act had been withdrawn

The charges were made after a Press conference in Pretoria in February 1983 when Archbishop Hurley spoke of Koevoet, the police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia

He was charged with making

By Estelle Trengove

untrue and defamatory statements about Koevoet, saying they were still perpetrating atrocities against the local black population

He had spoken of two incidents, one in which a family of five was massacred and another involving two school-teachers.

Eighteen months later the State decided to prosecute him

Last October he was formally charged in Pretoria Regional Court. He pleaded not guilty and chose not to explain his plea

No evidence was presented

and the matter was postponed to yesterday.

Transvaal Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette said he had decided not to proceed with prosecution because the State had based its case on a South African Press Association report

After hearing a tape recording of the Press conference, he added, it was clear that Archbishop Hurley had been quoted out of context

The tape had shown that he told reporters that his remarks about Koevoet were based on rumour and hearsay evidence, and that he had in fact not contravened the Police Act, said

Mr Brunette

Professor Dugard said that by dismissing the case in this manner the State had avoided addressing the issue of whether the things allegedly said about Koevoet were true or not

It was an unwise decision to prosecute the archbishop, Professor Dugard added; and he agreed that the action was seen as harassment

"The authorities are embarrassed by Koevoet activities," he said

● The editor of Sapa, Mr E Linton, yesterday denied that the Sapa report was in any way inaccurate

British churches: The truth about Ko

LONDON — The British Council of Churches says it hopes the truth about Koevoet will not be suppressed because the trial of Archbishop Denis Hurley has been called off

And the South West Africa People's Organisation asserts that withdrawal of the case is tantamount to an admission by Pretoria that Koevoet may have been responsible for atrocities in Namibia

but however has been

By Dirk de Villiers,
The Star Bureau

London religious and lay quarters at the news that Archbishop Hurley is not to stand trial

Foreign Office comment was brief but clearly heartfelt "Obviously we welcome the outcome"

This statement was given against the background of the Foreign Office's earlier stance when it expressed concern at the announcement of

and said it would send an observer

A spokesman said Cardinal Basil Hume, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, had heard with great relief that charges against Archbishop Hurley had been withdrawn

This sentiment was echoed by a spokesman for the British Council of Churches who said

The kind of charges Archbishop Hurley is making which are the basis of charges

against him were well substantiated

"We hope the fact that there will be no trial will not lead to suppression of the truth the kind of things that would have come out at the trial"

The spokesman added that the South African Government would have been extremely embarrassed to put an archbishop on trial because of the international outcry it would have caused

hat's serious for all

... on the widest and often most sensitive levels, acquired legal asylum far beyond the protection offered to any other institution or individual. To newspapers the threat of a R10 000 fine and/or a five-year jail sentence has turned the police force into a high-risk area of reporting. Section 27B has proved a pistol against the head, with the assurance that the trigger won't be pulled if the truth is told about the police. Newspapers often do not know what the truth is. They report what people tell them, trying merely to reflect as many sides to the issue as possible. In the case of the police and the Prisons Department, giving sides to a story might prove not to be good enough. So rather than venture available information in the hope that public airing of an issue might in turn lead to exposure of the truth, the temptation might be great to shut up rather than risk the gun going off. The section might even prevent information from reaching newspapers at all.

Because it also applies to individuals, people with legitimate grievances or with information of public importance might well choose to remain silent for fear of being fined R10 000 and/or jailed for five years. There are implications for the two departments as well. They are effectively shielded against democracy's conventional methods of scrutiny, and history abounds with examples of what fertile ground this offers for abuses. It holds the further danger of creating suspicion and rumour. Newspapers dare not publish allegations about the two departments, even if made in a reader's letter, where there is the slightest risk of these proving even partly incorrect. They risk prosecution even if they follow standard practice of putting the allegation to the authorities for comment. The Prisons Department made an arrangement earlier this year permitting newspapers to publish allegations concerning prison matters, provided the department is given the opportunity to comment and such comments are published

with suitable prominence. The awesome legal trappings of section 27B of the Police Act remain in full force. Its protective net covers any action by police. Criticism of the section has been answered by arguing that it applies only to untruths published where there were no reasonable grounds for believing in the truth of such allegations. But what constitutes reasonable grounds has proved a minefield for newspapers, especially as the onus is on them to prove that such reasonable grounds in fact exist. What treacherous ground it holds for reporting was shown by the case of *S v South African Associated Newspapers and Others* in 1970. This concerned section 44(f) of the Prisons Act, following articles in the *Rand Daily Mail* on prison conditions and experiences. The circumstances, as set out in Kelsey Stuart's authoritative "Newspaperman's Guide to the Law", were that the newspaper's editor obtained legal advice on how to satisfy

himself that the information was correct, or what steps would be regarded as reasonable to verify the information.

As the Act gave no guidance, he was advised that the judicial method was to cross-examine witnesses under oath and that this procedure seemed most likely to satisfy the legal requirements.

Thus informants' statements were put in writing, they were made to swear under oath to the truth of their statements and questioned by an experienced attorney, and reports were made to the editor.

The oath couldn't be administered to one informant, although he himself thought he had taken it.

Portions of his statement were considered corroborated by other informants.

And because the information emanated from persons who had much to lose and little or nothing to gain from speaking, it was decided to publish it in the belief that it was true, or at any rate that reasonable steps had been taken to verify the claims.

The court found some of the information was not true and that the editor had not discharged the onus placed upon him by section 44(f) of proving that he had taken reasonable steps to verify such information.

What would constitute reasonable steps?

What a newspaper might consider reasonable or probable might in court be found to be unreasonable and improbable.

Therefore, a newspaper dare hardly publish claims unless it is certain the truth thereof can be proved in court.

As pointed out by Stuart, the effect of section 44(f) of the Prisons Act (on which section 27B of the Police Act has been moulded), has been that for more than 10 years no newspaper has published a report about prisons, their administration or the experience in them of prisoners or ex-prisoners except such reports as place the Prisons Department in a favourable light.

And as subsequent disclosures proved there had in this time been things happening which the public had a very real interest in knowing about

cal excuses, says Dugard

... Brunette. Professor Dugard said that by dismissing the case in this manner the State had avoided pressing the issue of whether the things allegedly said about Koevoet were true or not.

It was an unwise decision to prosecute the archbishop, Professor Dugard added; and he agreed that the action was seen as harassment.

"The authorities are embarrassed by Koevoet activities," said

The editor of Sapa, Mr E Linington, yesterday denied that the Sapa report was in any way inaccurate.

To support his denial, he issued the full text of the original Sapa report and an extract of a tape recording taken at the Press conference.

Mr Linington said. "Sapa stands by the report.

"Archbishop Hurley was comparing the situation at that time (early 1983) with the position a year previously, as reported by the Catholic Bishops Conference.

"He was making the point that although the Defence Force had tightened up control of the behaviour of security forces since the 1982 disclosures, it could not tighten them

up to avoid all atrocities.

"The archbishop then gave two examples of incidents that had been reported to him during the year under review and that were still being officially investigated.

"In the light of that, the reporter's opening sentence was an accurate reflection of what was said."

The opening sentence was: "The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, said in Pretoria today security forces in SWA/Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local blacks."

From Rome it is reported that Archbishop Hurley's acquittal has been greeted with joy at the Vatican.

"We never like to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, but we are delighted that justice appears to have been done," an official said.

And the Vatican's globe-girdling radio, beamed in more than 30 languages gave the court's decision a top spot on its newscasts.

A Swapo spokesman in London congratulated Archbishop Hurley on his committed and courageous stand in defence of the truth about South Africa's activities in Namibia.

The spokesman said that by technically designating Koevoet as a police unit, South Africa hoped to circumvent a key aspect of United Nations Resolution 435, namely withdrawal of South African military forces from Namibia.

about Koevoet must be told

... against him were well substantiated.

"We hope the fact that there will be no trial will not lead to suppression of the truth. The kind of things that would have come out at the trial."

The spokesman added that the South African Government could have been extremely embarrassed to put an archbishop on trial because of the international outcry it would have caused.

SA Occupation

illegal — Hurley

PRETORIA — Addressing a press conference yesterday after his acquittal on charges under the Police Act, Archbishop Denis Hurley said of the special police branch, Koevoet — currently deployed in SWA/Namibia — that "the nearest they come to the profession of policemen is in name."

The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference was quoting from a memorandum submitted by the Organisation of Lawyers for Human Rights to a commission of inquiry established by the SWA Bar Council on security legislation in SWA/Namibia

Archbishop Hurley was acquitted of untruthfully accusing the South African Police of perpetrating atrocities in SWA/Namibia

Quoting further from the memorandum, he said that members of Koevoet, 90 per cent of whom were blacks from the territory, were largely uneducated. They received the least training possible and no training at all on how to exercise the office of policemen

"We see the profession of policemen as a noble one. But then their task must remain that of preventing crime and bring-

ing offenders to trial, not to become licensed and programmed killers"

In preparation for the trial that never really started, Archbishop Hurley's defence team compiled a dossier of evidence on Koevoet and South African security force involvement in killings of civilians, assault, rapes, robberies and malicious damage to property committed in SWA/Namibia

He said that while he was relieved he was acquitted yesterday, he regretted that information would not be heard in court

He also referred and quoted from a document entitled, Koevoet South Africa's Death Squad in Namibia, published by the Namibia Communications Centre

Turning to the war in SWA/Namibia, he said that many cases of police and security force brutality were probably not reported to the authorities because people in the territory had little faith in the administration of justice

He said the majority did not see Swapo as terrorists, nor the South African security forces as protectors

Instead they saw the South Africans as an army of occupation and that internationally South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia was seen as illegal

Asked why the state should have decided to drop the charges against him at this stage, he said "It remains a mystery to me. The state waited 18 months before

making the charges. They had plenty of time to investigate. I leave it to the audience here to draw their own conclusions about a legal system that allows this kind of thing to happen

"I hope that in some way this incident will lead to peace, justice and friendship among all people in that territory"

Archbishop Hurley thanked those who supported him with their expressions of solidarity

He said he had "mixed feelings of relief and regret" over his acquittal.

He said his legal counsel had come up with "devastating" evidence concerning atrocities in SWA/Namibia. They had also discovered many "damning" newspaper reports about Koevoet

The Catholic Church was "aghast" at the accusations and charges of brutality, made in such numbers and to such an extent against the South African security forces in SWA/Namibia

"I express the hope and prayer that the aborted trial may be used by God in hastening the day when the horror of Namibia will come to an end and the good name of the security forces, so grievously tarnished when the designated policemen of Koevoet so sadly disgraced it, will be reinstated and rehabilitated, and when freedom and peace will come to a country subjected to the distress and cruelty of war for which, unfortunately, South Africa is mainly responsible," the Archbishop said — SAPA

Rabid dog dead in pool

DURBAN — A dog found drowned in a Natal South Coast farmer's swimming pool was rabid — the sixth case in the area this year

Dr Bill Posthumus, Director of Veterinary Services in Natal, said the rabies outbreak was spreading — SAPA



ARCHBISHOP HURLEY devastating evidence of atrocities

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Postal drive for release of detainees

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Amnesty International has launched an intensive postal campaign for the release of Namibian detainees held this year in a security crack-down in the Owambo region.

In the last few days *The Star's* office here has received copies of nearly 20 letters from Amnesty International members in France, Britain and America calling on the State President or the Administrator-General either to charge the prisoners or release them unconditionally.

PROCLAMATION

The letters name five teachers or Lutheran Church members detained by security forces in Owambo last month, and refer to about 20 others being held in terms of security proclamation AG 9 of 1977.

Spokesmen for the Security Police in Namibia were unavailable for comment earlier today.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said the army was not involved in the detentions, but said they were connected to Swapo's current intensified infiltration of northern Namibia.

Increased fighting raises Swapo death toll to 145 this year

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia are engaged in some of the fiercest fighting in the territory's 19-year-old bush war as hundreds of Swapo insurgents continue to infiltrate Owambo.

The SWA Territory Force's Swapo death count of 130 five days ago is now believed to have passed 145 — the highest rate of insurgent deaths for the first seven weeks of any war year.

And last week six security force members were killed in action — five of them when their troop carrier struck a landmine in Kaokoland.

Security force spokesmen say the brunt of fighting is taking place in central Owambo, while a few small groups of guerillas have penetrated Kaokoland.

Swapo activity in Kavango is said to be relatively low key — attributable to the intensive counter-insurgency measures adopted there late last year.

More than 1 500 armed insurgents are believed to be in-

volved in the Swapo thrust — about 750 of them specially trained for deep infiltration.

But the territory force says it has so far succeeded in preventing the insurgents — operating in small seven-man groups — from reaching the commercial farming districts south of Owambo and the Etosha Game Park.

Last week it said three such groups which had tried to enter the Tsumeb farming district had been wiped out. More groups were expected to make for Tsumeb soon.

Sporadic rain had helped the insurgents — providing ample ground water and washing away tell-tale spoor.

A Swapo special unit commander, Josef Nikodemus Kalenga (28), who was captured by security forces earlier this month, said last week his group had walked 250 km from its base near the Angolan town of Cassinga to the Namibian border.

It had then split up into small groups before entering Namibia.

Suspect shot in Ovambo was mentally ill ^{21/2/85} (221)

WINDHOEK — Two special constables shot dead a mentally disturbed Ovambo farmer whom they mistook for a Swapo insurgent in northern SWA/Namibia, according to evidence before an Ondangwa inquest court

The inquest findings into the death of Mr Immanuel Petrus, 38, were filed here yesterday

Special Constable David Ananeas, 22, and Special Constable David Filemon, 21, said in statements they were on guard duty at the kraal of an Ovambo headman near Ones on the night of July 28 last year.

They saw a man light-

ing a fire about 80 m away and shouted at him to identify himself. They opened fire when he failed to reply.

Upon investigation they found that the man, who had been shot in the head, was a resident of a neighbouring kraal whom they had both known.

According to further evidence, the kraal was in the operational area

The inquest magistrate, Mr Gert van Pletzen, found criminal liability was involved but it was not possible to determine on the evidence before the court who had fired the fatal shot. — SAPA

SWANDBURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1985 — 7

Prof: no SWA settlement 221 for five years

WINDHOEK — There would not be an international settlement in SWA/Namibia in the next five years, as a Swapo or Swapo-dominated government in the country could threaten the South African Government's entire reform programme.

This was said in Windhoek on Wednesday night by Professor Robert Jaster, speaking on "The Role of the Frontline States in Southern Africa" at a meeting of the Namibia branch of the SA Institute of International Affairs.

Prof Jaster has worked for the US Government and has been working at the London International Institute for Strategic Studies since 1984.

He said he had the impression "the Botha Government is not prepared

to see a Swapo government in Namibia yet".

"If I was in P. W. Botha's shoes, I don't think I would feel compelled to settle," he said.

A Swapo or Swapo-dominated government could threaten the "entire reform programme as well as affecting black expectations and aspirations in South Africa as a whole," Prof Jaster said. Because of this, he did not foresee an international settlement in SWA/Namibia in the next five years.

"If you look back to what terms were on the board initially and look at the terms on the board now, it has moved a long way in South Africa's favour".

He said it had been a successful diplomatic gauge, for South Africa — DDC

Owambo man shot, burnt

(221)

S. Law

The Star Bureau

22/2/85

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents gunned to death an Owambo hospital patient and then set fire to his body in the medical building this week, the SWA Territory Force alleged yesterday

The Territory Force said Mr Lukas Kandje had been admitted to the Engela hospital, about 5 km south of the Angolan border, for treatment to gunshot wounds inflicted by insurgents

But on Wednesday his assailants entered the hospital ward and opened fire, killing Mr Kandje. They then set fire to his body

The Territory Force spokesman said he was unable to provide further details, and efforts to telephone the hospital were unsuccessful

American plan to link Namibia to sanctions

WASHINGTON — American Congressmen are thinking of joining Namibian independence to laws calling for economic sanctions against South Africa, says liberal Democrat Congressman Howard Wolpe

He was speaking at a congressional committee hearing on policy towards Namibia

Congressman Wolpe, a veteran foe of South African policies, is committee chairman

He did not spell out details of a Namibia-sanctions link, but it is understood that the laws would impose sanctions on South Africa in the absence of progress toward settling the Namibian issue under Security Council Resolution 435

It is a new element in the movement in America to punish South Africa economically for its policies

But there are signs that the proposals could run into trouble in Congress

These signs came during yesterday's hearing when Demo-

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

cratic and Republican Congressmen adopted widely differing positions on Namibia

Congressman Wolpe strongly criticised both the South African and the American Governments, dismissing American policy as illogical and disagreeing with American claims that progress had been made in Namibia negotiations.

He said constructive engagement had led to destructive consequences for Namibia as well as for American and South African national interests

Congressman Wolpe referred to mounting agitation against South African policies

He said there was now a chance for the first time for Congress to take a bipartisan approach towards a range of Southern Africa issues, including apartheid, Namibia, and South African aggression against neighbours

He added that he realised it would not be easy, but he invited President Ronald Reagan's Administration to join Democrats and Republicans in the new approach

There were few signs of bipartisan unity when Congressman Mark Siljander, a new senior Republican on the committee, addressed the hearing

Congressman Siljander, a prominent conservative, said that if Swapo took power in Namibia pro-democratic elements within Swapo would suffer the same fate as moderates within the Marxist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua

He added that acceptance by the MPLA regime of the concept of linkage between Namibian independence and a Cuban withdrawal was an important breakthrough.

And he expressed concern about American pressure on South Africa to stop supporting Unita rebels

The American Congress, said

Congressman Siljander, had failed to repeal an amendment which stopped America from performing its responsibility of helping democratic movements in the Third World

"My greatest concern is the future government of Namibia," he said

"It is one thing to have free elections, but they are valid only if followed by periodic elections"

A solution that failed to guarantee security from Marxist-Leninist forces, he said, would undermine South Africa's confidence by putting another communist state on its borders and strengthen South Africa's hard-right, thus harming the push for reforms in South Africa itself

It is highly unlikely that the Reagan Administration will reverse itself and support any attempt to impose sanctions to pressure South Africa into granting Namibia independence

It's just like moving backwards . . .

NEW YORK — After weeks of talk of racial reform from white South African officials, recent events seem like retrogression, said a *New York Times* front page report yesterday

The report, from Johannesburg, said events of the past few days recalled some of the worst images of South Africa that have made their way into the American consciousness in the past few years.

These included police firing

By Cheetah Haysom,
The Star Bureau

on black demonstrators and 3 am raps on the door by security police come to search or to detain people opposed to white rule

News of deaths at Crossroads squatter camp and detention of leaders of the United Democratic Front has been prominent on the front pages

of the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* in the past two days.

The reports have also been prominent on major American national TV networks

The *New York Times* report said: "South Africa seems to be showing that the sneers of raw white power remain as taut as they were before constructive engagement"

It added that the Government's harsh tactics, reminiscent of Sharpeville and Soweto

in 1976, reflected the uncertainties and anxieties that had surrounded efforts to ease the state's racial policies.

The report, from the newspaper's correspondent Alan Cowell, noted that after this week's bloodshed and detentions the response of the American Government was one of mild reprimand: "Stated bluntly, we regret the use of this type of legislation called upon to detain some leaders of the United Democratic Front."

The president who'll come to the defence

The Administration of US President Ronald Reagan would do everything in its power to defeat punitive measures designed to damage the South African economy, said American Ambassador Mr Herman Nickel last night

He told Afrikaans business-

men at a meeting of the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer, held at Johannesburg's Rosebank hotel

"To deliberately slow the growth of your economy and thus the employment for your rapidly growing black popula-

tion would lessen rather than improve the odds for peaceful change"

He called on the South African business community to help the Reagan Administration by supporting demonstrable reform and change

"It will be the Afrikaner's

support for change that will most impress those critics of South Africa both within and outside the country," said Mr Nickel

The shortage of skilled manpower was the factor most inhibiting sustained and strong economic growth, he added

23 Swapo killed in ⁽²²¹⁾ one week _{Star}

by
Peter Honey, 23/2/85
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force says 23 Swapo fighters were killed in northern Namibia in the last week, bringing to 153 the number killed this year

Eighty of these deaths occurred in the first three weeks of this month

The Territory Force says Swapo insurgents shot dead Mr Vilho Amunjembo at his kraal 25 km north of Oshakati in central Owambo on Tuesday

He had apparently wounded one of his attackers with a knife

A group of insurgents launched an 82mm mortar attack on the kraal of a headman in Engela district near the Angolan border

The mortars missed their target and exploded harmlessly in the bush, the Territory Force said

On Monday a guerilla band set fire to the bakkie and stole three 303 rifles, ammunition and clothing

New light at end of Namibian tunnel

—by—
Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — South Africa's increasing concern with its own economic and political problems, combined with mounting international pressure, could hasten Namibian independence, says Britain's Labour Party spokesman on southern African affairs, Mr Donald Anderson.

Mr Anderson is part of a three-member British Parliamentary delegation visiting Namibia on a week-long fact-finding tour at the invitation of the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN).

He said there appeared to be signs of a relaxing in the American-South African insistence on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola before implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 in Namibia.

At the same time South Africa was economically weaker than it had been since resolution 435 was formulated in 1978.

PRESSURE

Mr Anderson said international pressure on South Africa to relinquish control of the territory was mounting — particularly in America.

"It must be obvious to all concerned that from Pretoria's viewpoint Namibia is of much less importance than the developments within the Republic itself," he said.

The delegation would fly to Johannesburg on March 1 to acquaint itself with the latest political developments surrounding the detentions of leaders of the United Democratic Front, and would hold a Press conference before returning to Britain.

Mr Anderson said the delegation's visit to South Africa was coming at a "sensitive time".

Mr Anderson said his party condemned "South African Government's delaying tactics" on Namibian independence over the past six years.

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Namibian report challenged

221 Star 27/2/85
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A senior British Conservative Party MP today challenged some of the findings of the Winterton report on Namibia, which was released in London yesterday.

Mr Robert Rhodes-James is with a multi-party fact-finding delegation here at the invitation of the Council of Churches of Namibia.

Mr Rhodes-James said although fellow Conservative MP Mr Nicholas Winterton had said the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 was outdated, the British Government

was committed to its implementation.

His government was working closely with the United States and other Contact Group countries to achieve independence for Namibia as soon as possible.

Mr Winterton was also highly critical of the Christian churches in Namibia, especially the Anglican Church. But Mr Rhodes-James said his government was full of admiration for the dedicated work of all the churches there.

The Winterton report said it was perturbed that many black and white Namibians considered the Council of Churches of Na-

mibia as the "religious arm of Swapo".

The Social Democratic Party's Lord Kennet agreed with Mr Rhodes-James, saying Mr Winterton represented "a maverick wing of the CP".

Labour Party MP Mr Donald Anderson reserved his comment until later.

The multi-party delegation was briefed by the British Department of Foreign Affairs before leaving and will report back directly to the Government, churches and other groups on its return.

● See Page 11.

UN scheme labelled out of date

British MPs call for a new Namibia plan

221

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27/2/85

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LONDON — A group of Conservative MPs yesterday warned that peaceful Namibian independence depended largely on an urgent, pre-independence development programme

They labelled the United Nations plan for Namibian independence as out of date

They called for a new plan accepted at a conference of all the territory's political parties

And they recommended immediate withdrawal of AG8, the edict which entrenched ethnic segregation in Namibia

The group consisted of Mr Nicholas Winterton, chairman of the All-party Parliamentary Group on Namibia, Mr Michael Brown, group secretary, and group members Mr Robert Banks and Mr Robert Jackson

Mr Jackson did not endorse a group report on Namibia, but wrote a separate report which the other three members claimed was compatible with theirs

The group visited Namibia on a trip organised by the Namibia Information Service

By John D'Olveira,
The Star Bureau

which acts in London on behalf of Namibia's internal political parties

Although the report is credited to an All-Party Parliamentary Group, all its members were Conservatives

The group met a cross-section of people in Namibia, including members of the administration, Swapo, churches and internal political parties

Part of its report highlighted the fallacy that Namibia was a large, mineral-rich country coveted by East and West alike

It said "The truth is that Namibia is already living well beyond its means and would on independence, without a huge annual subsidy from South Africa or elsewhere, find it impossible to maintain its present infrastructure"

South Africa subsidised the Namibian budget by 50 percent and in addition paid about R400 million a year for military and security services, added the report

It went on "The per capita subsidy from South Africa ranges from at least R450 per person right up to R1 200 per person

"In terms of per capita subsidy, Namibia is one of the most heavily subsidised countries in Africa"

The report said that if independence were to be achieved for Namibia, new urgency would have to be injected into the issue of economic self-sufficiency

Development aid was needed not after independence, but before

The real exploiters of Namibian natural resources were the Eastern bloc fishing fleets which were devastating the marine population off the Namibian coastline, said the report

It claimed that Swapo could no longer be held up as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people and said the independence plan based on United Nations Resolution 435 was out of date

A more flexible approach

was needed and Resolution 435 should be reconsidered in the light of political developments in Namibia, added the report

All parties in the territory should be encouraged to draw up a new independence plan on the basis of mutual faith and trust

The report said "The United Kingdom and all Western governments should make plain to Swapo and all Namibian political parties that their support is conditional on their participation in a constructive dialogue to achieve independence leading to international recognition"

● A second group of Parliamentarians is now in Namibia as guests of the Namibia Council of Churches

It includes Lord Kennet, Social Democratic Party/Liberal Party Alliance spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Donald Anderson, Labour Party spokesman on Southern Africa, Mr Robert James, Conservative Party MP who once dealt with Namibia as a senior United Nations official

Church is accused over violence

LONDON — The Winterton group of Conservative MPs which visited Namibia last month has attacked the Anglican Church in Namibia which, it claimed, appeared to encourage violence there

The group's report on the visit was released yesterday. A copy is being sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican Church. The group is seeking a meeting with him

Its members met Bishop Kauluma, Anglican Bishop of Namibia, and Father Bruno, Anglican Dean of Windhoek. "Some of us were surprised by the Anglican Church in Namibia's apparent open commitment to Swapo and the fact that they have little confidence in members of the other internal parties," said the group.

"We found this a sad reflection on the Anglican Church in

Namibia and we were surprised to hear the Namibian Church described as the religious wing of Swapo."

The group's overall impression was that the Anglican Church was curiously biased in its viewpoint particularly when it was compared with the Roman Catholic Church.

Both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches found it impossible to straightforwardly condemn

violence in philosophical terms, said the group. But while the Roman Catholic Church said violence was a statement of fact that had to be understood in the context of the Namibian situation, the Anglican Church appeared to encourage violence. The group said it hoped Anglican Church authorities would recognise its concern and seek to encourage an open approach to all Namibians.

28.12.85
**Two blast victims
still unidentified**

221 The Star Bureau Star

WINDHOEK — Seven of the eight people injured in yesterday's bomb blast at an Oshakati shop have been released from hospital. The condition of the unnamed man still receiving treatment is satisfactory.

Two people died in the bomb attack. One of them, Mrs Eduarda Texeira, was the mother of five children; the other, a man, has not yet been identified.

Britain totally committed to Namibia freedom, says MP

28/2/85

WINDHOEK — The British Government is totally committed to United Nations Resolution 435 for Namibian independence, British Conservative MP Mr Robert Rhodes James said yesterday.

And, he added, the unauthorised and unrepresentative comments of certain MPs in Britain should not be allowed to cast doubt

Mr Rhodes James, part of a three-man, multi-party fact-finding mission to Namibia, was commenting on a report by British Conservative

By Gary van Staden, The Star Bureau

MP Mr Nicholas Winterton who led a similar mission to Namibia in January

In his report Mr Winterton said Resolution 435 should no longer be seen as the only road to independence, he referred to 435 as outdated

"This view," said Mr Rhodes James, "is in total opposition to the official British Government stance

We don't support violence, says bishop

WINDHOEK — The Anglican Dean of Namibia, the Venerable David Bruno, has hit back at British Conservative MP Mr Nicholas Winterton for accusing the church of supporting violence

Mr Bruno said Namibia's Anglican Bishop, the Very Rev James Kauluma, had denied that his

church supported violence when he met Mr Winterton and three other British Conservative MPs in Windhoek last month

Mr Winterton, known for his sympathetic stance towards the South African Government, was part of a group brought to Namibia

The group published a report favouring the Namibian Multiparty Conference.

Mr Winterton said in London that the Anglican Church in Namibia appeared to encourage violence and that it openly supported Swapo to the exclusion of other parties

Mr Bruno said Mr Winterton's accusation regarding violence was a complete and absolute distortion of the truth

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He added that no one should be misled by a small group of unauthorised and unrepresentative MPs

Mr Rhodes James has spent the last five days on the fact-finding mission with British Labour MP Mr Donald Anderson and Lord Kennet, the British House of Lords Social Democratic Party spokesman on foreign affairs

Mr Anderson said "All the people we have seen with the exception of Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Mr Dirk

Mudge and Administrator-General Dr Wilhelm van Niekerk want the implementation of 435"

And Lord Kennet said "There can be no question of the British Government abandoning it"

Of their experiences in Namibia the three agreed that the lasting impression gained in the operational area was one of a massive military machine with awesome firepower that was gearing up to stay

Mr Anderson commented "I did not gain the impression of a na-

tion being prepared for independence, further, that South Africa was here for a long stay"

The three talked with Administrator-General van Niekerk yesterday.

They were not prepared to release details, but said the security laws and the wide powers of the Administrator-General were topics

Of allegations in Mr Winterton's report that the Anglican Church was engaged in encouraging violence, Mr Rhodes James said the report was a load of rubbish.

"The church in Namibia has a role to play similar to that of the Catholic church in Poland," he added.

"What I have seen and heard has left me most impressed with the way the Council of Churches in Namibia has identified with the aspirations and the struggle of the people to win their independence"

Of economic aid to Namibia which would help lessen the poverty under which much of the population lived, the three

said they would do all they could to encourage and programmes

Mr Anderson said "We will press the United Kingdom and other Governments to push through aid programmes for Namibia"

Lord Kennet said "We would not bother to talk to South Africa as their occupation of Namibia is illegal anyway"

The three were not prepared to be drawn on whether, as claimed in Mr Winterton's report, Swapo were losing the support of the people.

Mr Rhodes James commented "We have only been here five days and are not in a position to say who supports what.

"We did not carry out any opinion polls."

Mr Anderson was more direct "My party has a very warm relationship with Swapo and we do not believe that the importation of Swapo is in any way misguided."

CAPL Times 28/2/85
(221/85)

Shop bomb kills two, hurts eight

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK — A bomb exploded in a wholesalers' shop in Oshakati in the war zone yesterday morning, killing two people and injuring eight.

The bomb exploded at the till area of the shop of the first National Development Corporation (generally known by its Afrikaans acronym, Enok) at 10 55am

The two dead people were a cashier employed at the shop, Mrs Eduarda Teixeira, 26, and an unidentified Ovambo-speaking man

According to Mr Daan

Kruger, Enok public relations manager in Windhoek, this was the second time within a year that a bomb had gone off in the shop

There have been several murders in the same area

"Enok property was the target of quite a few blasts last year and this one is just the latest in a series that has been going on for several years," Mr Kruger said

"A meat-processing factory close to where yesterday's bomb exploded was rocked by two bomb blasts last year, a bomb exploded outside an Enok supermarket in Oshakati itself and the Enok-run soft drinks concern was also the target of a bomb blast last year"

He said he believed one of the reasons why Enok property had become targets for bomb blasts was that they were easily accessible in spite of security precautions

RAM 28/2/85 (221)

Two die as mine blasts SWA shop

By NOEL BRUYNS
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Two people were killed and eight injured when a bomb exploded in a wholesalers' shop in Oshakati in the war zone yesterday.

The bomb exploded at the till area of the South West African shop of the first National Development Corporation (generally known by its Afrikaans acronym Enok) at 10.55am.

It is the latest in a series of bomb blasts directed at various Enok buildings.

A cashier at the shop, Mrs Eduarda Teixeira, 26, and an unidentified Ovambo-speaking man were killed.

Mrs Teixeira leaves her husband, Mr Amílcar Eduardo Teixeira, and their five-year-old daughter Andreyra.

The injured are Mrs Magda Marais, Mrs Gloria Lambert, Mrs Karina Shikale, Mr Johannes Foto-téla, Mr Antonio Pia and Mr Paulus Andreki, who are all Enok staff members, and two customers — Mrs Josaphine Hanukwaya and Mr Nesmus Nekundu.

Mr Daan Kruger, Enok public relations manager in Windhoek, said they were all admitted to the Oshakati State Hospital.

He said this was the second time within a year that a bomb had gone off in the shop.

There had been several murders in the same area north-west of Oshakati itself.

The shop is near the Okatana service station that was hit by two bombs at the beginning of last month and where a powerful bomb explosion killed two United States diplomats, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth Crabtree and Mr Dennis Keogh, in April last year.

UUC

Permits now needed for new SWA security areas

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The northern border of SWA/Namibia with Angola and Zambia has been declared a "security area" and access prohibited unless a visitor has a permit issued by the police

This was announced today by the head of the SWA/Namibia police, Lieutenant-General A J C Gouws, at a Press conference

Also included in the new security areas, which take effect on March 11, is a large slice of SWA/Namibia's eastern frontier with Botswana

General Gouws said that in terms of the 1977 proclamation declaring certain parts of the territory security areas, the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, had decided that Kaokoland, Ovambo, Kavangoland and the eastern Caprivi on SWA/Namibia's northern borders should be declared security areas

In addition, the Bushmanland and Hereroland regions on the eastern border with Botswana would also become security areas on March 11

From that date it will be an offence for any non-resident of any of the areas to either be in or to enter the areas

1 000km

In the north the total security area stretches for over 1 000km and averages about 130km wide. In the east it runs for about 450km

General Gouws said the proclamation of the security areas would be strictly enforced with heavy penalties for those found in the regions without permits

"The aim of the proclamation is first and foremost to ensure the safety of the public," the general said

He added too many people were wandering around in un-

safe areas and that the security forces could no longer guarantee their safety

The proclamation will not affect those people resident in the areas

According to General Gouws the region that a SWA/Namibian person is entitled to live in is stamped in the identity documents that all SWA/Namibians are now required by law to carry on their person at all times

"It will be easy to ascertain whether a person is resident in the area or not," General Gouws said and added that while this would obviously help the security forces trace Swapo insurgents this was not the primary function of the exercise

"Permanent residents will have little to worry about but those who are resident on a temporary basis will have to obtain the permits from their nearest police station"

Record
'kill' rate
— Uniform

By Sue Leeman
Pretoria Bureau

Security forces in Namibia have killed a total of 153 Swapo guerillas since the beginning of this year — a record "kill" rate according to the South African Army magazine *Uniform*.

The publication said 23 Swapo insurgents had been killed in the third week of February alone.

According to *Uniform*, one member of the SADF and five soldiers with the South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF) had been killed in operations during the period.

Four civilians had been wounded when Swapo launched mortar attacks on kraals in the Ongwedwa area.

221 Star
5/3/85
The Star Bureau
Namibia-Angola border
declared a 'security area'

WINDHOK — Namibia's entire northern border region with Angola and Zambia has been declared a "security area" and access prohibited unless in possession of a police permit. This was announced today by Lieutenant General A J C Gouws, territory police chief, at a Press conference here.

Also included in the new security areas — which become effective on March 11 — is a large slice of Namibia's eastern frontier with Botswana.

General Gouws said that in terms of the 1977 proclamation on declaring certain parts of the territory security areas, the Administrator-General, Dr Willem van Niekerk, had decided that Kakoland, Ovambo, Kavangoland and the eastern Caprivi on Namibia's northern borders should be declared security areas.

In addition the Bushmanland and Hereoland east regions on the eastern border with Botswana would also become security areas on March 11.

As of that date it will be an offence for any non-resident of any of the areas to either be in, or to enter, the restricted areas.

In the north the total security area stretches for over 1 000 kms and averaged about 130 km wide. In the east it runs for about 450 kms. The size of the land involved in the proclamation is just less than 25 percent of Namibia's total land area.

General Gouws said that the proclamation of the security areas would be strictly enforced with heavy penalties for those found in the regions without the necessary permit. "The aim of the proclamation is first and foremost to ensure the safety of the public."

He added that too many people were wandering around in unsafe areas and that the security forces could no longer guarantee their safety. The proclamation will not affect those people, normally resident in the areas.

As soon as Swapo stopped its guerilla war, the proclamation would be lifted.

(221) D. Disfatis
6/3/85
Northern areas in SWA to be cordoned off

WINDHOEK — The whole of the northern and north-eastern part of SWA/Namibia will, effectively, be cordoned off to the public from March 11

From that date a police permit will be necessary for visitors to be in the area

The South African-appointed Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has listed the security zones as Ovambo, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi, Bushmanland, Hereroland East and Kakaoland

The commissioner of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf

Gouws, said at a press conference announcing the new proclamation that its purpose was the safety of the public

Security forces could no longer guarantee the safety of the public in these areas, he said

Permits would be valid for a year, and could be obtained from any police station within SWA/Namibia

"Permits may be refused, for example, if a person wants to go to an area in a security district which we feel is dangerous. It may also be that there are certain times or certain places in a security district where it is inopportune

for a person to visit that area," he said

General Gouws denied that a person would be refused a permit for political reasons

It would also be arranged that the press get a permit as "we do not want to inconvenience the press by not allowing them to get there on short notice"

People living in South Africa who wanted to visit any of these listed security districts should apply to the necessary police station in SWA/Namibia

People living in the security districts did not need to possess a permit to be in the area — DDC

SWA: 6-month ceasefire call

WINDHOEK — Swapo should announce a ceasefire for a trial period of six months, the chairman of the SWA Bar Council, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said at Oshakati yesterday.

In a speech at the opening of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, Mr O'Linn said United Nations Resolution 435 concerning SWA/Namibian independence remained the only viable settlement plan

Even though South Africa said it was committed to the imple-

mentation of the UN plan, "its representatives in SWA are actively encouraging, indeed inviting, the formation of some form of internal government" by the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference (MPC), probably by the middle of the year

Mr O'Linn, who rejected the Cuban linkage issue, said several alternatives presented themselves to expedite internationally recognised independence

One possibility was the holding of a referen-

dum to let SWA/Namibian voters decide whether they wanted UN Resolution 435 to be implemented immediately

"Nevertheless, I call on Swapo to seriously consider, as a gesture of goodwill and in a spirit of true reconciliation, to announce and maintain a ceasefire for a trial period of six months in the hope that South Africa will respond by agreeing to the implementation of Resolution 435 of 1978," Mr O'Linn said — SAPA

CO (221) Stan 7/3/85

Another 12 Swapo insurgents killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 12 Swapo insurgents in the past week, bringing to 177 the number killed this year, the SWA Territory Force said today

There were no security force casualties

The statement said insurgents attacked a kraal at Ondobe, in Ovambo, with AK47 gunfire on

Sunday, killing a horse and two goats.

On the same day, a 13-year-old boy of Okatope lost the fingers of his left hand when a Soviet-made detonator with which he was playing exploded

Last Friday, insurgents tried to sabotage the water pipeline between Oshakati and Olongo but failed to disrupt water supplies, the SWATF said — Sapa

New surge of Swapo activity on border

CAPL- Trants
7/3/85

221

Defence Correspondent

THE heat is on again in the SWA/Namibian operational area, only months after official spokesmen announced that a combination of pressure from north and south had reduced Swapo insurgent activities to an all-time low but warned that a new upsurge could be expected.

Yesterday a dusk-to-dawn curfew was reimposed in Kavango, which was given a virtually clean bill of health less than three months ago by the General Officer Commanding South-West Africa Territorial Force, Major-General George Meiring.

It was the second of two measures imposed this week pointing to a significant deterioration in the situation, an indication that the insurgents have launched the large-scale infiltration. General Meiring predicted less than three months ago.

General Meiring told journalists in Windhoek on December 20 that although security force operations against Swapo had achieved "notable" successes, "we must not, however, harbour any illusions Swapo will attempt to restore its lost prestige. It is presently busy with preparations to launch another large-scale infiltration."

Security climate

The dusk-to-dawn curfew was reintroduced by the military authorities in certain parts of the Kavango homeland after the measure had been conditionally suspended last year.

The OC Sector 20, Colonel Deon Ferreira, said the decision to reintroduce the system had been taken in the light of the security climate in the area.

On December 20 last

year General Meiring reported that more than 70 insurgents had been shot dead in Kavango during 1984 — 23 of them leader personnel — and the supreme commander, one Akushinda, had been captured. General Meiring added that only an estimated 23 insurgents were still active in Kavango, and they were concerned with survival rather than offensive action.

The reintroduction of the Kavango curfew follows the announcement on Monday that the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had cordoned off the entire northern and north-eastern part of the territory from civilian entry except on production of a police permit.

The Commissioner of the South-West African Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said at a press conference that the decision to cordon off Ovamboland, Kavango, Eastern Caprivi, Bushmanland, Eastern Hereroland and Kaokoland had been taken because the security forces could not guarantee the safety of members of the public.

It is not difficult to guess at the timing of the renewed Swapo activity, or its likely duration. The rainy season is ending, and Swapo must make a move before the onset of dry weather creates optimum conditions for the security forces. If

it does not, any effort to re-establish an appearance of being an effective presence would have to wait till the end of 1985.

The actual extent of activity is more difficult to gauge. It is possible Swapo has flung caution to the winds and thrown everything into carrying out as many headline-grabbing moves as possible in the time available, regardless of the cost in lives — as has happened before.

On the other hand, a relatively small force of insurgents, operating in groups of a few men scattered over a wide area, can force the authorities to take extensive precautions because it is not known where they will strike next.

Last-gasp effort

The most important question, however, is whether the insurgents are engaged in a last-gasp effort.

Their major source of re-supply remains caches in the "shallow area" immediately north of the actual border, which is controlled by the SWA/Namibian security forces in terms of the Joint Monitoring Commission operation.

The area has been heavily patrolled by the security forces ever since the JMC was established, which means that re-supply routes from the north of Angola to the dumps have been severely disrupted.

Call to stifle SA's new gas fields

Post Correspondent

LONDON — Swapo yesterday asked for international action to prevent South African exploitation of the Mossel Bay natural gas fields as part of renewed joint calls with the ANC for a total oil embargo

Swapo's London spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, said South Africa's "total determination" to sabotage all efforts towards independence for Namibia/SWA could be answered with effective action against plans to exploit the Mossel Bay gas fields

He said South Africa was seeking partners abroad to invest about \$1 350 million (about R2 800 million) for plants to convert the gas reserves, estimated at two billion cubic litres, into oil

He said the world community should act to starve South Africa of the technology it needed and make the

exercise "as expensive as possible".

He claimed there had been a sudden recent spate of South African military and political activity in Namibia which pointed to a possible new invasion of Angola and further setbacks to peace prospects

Mr Manning said Swapo was acting jointly with the ANC in calling for the worldwide enforcement of an oil embargo against South Africa because of evidence that Pretoria was set on a path of "absolute intransigence" on the subject of quitting SWA/Namibia

Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was due to appear with ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, in Lusaka to call on all nations to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa on the grounds that Pretoria was now more vulnerable than ever.

12 killed
in SWA

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 12 Swapo insurgents in the past week, bringing to 177 the number killed this year, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

The statement said insurgents attacked a kraal at Ondobe, in Ovambo, with AK47 gunfire on Sunday.

On the same day, a 13-year-old boy of Okatope lost the fingers of his left hand when a Soviet-made detonator with which he was playing exploded.

Last Friday, insurgents tried to sabotage the water pipeline between Oshakati and Olongo, the SWATF said. — Sapa.

BLACK COUNCILS

A right that isn't

Government has given black local authorities the legal right to own and buy land for housing purposes — but won't let them use it

Johan Oosthuizen, chief liaison officer of the Department of Co-operation and Development, says the right is incorporated in the Black Community Development Act

"But," he admits, "they still can't exercise that right. They have to go through many procedures even before any land can be transferred to them from the development boards

"The Minister is looking into the matter with a view to making it easier for councils to buy land. It is hoped the whole process will be cleared up in the near future to the satisfaction of both the development boards and the councils"

Oosthuizen gives as an example of the problems faced by the councils the fact that "land must first be surveyed before any transfer can take place"

Meanwhile, councils such as the Diepmeadow Council in Greater Soweto are anxious to make land purchases — but are getting nowhere. Says Diepmeadow Council chairman Joseph Mahuhushi "We are still negotiating and I have nothing more to tell you"

338
8/3/85

Government would have it that the black councils are now fully the equals of other local authorities. That contention is unlikely to be accepted until they are given the same property owning rights as their white counterparts

NAMIBIA

Troops to withdraw

221
FM 8/3/85

The last SA troops occupying parts of southern Angola seem to be preparing to move out. According to military sources, they will be withdrawn to Namibia in the near future

If withdrawal occurs, it will bring to an end 10 bloody years in which SA occupied much of Angola's Cunene province, incurring international condemnation. It is doubtless calculated that withdrawal will reduce the level of such opprobrium (SA will be the subject of a special UN Security Council debate in New York this week)

The move, however, does not seem to indicate significant progress in negotiations for Namibia's independence. Diplomats and Namibian politicians agree that the independence process could remain stalled for several years

In fact, the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal parties is hoping to set up an internal government of transition — a

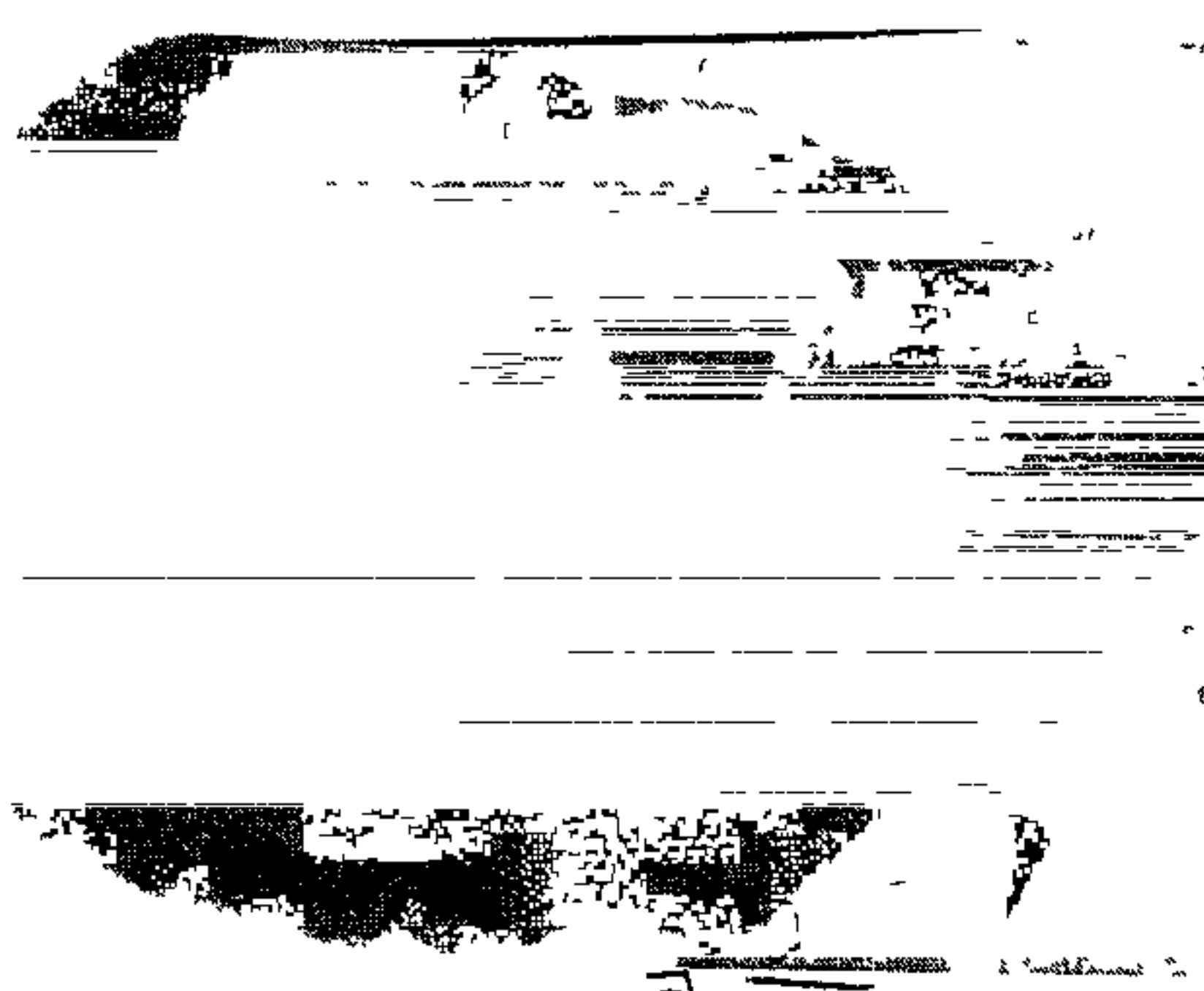
plan Pretoria does not oppose

Swapo's military power seems to be declining steadily. There is some evidence of tension within its top leadership — particularly of a clash between leader Sam Nujoma and former Robben Island prisoner Herman Toivo ja Toivo. This may have raised hopes in Pretoria and Windhoek that the nationalist movement may split as a result of internecine rivalry and that a majority of Swapo moderates will renounce the armed struggle and take up Pik Botha's long-standing invitation to participate in local politics and seek power through the ballot box

In Angola, Unita forces are still gaining ground and may soon step up activities in Luanda itself. No visible progress has been made towards dialogue between Unita and the ruling MPLA, and the Unita factor remains a major stumbling block to Cuban withdrawal — which is SA's effective precondition for Namibian independence

Pretoria is, however, bending slightly under US pressure for a show of progress on the Namibian issue. SA has agreed in principle not to insist on a ministerial-level meeting with Luanda before her troops withdraw from Angola and is believed to have agreed to withdraw as soon as it is clear that Swapo's annual infiltration into Namibia's commercial farming area is not a real threat

It seems not to be a spokesman for the



Swapo's Nujomo ... facing leadership problems

SWA Territory Force (SWATF) tells the FM that Swapo's military push to areas south of Owambo has been stopped "for the moment". According to military sources, seven groups of seven to nine men each were sent to penetrate the predominantly white farming areas. Three groups were wiped out in clashes in Owambo and the surviving squads fled back to Angola. So far this year, the security forces have killed more than 160 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), Swapo's military wing

The FM was told during a military briefing that the calibre of the Plan fighters is lower than ever before. The main reason is that a large number of guerrilla leaders have been killed — many of them during the bombing of Swapo's Lubango headquarters during Operation Askari in 1983

The military also maintains that Plan's morale is low, partly because it is dawning on rank-and-file guerrillas that the war cannot lead to military victory, and partly because Swapo is losing support among the war-weary population of Owambo

The FM was told that the SADF can maintain the status quo. But for as long as the Lusaka agreement holds, which precludes the SADF from striking at Plan bases in Angola, significant progress cannot be made.

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8/3/85
FM



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Placing your company in the best position

Swapo losses reach epic proportions

221

9/3/85 —by—
Mike Cohen

Stan

The South West African Territory Force had a kill-rate ratio of 21:1 in Namibia during 1984, according to *Jane's Defence Weekly* publication.

And, in the same issue it is reported that Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, appealed for more military equipment for use in the war against South Africa because, he says, "Pretoria has extended the South African Defence Act to Namibia, and is recruiting Namibians over the age of 15 into its forces with the aim of causing civil war in the territory."

According to *Jane's*, 584 insurgents were killed in 1984 compared to 26 members of the security forces

This figure is considerably lower than in the previous two years. In 1982, 1,268 Swapo insurgents were killed in operations and in 1983, 918 were killed.

In the first seven weeks of 1985, insurgency losses reached the highest of any Namibian war-year with 153 Swapo members killed by security forces.

Crack Swapo task force wiped out

(221)

10/3/85

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10/3/85

A TASK force of Swapo's elite fighting unit — known as the Special Unit — has been almost wiped out and the annual rainy season infiltration through Owambo to the south of South West Africa has been stopped.

Most of the terrorists were tracked down and killed by Koevoet, the crack police counter insurgency unit operating in the war zone

By
**STEPHAN
TERBLANCHE**

I spent my first day in the bush with Koevoet in a fighting group made up of 40 men drawn from the local population and led by four whites and one black commander.

The men were assigned to four landmine-proof Casspir vehicles.

After less than an hour in the bush a radio message was received that another police unit (not Koevoet) had picked up two sets of tracks and that the insurgents had fired on the group.

Our group, under the command of Sergeant Boesman Pretorius, raced to their aid through dense bush.

Tracks

They soon found the other police unit some 50km to the north-east and not far from the Eenhana area.

From there the group spent the day following the hardly visible tracks and stopping at numerous kraals for information.

Knowing that the insurgents were not more than 2km ahead, the Koevoet men pushed on.

Another message on the two-way radio — a group of about 20 men had been ambushed 30km north of us at the Angolan border. Four men had been injured

Dreyer's men scare the pants off Swapo insurgents

KOEVOET (it means crowbar) was probably never an ideal name, in public relations terms, for a counter-insurgency unit anyway.

Moreover, there is a high statistical probability that when tough and hardened fighting men engage in the deadly business of pursuing armed Swapo fighters through inhospitable terrain, lapses — grave ones — in discipline will occur.

And so they have, thus catapulting this unit of the SA Police in the South West African war zone into

the centre of controversy.

At home and abroad, Koevoet has been accused of brutal interrogation methods, harsh treatment of the local population and all manner of atrocities.

But during a week-long visit — I was assured it was unannounced — to two separate fighting groups of Koevoet, the overwhelming impression was of a professional, tight-knit unit.

Of 142 Swapo insurgents killed this year, Koevoet accounted for 106, making it the unit with the

highest kill-rate.

But if the men of Koevoet engage in dirty business, I did not see any, even in the heat of hot, very hot, pursuit through the rough northern terrain of South West Africa/Namibia.

The man who started Koevoet and still commands the unit today, Brigadier J.G. (Stank Hans) Dreyer, stands by his men and is proud of their successes.

He says Koevoet was established in 1979 after conventional methods appeared ineffective in

combating terrorism in Owambo and after consultation with the SA Defence Force which, at that stage, was fighting Swapo on its own.

During its first three years in operation, Koevoet seized East Bloc Swapo arms to the value of R4-million and have up to date killed or captured 1,938 Swapo insurgents for the loss of only 79 of its own men.

The unit is made up of Owambos, Ovahimbos and some black Angolans, mostly former mem-

bers of the FNLA who fled Angola in 1976.

The leadership is drawn mostly from white South African policemen, though there are a few local black group commanders.

"My men come from the area, they have family and friends in most of the kraals and it is because of this that they are so successful."

"They know the people and receive information from them about Swapo," says Brig Dreyer. "There are some men who go

astray because we have such a large number of people, but where it comes to our attention, they are charged criminally and are summarily discharged," he said.

During operations with Koevoet last week, we stopped in one day at 34 kraals to ask for information.

It seemed to me that most of the people spoken to in kraals were friendly and readily gave information.

Only a few were reluctant, and only one young boy showed open hostility.



Pictured at a tempo-party overnight camp during the long chase after the 'terros'



Members of Koevoet counter-insurgency unit follow Swapo tracks in hot pursuit



A discarded Swapo pack and an AK-47 rifle were found during the chase



The end of the chase... two of the elite Swapo special unit killed in action

Koevoet unit tracks down and kills terrorist invaders

Africans in 1976 in the Angolan war against the MPLA and the Cubans.

At the end of that war he fled to Owambo where he joined the Army's 32 Battalion, after which he volunteered for service in Koevoet.

WO KILINO is now a fully-fledged South African policeman. Most of his fellow Angolan refugees who have joined Koevoet are Special Constables of the SVA Police.

Word was received that another Koevoet group operating just above the Etosha Pans had found several Swapo tracks. I joined that group led by Warrant Officer Rob Brockway some 180km to the south.

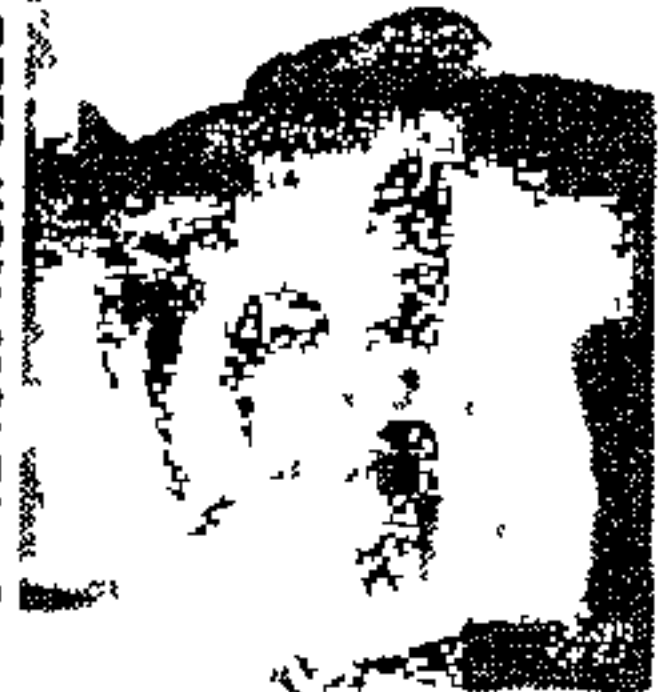
Passing through Oshakati by a Soviet-made RPG rocket fired into their Casspir and had been airlifted to Ondangwa hospital.

With nightfall came the rain. The tracks left by the insurgents were washed away and a temporary base was made in the bush.

The man who helped me erect my bivouac for the night, Warrant Officer Lucas Kilino, told me that he had been making war since the age of 14. He was now 37.

He was first recruited by Holden Robert's FNLA in Angola and sent to China for training.

He first fought Angola's Portuguese rulers, later he fought the ruling MPLA in Angola, then joined the South



BRIG VON MOLENDORFF Police chief at Oshakati

on my way to WO Brockway's group, a massive explosion rocked the town.

The wife of the Portuguese owner of a shop and a local civilian had been killed by a Swapo bomb planted in the shop.

The Portuguese couple had been known to all the men of Koevoet and the unit bought a wreath for her funeral.

Just a week before the unit had buried one of their own — Constable Willem van As who had died in a skirmish with Swapo.

At the nearby market I met a legless Owambo farmer confined to a wheelchair. He had been a victim of an earlier bomb blast which had destroyed the town's post office.

On reaching WO Brockway's Koevoet group, the group had closed the gap between them and two insurgents.

In the late afternoon a brief firelight erupted and the two insurgents were

killed. One was a top Swapo commander of the elite Special Unit, known only as Sakile.

With first light the next morning the other set of tracks was followed once more.

On the extremely dry and hard ground — no rain had been falling in that area — the tracks were invisible to my untrained eyes.

But the Koevoet men followed the tracks of two men effortlessly.

Not long afterwards they told WO Brockway that the two insurgents were only about 300m ahead. By noon the distance had shrunk to 200m and two helicopters joined the search.

Shortly afterwards the trackers found a hole where the Swapo men had been drinking water.

Then temporary communication broke out. A helicopter coming down to a clearing to refuel from one of the Koevoet trucks crashed.

One crew member broke a leg and a Koevoet spotter on board injured his back. They were evacuated to Ondangwa with another helicopter. But the chase continued.

With nightfall it stopped. Swapo insurgents do not move at night for fear of leaving tracks, and a temporary base was erected.

Early next morning WO Brockway and his men again pursued the tracks.

Within two hours they closed in. The silence was shattered briefly by gunfire. Their mission was over.

- (2) Yes Three
- (3) No

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

The hon member puts questions on the Question Paper and then he disappears, he is not even here to listen to the replies to them

221 *Howard*
Koevoet: deaths in detention
Q. Co 1. 503 *12/3/85*
 *15 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died while in the custody of Koevoet in South West Africa/Namibia in or about November 1982, if so, (a) when (i) was he taken into custody and (ii) did he die and (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death,
- (2) whether any inquest was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,
- (3) whether an investigation was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so, (a) who was in charge of the investigation and (b) what were the findings,
- (4) whether any persons have been (a) arrested, (b) charged and (c) tried as a result of this investigation, if not, why not, if so, (i) who, and (ii) what was the outcome, in each case,
- (5) whether any other persons have died while in the custody of Koevoet, if so (a) what are the names of such persons, (b) when did they die and (c) what was the cause of death in each case,
- (6) whether any persons were (a) charged and (b) convicted in connection with these deaths, if so, (i) who, and (ii) what was the sentence in each case,

- (7) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) On 18 November 1982

(b) The death of the deceased whilst in police detention in terms of Proclamation A G 9 of 1977, has already been settled in the Supreme Court during January 1985 by way of a civil action

(2) and (3) A possible criminal prosecution was investigated by a member of the detective branch of the South West African Police, and the docket referred to the Attorney-general of South West Africa, who instructed that an inquest be held, which was concluded on 11 November 1983. The magistrate found that the death of the deceased was caused by "hoof-beserings en aspirasie veroorsaak deur die handelings van versuim van lede van Koevoet wat nie by name gidentifiseer kon word nie". This finding has been referred to the Attorney-general whose decision is still being awaited

(4) (a), (b) and (c) No, the decision of the Attorney-general is still being awaited

(5) Yes, one

(a) Kaduma Katanga

(b) On 18 November 1982

(c) According to the finding of the post-mortem the cause of death is "Beserings met inwendige bloeding as gevolg van 'n hou met 'n stomp voorwerp"

(6) (a) Yes A sergeant of the South African Police, a special sergeant and two special constables

of the South West African Police

(b) (i) and (ii) The special sergeant and one special constable were found guilty of common assault and sentence to a fine of R30 or 10 days imprisonment and R60 or R20 days imprisonment, respectively

(7) No *Howard Q. Co 1. 505*
National service: call-up papers *12/3/85*
 *16 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Defence

Whether there was any delay in the despatch of call-up papers for the January 1985 intake, if so, (a) how many servicemen were affected and (b) when were their documents despatched?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes

(a) 2 853

(b) Approximately 15 December 1984

The late notification was the result of a personnel audit after completion of the allotments for the 1985-intake which revealed that a number of persons had not been allotted. Because some of them had previously been granted deferment it was firstly necessary to establish whether all of them were still liable for national service. This resulted in a delay in the allotment of those who were still eligible for service

*Mr W V RAW Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, has the call-up date in any way been postponed as a result of the late notices?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: Mr Speaker, not as far as I know, but ample time was allowed for reporting, and where it happened that they could not

report on the specific date, action was not taken against them

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, have steps been taken to ensure that similar incidents do not recur?

*The DEPUTY MINISTER. Mr Speaker, what happened in this case was that many of these persons had previously been granted deferment, and after the allotments had been done we found that there were quite a number whose names came up but of whom we did not know. Rather than to allot the people incorrectly, we investigated to ensure that a similar thing does not recur. Hence I can tell the hon member that where initially there were 13 000 of these people, we had found 6 000 of them who had already been granted deferment or who had been allotted to other units or services where they will do their national service. Of the remaining 7 000, 2 853 had been allotted to the January intake and the rest to the July 1985 intake

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE. Simply say yes

*The DEPUTY MINISTER. Thus we have already taken steps to prevent a recurrence of this

*Mr SPEAKER Order! When the hon member for Jeppe asks a supplementary question he must allow the hon the Deputy Minister to reply to it as he wishes

Orange Free state: seeding of rain clouds

*17 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the seeding of rain clouds to precipitate rainfall has been undertaken in any areas of the Orange Free State, if so, (a) in what areas, (b) for how long and (c) with what result,

(2) whether there has been any consequential effect on rainfall in other areas of the Orange Free State; if so, what effect,



- (2) Yes Three
 (3) No
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(2) whether there has been any consequential effect on rainfall in other areas of the Orange Free State, if so, what effect.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes

(a) 1

(b) R124,67

(2) Yes

(a) 5

(b) R93,51, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(1) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

379 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any persons who served in the South African Defence Force after the Korean War are in receipt of military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month.

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of the post-Korean War period, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month.

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes

(a) 1 870 as at 28/2/1985

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R935,09

(c) R402 065,37

(2) Yes

(a) 63

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R622,34

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

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Terrorism Act/Proclamations AG 26 and AG 9
221 Houswood 13/3/85
386 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, (b) Proclamation AG 26 and (c) Proclamation AG 9, if so, how many persons in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The STATE PRESIDENT

(a) No

(b) Yes, seven in terms of section 2

(c) Yes, fifty four in terms of section 5(bis)

The above-mentioned details reflect the position as on 20 February 1985

Commissions/departmental committees

398 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984.

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a), how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) None

(b) None

(2) Falls away

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(3) Falls away

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(4) Falls away

Commissions/departmental committees

412 Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the State President's Office in 1984.

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees.

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The STATE PRESIDENT

(1) (a) None

(b) Committee of Enquiry into a Research Service for Parliamentarians

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away

(3) Falls away

(4) R50 000 for the 1984/85 financial year

R85 000 for the 1985/86 financial year

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Yes
- (a) 1
- (b) R124,67
- (2) Yes
- (a) 5
- (b) R93,51, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70,

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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The STATE PRESIDENT

- (a) No
- (b) Yes, seven in terms of section 2
- (c) Yes, fifty four in terms of section 5(b)

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

- (1) (a) None
(b) None
- (2) Falls away
- (a) Falls away
(b) Falls away
- (3) Falls away
(a) Falls away
(b) Falls away
- (4) Falls away

Commissions/departmental committees

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Commissions/departmental committees

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- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,
- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?
- The STATE PRESIDENT
- (1) (a) None
(b) Committee of Enquiry into a Research Service for Parliamentarians
- (2) No (a) and (b) fall away
- (3) Falls away
- (4) R50 000 for the 1984/85 financial year
R85 000 for the 1985/86 financial year

Commissions/departamental committees

The STATE PRESIDENT

4)3 Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President

- (1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departamental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the National Intelligence Service in 1984,
- (2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,
- (3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,
- (4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

(1) (a) and (b) None
 (2) (a) and (b) Fall away
 (3) (a) and (b) Fall away
 (4) Falls away
How many work-seekers 13/3/85
 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Manpower

How many males and females, respectively, were registered at labour bureaux as work-seekers in terms of the Guidance and Placement Act, No 62 of 1981, as at the end of each specified month in 1984?

SCHEDULE

REGISTERED AS WORK-SEEKERS 1984

	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	17 998	8 920	22 543	14 952	30 484	12 646	19 639	12 711	18 753	12 593	18 786	12 346
Cape Town	1 642	1 923	4 721	2 681	4 610	2 903	4 314	2 971	4 214	2 682	3 965	2 675
Durban	18 025	8 111	12 056	13 106	22 293	9 955	20 594	10 157	22 742	10 499	20 224	9 045
Pretoria	5 960	3 883	6 441	4 250	6 923	4 326	6 623	4 024	6 388	3 859	6 049	4 047
Port Elizabeth	6 614	3 765	8 700	4 962	7 547	4 561	6 965	3 912	7 030	3 890	6 385	3 328
Bloemfontein	2 369	1 746	3 904	2 144	3 505	2 020	3 302	1 929	2 983	1 984	2 994	1 732
East London	1 981	1 106	2 321	1 184	1 683	932	1 394	811	1 275	746	1 543	873
Kimberley	1 845	806	2 103	1 925	1 987	932	1 813	706	1 766	676	1 908	744
George	268	383	319	341	239	131	239	321	275	341	294	347
Total	58 505	30 643	83 308	44 545	69 271	38 580	64 903	37 542	65 426	37 260	62 148	35 137

	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Johannesburg	18 742	11 927	18 489	13 634	18 402	12 461	19 985	11 778	21 258	12 995	17 938	10 267
Cape Town	3 726	3 020	4 054	3 345	4 987	3 319	4 541	3 183	5 267	3 654	5 117	3 154
Durban	20 153	9 376	22 576	10 022	22 167	7 308	21 940	9 307	23 056	10 105	17 836	7 321
Pretoria	6 587	3 929	6 985	4 431	7 308	4 514	6 076	4 175	6 195	3 683	5 658	3 268
Port Elizabeth	6 143	3 438	7 124	4 431	6 657	3 348	6 914	3 350	7 765	3 687	5 880	3 037
Bloemfontein	2 937	1 600	2 920	1 653	3 028	1 735	3 285	3 301	3 301	1 780	2 733	1 482
East London	2 052	993	2 120	1 077	2 122	1 369	2 120	1 347	2 358	1 162	1 591	790
Kimberley	1 740	716	2 120	730	1 553	639	1 595	616	1 886	607	1 557	565
George	347	315	248	297	277	339	252	322	298	305	275	246
Total	62 427	35 334	66 279	39 057	66 501	37 172	66 708	35 824	71 364	37 978	58 585	30 130

HoA

Advertisements in foreign newspapers

509 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

With reference to his reply to Question No 15 on 10 February 1984, what was the total cost to his Department of advertising in foreign newspapers for the 1983-84 financial year?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The total cost to the Department of Foreign Affairs of advertising in foreign

	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks
(a) (i)	41	2	—	13
(ii)	41	2	—	15
(b) (i)	5 460	1 123	—	21 756
(ii)	3 421	500	—	20 564

§ Includes two hired buildings with 3 243 beds 3 161 beds in these buildings were utilized at the time

* newspapers for the 1983/84 financial years was R1 318 161

515 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Ministers of Transport Affairs

How many hostel (a) buildings and (b) beds for single White, Coloured, Indian and Black males, respectively were (i) owned and/or (ii) utilized by the South African Transport Services as at 31 July 1984?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

A further 14 629 Coloured and Black employees are housed in 164 fully equipped section hostels erected at strategic points along railway lines
Henanqung 13/3/85
Namibia: death in detention
 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the State President's Office for the purpose of his reply, died while in detention under Proclamation AG 9 in South West Africa/Namibia, if so, (a) when did he die, (b) what were the circumstances surrounding his death and (c) what is the name of this person,
- (2) whether an inquest was held into the death of this person, if not, why not, if so what were the findings
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- (4) whether any persons have been (a) arrested (b) charged and (c) tried as a result of this investigation, if not why not if so, (i) who in each case and (ii) what was the outcome?

The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) Yes
- (a) (i) 22 January 1985
- (ii) During the night of 26/27 January 1985
- (b) He hanged himself with his stockings
- (c) Thomas Nikanor

HoA

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded

were paid to 500 contributors in KwaNdebele

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest

Family planning advertising

(4) Chief Inspector R H J Harmse, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjivarongo

647 Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

(4) (a) No

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(b) No

R1 600 000

(c) No foul play is suspected

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Namibia, detainees

524 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

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

The STATE PRESIDENT.

(d) 55

(b) 27 February 1985

(121) 301 KwaNdebele
Dr A L BORRAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available

(3) Yes

(a) 2192

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985

(123) 13/3/85
Housing assistance C17

12 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985,

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985

(2) an estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available

(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing buildings were purchased from State funds

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits

Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

whether his Department keeps a waiting list of persons requiring assistance in regard to housing, if not, why not, if so, how many persons were on that list (a) on 31 December 1984 and (b) as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

Figures for the Johannesburg area is not separately available, but 463 housing units and welfare housing for 356 persons

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

HOA

HOA

(2) Yes, but the inquest has not yet been concluded

were paid to 560 contributors in KwaNdebele

(3) Yes, in preparation of the inquest

Family planning advertising

(a) Chief Inspector R H J Hamme, District Detective officer, SWA Police, Otjiwarongo

647 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(b) The findings will be placed at the disposal of the court for the purpose of the inquest

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1983-84 financial year?

(4) (a) No

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(b) No

R1 600 000

(c) No foul play is suspected

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Namibia: detainees

524 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

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

The STATE PRESIDENT

(a) 55

(b) 27 February 1985

645 Dr A L BORLAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

How many residents of KwaNdebele received Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

For the period January to December 1984 unemployment insurance benefits

were built for white occupation in the Witwatersrand area in 1984

(b) It is expected that 461 housing units and welfare housing for 2060 persons of this population group will be built in 1985

(2) An estimate of shortages which is measurably reliable does not exist and I therefore cannot provide the requested figures. It is the intention to undertake an extensive survey of shortages country wide where after the results will be made available

(3) Yes

(a) 2192

(b) 2203 as at 28 February 1985

12 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

What amount was spent by the State in respect of housing assistance to the White population group in the latest specified financial year for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

An amount of R71 211 992 from the National Housing Fund and Community Development Fund was spent in the financial year 1983/84 in respect of housing assistance to the White population group

14 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Works

(1) (a) How many housing units for White occupation were built in the Cape Peninsula in 1984 and (b) what is the number to be built for members of this population group in 1985.

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) what was the estimated shortage of housing for White families in the Cape Peninsula at the end of 1984 and (b) when is it expected that the shortage of housing for members of this population group in this area will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

(1) (a) 122 Housing units and welfare housing for 360 persons were built for Whites in the Cape Peninsula in 1984

(b) it is expected that 130 housing units and welfare housing for 2 308 persons will be built for this population group in 1985

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(1) How many accommodation units for aged White persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available.

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND WORKS

(1) As at 31 December 1984, new accommodation units were erected for 1 776 aged Whites and existing build-ings were purchased from State funds

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

— There were 63 people in detention in SWA/Namibia last month, and 55 had been held for more than 30 days, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He also said a detainee in SWA/Namibia, Mr Thomas Nikanor, had hanged himself with his stockings in January this year.

President Botha said in reply to a question from

Details of SWA detentions given

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) that no people were being held under the Terrorism Act in SWA/Namibia, but seven were being held in terms of Proclamation AG 26 and 54 in terms of Proclamation AG 9 on February 20 this year.

He said 55 people being held under Proclamation

AG 9 had been in detention for more than 30 days.

He told Mrs Suzman that Mr Nikanor died on January 26/27, four days after he had been detained.

President Botha said "he hanged himself with his stockings" and "no

foul play was suspected".

An inquest would be held and an investigation under Chief Inspector R H J Harnise, the district detective officer in Ojivawarongo, was being conducted in preparation for the inquest.

President Botha said no-one had been arrested or charged as a result of

Mr Nikanor's death.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, told Mrs Suzman in reply to another question that a possible criminal prosecution was being investigated by detectives in SWA/Namibia after the death of a detainee who died on the day he was detained in

November 1982 by Koevoet.

Mr Le Grange said that at the inquest on the detainee it had been held that he had died as a result of his handling by members of Koevoet who could not be identified.

The inquest finding had been referred to the Attorney-General and his

decision was being awaited.

Mr Le Grange said one other person, Mr Kaduma Karanga, had died in detention while in the custody of Koevoet. The post-mortem finding was that he had died as a result of a blow.

A special sergeant and a special constable were found guilty of common assault as a result and had been fined R30 (or 10 days) and R60 (or 20 days), Mr Le Grange said.

UK clerics attack Conservative MPs' report on Namibia

From
STANLEY UYS

LONDON. — The report on SWA/Namibia produced last month by four Conservative MPs who visited the territory as guests of the administrator general has been dismissed as "misleading" in a letter to The Times written by the Bishop of Stepney and Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Secretary for Anglican Communion Affairs

The Bishop of Stepney is the Rt Rev James Thompson, 47, who succeeded Bishop Trevor Huddleston in the post. He is a radical priest who was a member of the five-member international Anglican group which toured SWA/Namibia in October 1983 and produced a report highly critical of the South African "occupation". The report was forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The administrator general in SWA/Namibia responded by inviting four British Conservative MPs, whose report was produced last month as a counter to the Anglican report

Since the visit in 1983, Bishop Thompson has become the Anglican Church's leading spokesman for SWA/Namibia independence, deter-

minedly backed by Mr Waite, who takes a "passionate" interest in Southern African affairs. The MPs' report says that "We were impressed by the degree to which apartheid is not visually evident." The clerics comment that "It is difficult to imagine how any visitor could come to this conclusion."

"The group visited black townships, they must presumably know about the whites' hospital in Windhoek, the overall effects of educational provisions and the distinction made between whites and blacks, e.g. at road blocks."

Another quote from the MPs' report says. "Some of us were impressed by the Anglican Church in Namibia's apparent open commitment to Swapo, and that they have little confidence in members of the other internal parties."

The Bishop and Mr Waite comment: "We feel this simply shows that the Anglican Church is truly representative of the people of Namibia, the vast majority of whom support Swapo."

"The South African government obviously is aware of this and fears elections for that reason. The Anglican Church is opposed to violence, but remember that the illegal South African regime is the aggressor."

221" Skw 19/3/81

Insurgents suffer more losses in SWA battle

The Star Bureau
WINDHOEK — The SWA territory force yesterday claimed to have killed another 11 Swapo insurgents during the past week in SWA/Namibia's northern war zone and said that this brought the total Swapo losses since the beginning of the year to 188.

Security forces suffered no casualties

The SWA territory force headquarters also released details of Swapo's Special Unit infiltration plans for central Owambo and for the white farming areas to the south of the operational area

According to the territory force the Special Unit organised its elements into two groups. The first, consisting of 75 insurgents, were tasked to infiltrate into central Owambo. Their goal, according to the territory force, was to regain control of the population by means of hard intimidation and abductions. The territory force said that 35 members of this group had been eliminated

The second group, the territory force said, comprised seven groups of seven men each and their task was to infiltrate the white farming areas south of Owambo and to achieve propaganda successes by attacking the farms and by sabotaging the infrastructure

According to the territory force one of the groups had been eliminated altogether and that another had broken up and returned to Angola

The remainder had suffered varying degrees of losses according to the territory force who claimed that only nine insurgents of the original 49 detailed to penetrate the farming area remained in the field.

UJG

Restore peace in SWA, says Black Sash

Own Correspondent
PORT ELIZABETH —
The Black Sash yesterday reiterated its call for an end to South Africa's "illegal occupation" of SWA/Namibia and urged implementation of measures to restore peace in the territory

A statement issued at the end of the Black Sash's 30th annual conference here called for

- Immediate implementation of the United Nations resolution
- The disbanding of the paramilitary police task force, Koevoet
- The release of all SWA/Namibian political prisoners and detainees
- The abolition of the Terrorism Act and all Attorney-General proclamations relating to security in SWA/Namibia

The statement resulted, from a joint report compiled by Mrs Molly Blackburn and Mrs Di Bishop after a visit to SWA/Namibia and the operational area in Sep-

tember last year

The conference also discussed reports on removals, housing, education, influx control, pension schemes, minimum wages, detentions and military conscription

Government "reforms", especially proposed influx-control reforms, were generally distrusted as a measure designed only to "temporarily pacify" blacks, the conference heard. They were not genuine moves to remove apartheid

The Black Sash also condemned calls for the scrapping of minimum wages and lashed out at the quality of interpretation currently provided in South Africa's courts

"Many injustices occur because the vast majority of blacks are undefended and have little or no knowledge of the law," it said

Mrs Sheena Duncan was re-elected national president of the Black Sash

'China to ^{Swan} increase aid to Swapo'

721 ~~721~~
PEKING — Visiting South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) leader Mr Sam Nujoma today said that China had agreed to increase its aid to his Namibian guerilla movement and described the Peking leadership as "friends in arms"

Mr Nujoma attacked the United States for its opposition to economic sanctions against Pretoria.

Asked whether China's growing ties with Washington would affect its support for Swapo, Mr Nujoma said. "The Chinese still support us and in fact are increasing assistance to us.

"Reagan's assistance goes to the Boers (South Africans) who are suppressing us," he said.

Communist Party chief Mr Hu Yaobang, Foreign Minister Mr Wu Xueqian and other leaders had pledged continued material, political and diplomatic support to Swapo, Mr Nujoma said. — Reuter

21/3/85
221

Talks set with Botha on new SWA govt

WINDHOEK — A leadership delegation of the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference is scheduled to meet the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, on Monday to submit constitutional proposals with far-reaching implications for a transitional government in the territory, sources said here yesterday.

A target date has been set for the formation of the new SWA/Namibian government within six weeks after meeting Mr Botha, if the proposals are acceptable to Pretoria. There was no reason to doubt that the proposals would be approved by the government, the sources said.

They recalled a statement by Mr Botha last year that South Africa was committed to a Cuban pull-out from Angola as a condition to SWA/Namibian independence in terms of United Nations Resolution 435.

At the same time, Mr Botha said, South Africa accepted that the people of SWA/Namibia could not wait indefinitely for the Cubans to go home. For that reason, South Africa would not stand in the way of SWA/Namibia if its political parties, including Swapo, submitted alternative constitutional suggestions.

The sources said the government to be formed from members of the MPC would consist of a National Assembly, a Council of Ministers and a Constitutional Council.

The participating political groups in the MPC are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the SWA National Party (the majority party among whites), the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party (which controls the Rehoboth government), the Labour Party (majority party in the coloured administration), a SWA National Union group and the Swapo Democrats.

The leader of the Swanu faction, Mr Moses Katjuongua, was tipped as most likely to be the first chairman of the Ministers' Council.

The names of the other members mentioned were Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA chairman), Mr Eben van Zijl (Swanp), Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout (LP), Dr Lukas de Vries (RFDP), Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo D), Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi (DTA) and Mr Andrew Matjila (DTA).

The SWA/Namibian Government would be autonomous in all spheres of administration except defence, state security and foreign affairs.

The sources agreed that it would not be given powers greater than those at present controlled by the administrator-general. Nor would it be empowered to amend the South-West Africa Act to change the international status of SWA/Namibia and to declare independence — Sapa

SWA (221)
2. Pasfutz
22/3/85
govt to
buy new
offices

WINDHOEK — The Administration for whites in SWA/Namibia has decided to buy a new office complex in central Windhoek to prepare to make way for a new seat for the territory's proposed central government

The chairman of the Executive Committee for Whites, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in a statement yesterday that although no definitive agreement had been reached, his administration had decided to take timeous action.

The latest constitutional developments in the territory would involve at least the offices of the historical Tintenpalast (Ink Palace), a building presently occupied by the Administration for Whites

Mr Pretorius said yesterday the administration had offered its office complex for sale a few years ago to the then Ministers Council, but agreement had failed to materialise at the time

● A delegation of the Multi Party Conference (MPC) will meet the South African State President, Mr P. W. Botha, on Monday to submit constitutional proposals — SAPA

NAMIBIA

(221)
Cost of occupation

FM 22/3/85

SA's continued presence in Namibia is again hitting the SA taxpayer — for R307m in direct aid to balance the Namibian budget, down from R318m last year

But that is not the total cost of the occupation. Despite peace with Angola since the Lusaka Agreement of February last year and peace with Mozambique since the Nkomati Accord in March 1984, the defence budget still rose 8,1% to R4 274m. Though this is a drop in real terms, it might have been possible to seriously reduce the quantum were it not for the need to keep thousands of troops and their equipment in Namibia.

The continued high cost could prompt



Van Niekerk ... no help for Swapo supporters

65

(221) FM 22/3/85

SA's taxpayers to ask government what it really plans for its colony. The territory has appeared several times to be on the brink of independence. Last year alone there were a number of much-acclaimed "break-throughs" relating to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Yet Namibia seems as far from independence as ever.

One frequently heard argument in Pretoria is that internal political reform is now the first priority, and that independence for Namibia could disturb the delicate balance of white support for change. However, academic research suggests that South Africans of all ethnic and income groups have accepted that Namibia is not SA territory and that independence is inevitable.

In Namibia itself little seems to have been done to cut down the wasteful 11 ethnic second-tier governments. There also seems to have been a toughening of government's attitude in the territory now that the international spotlight has moved away from Namibia to SA's internal policies.

Two recent developments highlight this. Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk refused to meet a respected and elderly tribal chief, Munjuku Ngavauva II of the Mbanderu Council, to discuss such matters as his people's need for boreholes purely because he is sympathetic to Swapo. He told the chief in a letter he made public "I am not prepared to provide assistance to people who identify with and support an organisation whose cadres have murdered 418 civilians since 1979."

While that may be so, most Namibians are believed to support Swapo.

In addition, Van Niekerk has signed a proclamation requiring people not living permanently in Owambo, Kavango, Caprivi, Bushmanland, Hereroland East and Kaokoland to obtain police permits before travelling in those areas.

At the height of the bush war in the middle Seventies all pass laws and influx controls were scrapped, and all regions opened up for travel. Now that the war is at its lowest ebb, according to SADF sources, some of these restrictions have been reintroduced in the name of security. ■

Former DTA

221 leader ^{Star}

wounded

woman held

23/3/85
WINDHOEK — A former vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Dr Ben Africa, underwent emergency surgery for serious chest wounds after a shooting incident in Windhoek yesterday.

A woman has been arrested in connection with the shooting which occurred at a private residence, acquaintances of Dr Africa said.

Dr Africa, leader of the Rehoboth Baster Association (RBA), was dropped from the DTA leadership at an executive meeting of the alliance on Tuesday.

His place was taken by a previous DTA vice-chairman, Mr Tara Imbili. A senior member of the RBA, Mr Piet Junius, was elected vice-president.

Earlier this week Dr Africa complained to police about malicious damage to property and theft, saying that valuable art works had been removed from his luxury house in Windhoek where his estranged wife, Marjorie, had been staying.

Dr Africa told newsmen after the incident that furniture had been damaged and the house was in chaos.

The former DTA vice-president practises medicine at Rehoboth where he now lives with Miss Ida Kroukamp who was a private secretary when he was on the now defunct Ministers Council in Namibia.

According to reports, the Africas are expected to get their final divorce decree soon.

— Sapa



Dr Chester Crocker ... possibility of a "higher level meeting".

Pretoria Correspondent

President Reagan's chief Africa envoy, Dr Chester Crocker, left Johannesburg for Washington last night having presented a package of proposals to the South African and Angolan governments aimed at accelerating Namibian independence

Both sides, he said, would be seriously studying the package which is designed to bridge the gap between them and meet concerns of both parties, which met in Cape Verde last week and in Cape Town on Thursday

He declined to categorise their responses but held out the prospect that further meetings could take place in the next few weeks at which further "comments, views, problems and proposals" would be presented

"If they do this we may have the basis to accelerate the process for Namibian independence," Dr Crocker said

He emphasised, though, that this calls for flexibility on both sides

Crocker leaves ^{23/3/85 Stan 221} proposal package for SA, Angola

Dr Crocker listed some of the components of the package

- Withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, but not, he emphasised, total prior withdrawal as a precondition

- Implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence

- Respect for the territorial integrity of both Angola and Namibia

He said there was "a mood in this region towards getting some problems solved", and defended his optimism on the US-

led peace initiatives here

On South Africa's final withdrawal of forces from Angola, which he described as imminent last month, Dr Crocker cited the possibility of a "higher-level meeting" to finalise this process

He made scathing comments about the Namibian multi-party conference's latest bid at an internal solution, saying that internal institutions were "of no consequence to an international settlement", and that the South African Government knew this

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January-December 1984

- (1) (a) 30
- (b) 9
- (2) (a) 3
- (b) 1

Theft of motor vehicles

689 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen during the period 1 January to 31 December 1984 and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen during such period,
- (2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalized condition?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) (a) 45 025
- (b) R171 845 677-00
- (2) (a) 14 640
- (b) 8 094
- (c) 2 818

crimes and (b) how many have previous convictions in respect of each such crime?

DER THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No

Own Affairs
Howard
 Housing loans for farm labourers
 Q. 61/896
 46 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

- (1) How many farmers in (a) the Greater Western Cape area, (b) the remainder of the Cape Province, (c) the Orange Free State, (d) the Transvaal and (e) Natal applied for housing loans for farm labourers in 1984,
- (2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

DER THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (1) (a) 123
- (b) 47
- (c) 8
- (d) 23
- (e) 7

	(a)	(b)(i)
Greater Western Cape area	118	R1 762 862
Remainder of Cape Province	45	R 719 779
Orange Free State	8	R 148 400
Transvaal	23	R 443 150
Natal	7	R 177 400

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

221 *Howard* Q. 61/895
 Koevoet 26/3/85
 693 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order.

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet have any previous convictions, if so, (a) in respect of what specified

Agricultural Credit Board

49 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What amount was allocated by the Agricultural Credit Board in the latest specified year for which figures are available, in respect of (a) the electrification of houses for (b) the provision of water for domestic consumption by, and (c) any other specified services in respect of, farm employees?

DER THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (a) R122 000
- (b) R205 489
- (c) R70 002 in respect of additions. The Scheme for farm worker housing was temporarily suspended on 24 August, 1984 until at least 31 March 1985.

Fencing: subsidies

53 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply

What was the total amount paid out in subsidies for fencing in each province of the Republic in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, in respect of each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

DER THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

	1982-83	1983-84
Highveld Region	R 15 349	R 17 204
Karoo Region	R171 199	R144 210
Natal Region	R 33 897	R 16 755
Eastern Cape Region	R 54 895	R 63 786
Free State Region	R174 679	R199 224
Transvaal Region	R 57 128	R 64 981
Winter Rainfall Region	R 32 178	R 25 681

Figures per province not available

+Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Reference books/influx control

144 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

- (1) How many (a) males and (b) females were arrested for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic in 1984 by officers of Development Boards
- (2) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic in that period?

DER THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a)	(b)
Bloemfontein	2 739	727
Durban	2 591	293
Johannesburg	4 926	2 886
Cape Peninsula	773	896
East London	142	97
East Rand	21 895	5 473
Port Elizabeth	1 015	267
Pretoria	865	58
West Rand (excluding Johannesburg)	4 472	1 505

(2) 75 032

Howard Q. 61/898
 Langa Commissioners' Courts
 177 Mr K M ANDRIFW asked the Minister of Justice

- (a) For what total number of hours were the Langa Commissioners' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

7

(2) how many persons were charged with theft of (a) small stock and (b) large stock in this police station area in 1984 or over the said period?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

January-December 1984

- (1) (a) 30
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The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER
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26/3/85
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(2) (a) how many of the applications in each area were granted and (b) what was the total amount granted in (i) each area and (ii) the Republic as a whole?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

- (1) (a) 123
- (b) 47
- (c) 8
- (d) 23
- (e) 7
- (2) (a) 118
- (b)(i) 118
- (b)(ii) 118

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Whether any members of the fighting unit Koekoet have any previous convictions, if so, (a) in respect of what specified

(2) (b) (ii) R3 251 591

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The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND WATER SUPPLY

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Langla Commissiometers Courts
177 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Justice

(a) For what total number of hours were the Langla Commissiometers' Courts in session in 1984 and (b) what total number of persons appeared before these courts in that year?

221 *Howard* *Q. 6/1 895*
Koekoet *26/3/85*

7

221 Staw
19 Swapo
28/3/85
shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 19 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight, bringing to 207 the number killed this year, said a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force here today

Security forces suffered no casualties in the past 14 days, he said — Sapa

MPC wants 3-step plan on Namibian independence

By Gary van Staden,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — South Africa has been asked by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) here to set in motion three major processes which will put Namibia firmly on the road to independence. The MPC itself has resolved a major deadlock over the decision-making process in an independent Namibia

At a Press conference yesterday the MPC revealed that the South African Government had been asked, and was expected, to approve

- The establishment of a constitutional council under the chairmanship of a judge to work out a draft constitution for Namibia.

- The establishment of a legislative national assembly comprising 62 seats and an executive authority of eight members.

- The transfer of all the executive authority, responsibilities and duties of the Administrator-General to this national assembly and cabinet

NO UDI WANTED

"We are not looking for UDI nor are we attempting to jeopardise the attempts of the international community to find an acceptable solution to all our problems," said Mr Moses Katjuongua, president of the SWA National Union

"We are looking to help ourselves because no one else seems able to"

The South African State President, Mr P W Botha, is expected to reply to the MPC requests within the next four weeks

The Press conference was told that there was every reason to believe that the South African Government would comply

"We asked South Africa to approve a transitional government, not an interim government

"We have no desire to undermine the plan on the table at the moment (UN Resolution 435) because we also want international recognition," Mr Katjuongua said

US losing patience over SWA — report

AFBUS 7/3/85 (221)

LONDON — The US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, is believed to have presented a take-it-or-leave-it plan to South Africa and the Angolan Government on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola

Quoting diplomatic sources, Dan van der Vat of the Guardian writes that the US Government has decided to force the issue of independence for SWA/Namibia after four years of frustration of its policy of "constructive engagement" in the region

WRITTEN DRAFT

The report says the plan takes the form of a written draft compromise agreement, and therefore marks a departure from previous verbal efforts to nudge the two sides closer together and resolve their differences about the pace and extent of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola

More significant still, says the report, is the



Dr Chester Crocker

fact that Dr Crocker told both sides he would like a reply by Easter

The sources made it clear that, in the event of a negative reply, the whole question of continued US mediation in Southern Africa would come under review at the highest levels of the US administration, says the report

It adds that the American demarché was made during Dr Crocker's latest round of shuttle diplomacy in the past few days

He had talks with an Angolan delegation, including the MPLA, in the Cape Verde Islands and then went to South Africa with the proposals

Dr Crocker's move, says the report, reflects increasing impatience in Washington with the years of procrastination by South Africa

It does not of itself mean Washington will abandon constructive engagement but it does imply American willingness to discount the strategic importance to the West of the sea route

round the Cape and even South Africa's gold and other minerals

The reports says that if Washington now loses interest, as hunted by the recent closure of its military mission in SWA/Namibia and its growing reluctance to protect South Africa at the United Nations, "the opprobrium of shielding Pretoria could pass above all to Britain, the only other Security Council power likely to use a veto on South Africa's behalf, unless London, too, decides to stand back after the recent violent repression inside South Africa"

'Take it or leave it' plan from Crocker

221
S kaw
29/3/81

The Star Bureau

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NAMIBIA

(221) FM

Internal solution ^{29/4/85}

Namibia's proposed "interim government," which is expected to be in operation by mid-year, will write a constitution for an independent Namibia. The constitution will then be tested in a national referendum, which could have a direct bearing on the territory's independence.

The six internal political parties in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) who will form the transitional government got a provisional go-ahead for their plans from State President P W Botha on Monday. He is due to give his final answer in a month's time.

The MPC presented him with proposals for a government with powers just short of total independence. It wants the interim government to be established by an act of the SA Parliament or a proclamation by the State President.

Botha's entourage at this week's talks with the MPC included the main members of the State Security Council, the body responsible for taking decisions on Namibia. They included Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, Intelligence chief Niel Barnard and council secretary General van Deventer.

The new plan, and SA's positive reaction to it, is seen as a further indication that a UN settlement for Namibia along the lines of Resolution 435 is unlikely for several years. Unless the new government can come to some arrangement with Swapo, it is likely to rule the country for years, and fight a war with Swapo at the same time.

Although much can change over the next few years, it is clear that the main architects of the new government are toying with the idea of taking independence after holding a referendum on the constitution.

Meanwhile, Pretoria is considering new proposals from the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Chester Crocker, aimed at reconciling SA and Angolan proposals on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Negotiations on the issue are expected to continue for some time without much progress, although the FM understands that it is quite likely that SA will withdraw its troops from Angola in the very near future. This would at least allow Crocker to demonstrate some progress on the Namibian issue.

Diplomatic sources believe that SA will do nothing to close the door on talks with Angola. But all analysts agree that a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, SA's prerequisite for implementing UN Resolution 435, is highly unlikely unless there is a settlement between Unita and the ruling MPLA in Angola.

The MPC's proposal to Botha is for a

legislative body of 62 members (22 from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and eight each from the white National Party, the Herero-dominated SWA National Union, the Swapo Democrats, the Baster Liberation Front and the Coloured Labour Party). The executive, or Ministers' Council, will consist of eight members (three from the DTA and one each from the other parties).

There will also be a constitutional council of 16 (six DTA and two per party), which will start working on the independence constitution. It is proposed that it should have a neutral chairman, probably a judge.

The parties could not agree on whether decision-making should be by consensus or majority vote, and they arrived at a complicated compromise whereby a majority vote will be used — but collective responsibility will only apply to decisions reached by consensus.

In what is seen as a major psychological breakthrough, the white second tier in the existing administration has agreed to hand over the traditional legislature, called the Tintenpalast, to the new government. In the past, it consistently (and emotionally) refused to part with the building.

The National Party still wants the chairman of the Ministers' Council (the Prime Minister) to rotate on a monthly basis between the six parties, but it is fairly certain this will not happen. The most likely candidate for PM is Swanu leader Moses Katjuongua. Likely members of the Ministers' Council are Dirk Mudge, Jariretundu Kozonguzi and Andrew Matjila (DTA), Andreas Shipanga (Swapo-D), Eben van Zijl (NP), Dawid Bezuidenhout (Labour), and Lucas de Vries (Liberation Front).

The black majority in the MPC is determined to make major changes once it is in government. It wants to abolish the corrupt and expensive ethnic second tier of government, open schools and hospitals to all races, Namibianise the public service, modify the harsh security legislation, and formally change the country's name to Namibia.

Although these moves will be popular with black Namibians, the new government's major test will be one of credibility. The MPC is rejected not only by Swapo, but also by parties like the Damara Council, the radical wing of Swanu and the Namibia Independence Party. The MPC is particularly lacking in support among the majority Ovambo tribe and has only limited Nama, Damara and Kavango support. ■

Hints at UDI for Namibia

721 / 5 Nov 25/3/87

WINDHOEK — The question doing the rounds here this week after the Multi-Party Conference approached South Africa with its idea of transitional government was "When is UDI actually UDI?"

— by —
Gary van Staden
The Star Bureau

The question went unanswered. The MPC was very touchy about its plan being called an interim government.

"It will be a transitional government there is a big difference," said Mr Moses Katjuongua, leader of the SWA National Union faction in the MPC.

The MPC says that all it is trying to achieve is the speeding up of the independence process which members say has become bogged down somewhere between Havana and Washington.

"We will do nothing to jeopardise the efforts of the international community to bring about a peaceful solution," Mr Mudge said.

That is the public version. Other sources here would have you believe that the transition government will draw up a draft constitutional council and, as soon as it is finished, present it to the electorate for approval.

Once that has been done elections will be held, without UN supervision and without Swapo if it chooses to stay out.

The next step would then be to declare themselves independent, with South Africa's blessing.

And that by no stretch of the legal term can be called UDI. One other question bothered some journalists at the Press conference

Since, for the time being anyway, the transitional government would not be able to pass any laws without South African approval, what exactly would the powers of the administrator-general or governor amount to?

The memory of Mr Danie Hough, then Attorney-General in Namibia, who refused to sign a law approved by the National Assembly here and which resulted in the collapse of Mr Mudge's interim government, is still clear.

"Can that happen again?" a journalist asked.

"All your talk about running the country until an acceptable independence plan is worked out will come to nothing if some South African official can refuse to sign your laws."

What it boiled down to was that legally South Africa would still be able to prevent the new National Assembly making laws South Africa didn't like.

Effective government would remain in South Africa, no matter what the MPC said or did.

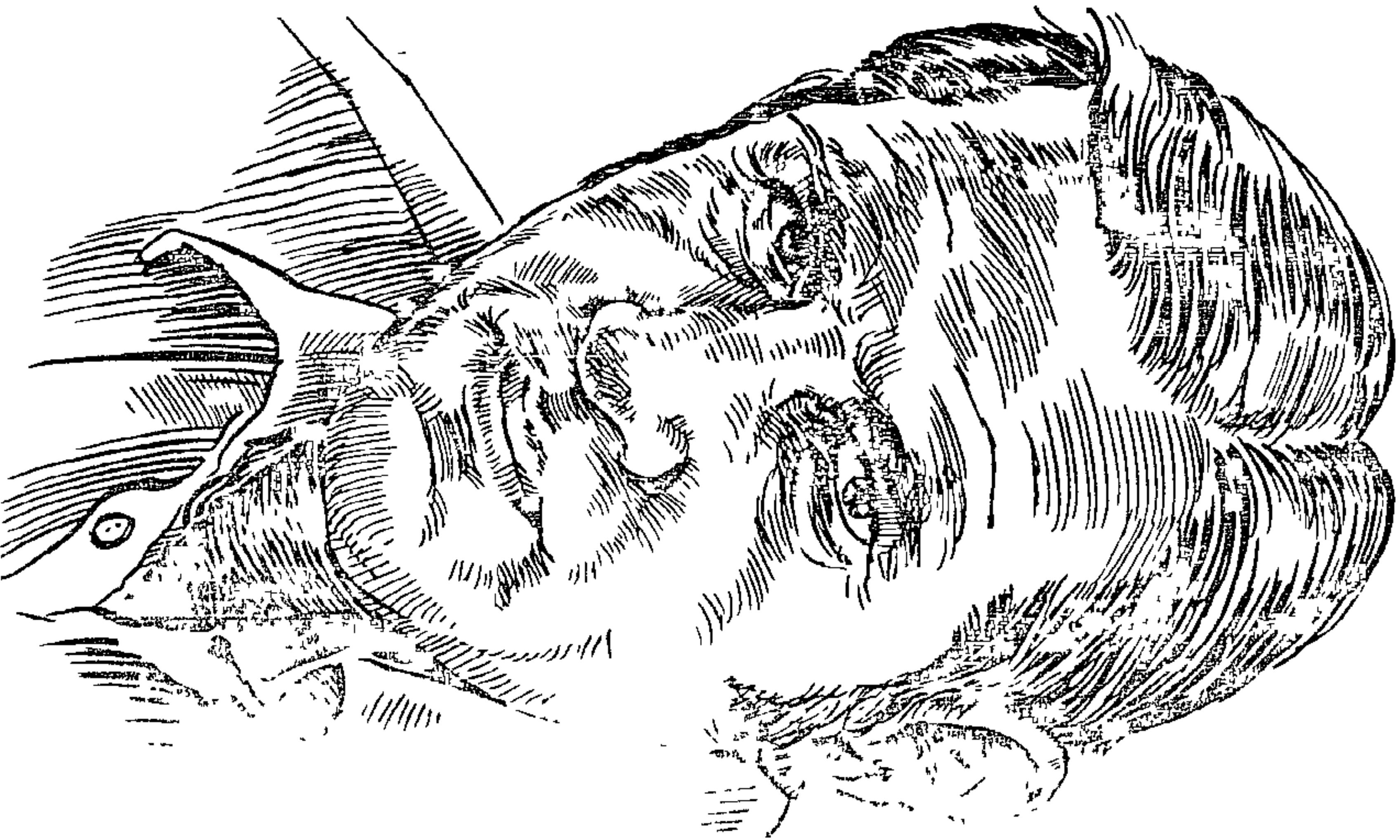
Without the credibility of self rule, the venture is doomed to failure.

The MPC already faces a massive uphill struggle.

Externally they are branded puppets of Pretoria by Swapo and its allies.

Internally the MPC faces the difficult task of reconciling the views and objectives of both black nationalists and white conservatives.

As one journalist said "You are talking about a transitional government of national unity — yet you don't even call this country by the same name."



Mr Dirk Mudge . . . a peaceful solution

The question aroused intense — at times heated — debate at this week's MPC Press conference.

The crux of the matter centred around the exact legal implications of declaring UDI, as Mr Ian Smith did in Rhodesia.

"It is only UDI if the colonial power, in this case South Africa, has not given its consent," a journalist told Mr Dirk Mudge.

"What is the position if you decide to go it alone with South Africa's blessing?" he asked.

The consensus was that in such a case it would not be UDI.

In order to get some clarity on what the MPC intended to do if South Africa gave its blessing to the proposed transitional government, another question was whether or not the MPC would accept a repeat of an independence solution which did not have United Nations sanction?

Cape Times 30/3/88 (221)

SA committed to UN plan for Namibia

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — South Africa has committed itself anew to United Nations-supervised independence for SWA/Namibia, while informing Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar that it will be another month before the government responds to the Multi-Party Conference proposals.

Called in ahead of an angry delegation from Swapo and the Council for Namibia, South African ambassador Kurt von Schirnding advised the UN chief that he should not get the idea that the MPC was intent on a Rhodesia-style UDI, the ambassador's spokesman said.

Pretoria wanted an internationally-recognized settlement for the territory and it remained committed to the independence plan approved by the Security Council in 1978, Mr Von Schirnding assured the UN chief, who asked to be informed of any developments, the spokesman said.

The meeting was originally scheduled for evening, but it was pushed forward when acting Namibia Council president Noel Sinclair, his vice-presidents and Swapo representative Theo Ben Gurirab all demanded to see the UN chief.

They wanted him, they said, to speak out against moves in Windhoek to create an interim administration with powers to write a constitution. They saw him two hours after after Mr Von Schirnding, but no statement was released afterwards.

Mr Perez de Cuellar has maintained a hands-off policy and all last year quietly deferred to the bilateral efforts of the United States, he reacted sharply only to speculation that Pretoria sought to modify the independence plan accepted in 1978.

"What was speculation is now a fact," Swapo's Ben Gurirab had told the Council for Namibia in the morning.

Through a "puppet interim administration", South Africa intended to "change a few things here and there" and then use its puppets to negotiate a future to its liking, he charged.

Swapo was backed by Namibia commissioner Brajesh Mishra, who abandoned his customary reticence and charged that the new Windhoek formula was a direct violation of the 1978 plan, which calls for UN-supervised, pre-independence elections for a constituent assembly.

"This is a very serious development," he said.

Thatcher urged to press SA harder on Namibia

LONDON — In a rare demonstration of cross-party unanimity, three British parliamentarians have urged the Government of Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to reject any move towards an internal settlement in Namibia.

They have also urged the Government to help increase pressure on South Africa for a settlement under Security Council Resolution 435.

The three, representing Britain's main political parties, visited Namibia in February as guests of the Namibian Council of Churches.

They released their report at a Press conference yesterday.

Their recommendations conflict with those of an earlier delegation of three Conservative Party MPs who claimed Resolution 435 was out of date and suggested all political parties in Namibia be encouraged

The Star Bureau

to draw up a new independence plan

Yesterday's report was signed by Conservative MP Mr Robert Rhodes James, a former high United Nations official, Lord Kennet, Social Democratic Party/Liberal Party Alliance spokesman on foreign affairs, and Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour Party's spokesman on Southern Africa.

At the Press conference the three underlined their agreement on the key issues dealt with in their report.

The only apparent disagreement came over measures that should be taken to bring about South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibia. Lord Kennet and Mr Anderson favoured selective economic sanctions Mr Rhodes James stuck with diplomatic and eco-

nomie pressures

Mr Rhodes James, who has sent a report of his own to Prime Minister Thatcher and has discussed the issue with her, summed up the three-man approach.

"Resolution 435 was accepted by the South African Government seven years ago.

"Seven years have passed. "Progress has been minimal, the situation has deteriorated markedly and we saw no evidence of a desire by the South Africans to withdraw."

The language used in their report is tough.

"The people of Namibia are oppressed, harassed by a foreign military occupation which has been declared illegal by the International Court of Justice, by the United Nations Security Council and by the British Government and are under a foreign administration which

allows its executive to overrule its judiciary."

Clearly the three men, and by implication the parties they represent, support Prime Minister Thatcher's present line on Namibia but want the whole issue of Namibia to be given greater priority by Britain and the European Economic Community.

They recommended that

● The British Government should condemn the illegal South African occupation of Namibia even more openly and clearly and should work by all means to bring about South Africa's unconditional withdrawal.

● It should take the lead in international organisations, particularly the European Economic Community, to propose effective measures to bring further pressure on South Africa

● South Africa should release all detainees now being held without charge or trial.

● The British Government and the governments involved in the Western Contact Group on Namibia should insist that Koevoet or any similar organisation plays no part in the transition to independence.

● A special economic development programme be designed to help prepare Namibia for independence

● The British Government should represent its displeasure to the South African Government over the refusal to give passports to Namibians or visas to people who wanted to visit Namibia.

● British firms in Namibia should take no part in helping in the conscription of Namibians into the SWA Territorial Force

Rumpus over Anglican Church

LONDON — There is sharp disagreement in Britain's Conservative Party about the role of the Anglican Church in Namibia.

The disagreement was highlighted at a Press conference yesterday when Conservative MP Mr Robert Rhodes James, a former senior United Nations official, took issue with three of his colleagues over the Church's attitude to terrorism.

In January, Conservative MPs Mr Nicholas Winterton, chairman of the All-Party Parliamentary Namibia Group, Mr Michael Brown, group secretary, and Mr Robert Banks and Mr Robert Jackson, group members, visited Namibia as guests of the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk.

Mr Winterton, Mr Brown and Mr Banks, all considered to be on the Conservative Party's

The Star Bureau

right wing, signed a report in which they were highly critical of the Anglican Church's open commitment to Swapo and its alleged encouragement of violence in the territory.

They were guests of the Namibian Council of Churches and released their report at yesterday's Press conference.

Mr Rhodes James said of his colleagues' views on the Anglican Church that the delegation had been profoundly impressed by all the churchmen they had met.

These people faced an acute moral dilemma in a situation in which conflict existed and where their congregations were becoming increasingly sympathetic to Swapo, he said.

"If these desperately poor, brave, good men and women are terrorists or supporters of

terrorism," said Mr Rhodes James, "my judgement of human nature must be very deficient indeed."

In their report, the three men said it was their clear impression that Church leaders were finding their flocks turning increasingly to Swapo's political and military wings.

They added: "We can only say that when the very poor and desperately worried representatives of the churches of all denominations we met are labelled as terrorists or supporters of terrorists, then our individual and collective judgement of character emphatically rejects this cruel arraignment

"We can only answer for the people we met, but if as we believe they are representative of the Christian church of Namibia, we know the charge to be false," the report said.

NATHANIEL MAHUILILI

No thirst for revenge

22

FACE
TO FACE



Nathaniel Mahuilili (58) is a founder member and acting president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo). He was banned in 1968 and confined to the Walvis Bay area where he still lives. His banning order was lifted two weeks ago. This is his first press interview.

FM. Why were you banned and why have you been unbanned?

Mahuilili: No one ever told me. The first banning order came in 1968 when I was arrested and charged with Herman Toivo ja Toivo. They said because I am a founder member of Swapo I must know about Ongulumbashe (where the guerrilla war started in 1966). But the real banning order came in 1972 when the first one expired. The reason for this banning order was the successful general strike of that year.

How do you view the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and their announced plans for a transition government?

They are pretenders and it is money they are after. Even a little baby, even the monkeys know that they are speaking for SA and not for the Namibian people. If it so happened that I could today announce that I am going to form a government tomorrow, you will see all Namibians rejoicing, jumping and dancing and singing. Even the baboons will come and join us. But what do you see? It is the same old story. Vorster's Advisory Board, the Turnhalle, the DTA, the National Assembly, now the MPC. It is a circus. An empty drum always makes more noise than a full one. But we love those men — they are our sons and our brothers. We don't hate them. They are also not the first traitors, the first tools to be used like this.

We have seen Muzorewa and many others. The MPC's argument is that while SA is stalling with the implementation of UN Resolution 435, they must do something themselves.

They allow SA to use them as a tool to delay the implementation of Resolution 435. If they were not there, this country would have been free already.

How can you force SA to implement 435?

I have no power, but the Almighty God has SA can be as dishonest and clever as they want and try to blind the whole world. This world was made by the Almighty. He will see to it that Namibia will be free.

Isn't it time to talk rather than fight?

We want peace and we are serious about it, but Swapo cannot lay down arms one-sidedly. Both sides must do it, and we are ready to sign a ceasefire today. SA does not want it. We are now made out to be terrorists and communists, but we are not the first people to fight for freedom. The Boers fought that they fought the British for their freedom and killed many of them. No, it is not because we fight, it is because we are black. We fight because we have no alternative. As soon as SA comes and says they want peace, we will give them more peace than they require. **The SA Defence Force says Swapo has lost the war.**

But now you must have a pass to go to the north. Why? And all Namibians are forced to join the army. Why?

You say Swapo is not a communist organisation. What is it then?

Swapo is Namibia, and Namibia is Swapo. We believe in freedom and justice for all Namibians for black and white, for all tribal groups. If you are going to exercise apartheid in a free Namibia in a Swapo government, you will face a very high penalty, maybe even death. There will be no such a thing as "you are this tribe and you are that." It is only in SA that people fight over

skin colour.

It is also said that Swapo is Moscow's puppet.

If the Western powers refuse to train and arm us, where the hell do they want us to go? Only Russia was prepared to help, and we accepted not because we like Russia, but because we had to liberate our country. We will never allow ourselves to be used by anyone. We don't want to be Russians or British or Boers, we only want to be what we are: Namibians.

If Swapo gets into government, what will its attitude to SA be? Will it support the ANC?

What is the present relationship between SA and Britain? Are they still enemies? Is the world still hostile to Germany? War is war, but your enemy of today is your friend tomorrow.

Many white Namibians are scared of a repeat of Mozambique and Angola.

What happened in those countries is their baby. We know who we are, what we want and what should be done. White Namibians have nothing to fear from Swapo. What have they done to be scared? They have helped the government oppress us, but that is not their fault. Whites allow themselves to be scared, because they do not talk to Swapo and ask us who we are. They talk to the pretenders who tell them that we will take over all farms and banks.

That is rubbish. Of course they will keep their property and their rights.

Leaders like Andreas Shipanga fear Sam Nujoma's reported threat that they will be "dealt with" by a Swapo government.

Shipanga and Nujoma are like two boys who have slept with each other's girlfriends. Shipanga sold Swapo and was thrown in jail. He will never say anything good about Nujoma. Nujoma will never do anything like "dealing with" people. We will see to it. And I don't think that he would be so stupid as to ignore me and the other leaders. ■

Namibia ⁽²²¹⁾ and the ^{Star} Fact that's ^{9/4/85} Overlooked

WINDHOEK — In a South African society where sentiments on

Namibian independence are more often than not expressed by a wide yawn, in white circles anyway, one important fact is consistently overlooked, the

occupation of the territory by South Africa is totally illegal.

The legality of the situation is lost among other issues such as Resolution 435 and Cuban troops, with the occasional internal settlement thrown in.

The legal aspect is not helped in any way by the cherished belief among many white South Africans that Namibia is a sort of fifth province that green-eyed monsters at the United Nations are trying to give away to Swapo.

Professor John Dugard, director of Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies,

By Gary van Staden,
The Star Bureau

recently spelled out the legal position of South Africa with regard to its occupation and administration of Namibia.

In an article for the South Africa Foundation he points out that while much is made of the fact that the United Nations did not inherit the supervisory powers of the League of Nations over Namibia, little mention is made of four International Court

rulings in this regard. In 1950, 1955, 1956 and again in 1971 the International Court held that the United Nations had legally succeeded to the supervisory powers of the League of Nations. In the 1971 judgment the International Court held that the United Nations had acted legally in revoking the mandate for Namibia.

Professor Dugard said the ruling was that as South Africa had violated the sacred trust

enshrined in the mandate it must withdraw its administration of the territory and end the occupation immediately.

From that moment on South Africa's presence in Namibia has been illegal under international law.

This plain and simple fact has probably never been spelled out to the South African public, said Professor Dugard.

"Consequently," he wrote, "generations of white South Africans have grown up with the belief that Namibia is ours to have, to hold and to exploit."

And while the South African Government has changed this tune in recent years with much rhetoric about the territory's right to independence it is nevertheless apparent

that this right to independence can be exercised only on South Africa's terms

Pretoria wants a sort of Bophuthatswana on its north-western flank, not another Zimbabwe that would be intolerant of its racial policies

The myth, as Professor Dugard puts it, of a South African victory in 1966 at an International Court hearing has helped create an impression in South Africa that we have the right to be there.

In that year an application by Liberia and Ethiopia against South Africa's occupation of the disputed territory was rejected because, in the opinion of the International Court, the two applicants lacked sufficient interest in the case to give them standing. That was the only decision taken by the court.

The only victory for South Africa was that the International Court did not find against it

That it did not pronounce judgment on South Africa's actual occupation either is overlooked.

While this non-judgment was hailed in South Africa, five years later when the International Court ruled the occupation of Namibia illegal it was ignored.

If South Africa's occupation of the territory is illegal, what then are the implications for the South African Defence Force embroiled in a guerrilla war on the country's northern borders?

If the occupation is illegal is the South African army not then one of occupation rather than protectors? It is this question which Professor Dugard says could have an adverse effect on the morale of

young South Africans fighting the bush war. "They have hitherto seen themselves as engaged in a just war, as fighting for peace," said Professor Dugard.

For the South African Government therefore to admit the occupation is illegal would be bound to have an adverse effect on troop morale.

Fighting for folk and nation is a just war; an army of occupation is not.

However, the issue of legality must, says Professor Dugard, be addressed honestly and needs greater attention. He writes: "White South Africans must be informed of the legal termination of the mandate, of the United Nations endorsement of this decision by the International Court and of the consequent illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia."

U N I T

U N I T

South

AUCKLAND. — The All Blacks will not be allowed to go to South Africa if there is a possibility that the rugby players could be injured by anti-tour protesters.

The chairman of the New Zealand Rugby Council, Mr Ces Blazey, was reacting today to threats by the United Democratic Front that protests against the proposed tour would be mounted if the All Blacks travelled to South Africa.

UDF spokesmen said at the weekend that violent police action against demonstrators was a distinct possibility and the tourists would be to blame for any blood that might be spilt.

Mr Blazey said a spokesman for the African National Congress had been quoted in New Zealand as saying that if anyone got hurt on tour it would not be a consideration for himself or his supporters.

Safety in jeopardy

"I would say," Mr Blazey said "that that man has been condemned out of his own mouth.

"We are talking now about a tour which, if it is to be sanctioned by the council at a meeting next Wednesday, could not possibly occur before mid-July.

"If there was any question that the safety of the All Blacks was in jeopardy we would make inquiries and if there were any doubts we would not let them go."

Mr Blazey has been under siege since the Prime Minister, Mr Dave Lange, now in Botswana, told the council they must not proceed with the tour.

Today the Deputy-Prime Minister, Mr Geoff Palmer, released a letter he had sent to the council in reply to the council's request for clarification of Mr Lange's statement.

Mr Palmer made four points stressing that the council should not accept the invitation for the tour.

- The undermining of New Zealand's reputation in the international community

- The damage that could be done to New Zealand in the international sporting community.

- The likely recurrence of the divisions which spread through the country while the Springboks were touring in 1981.

- The damage which would be done to race relations in New Zealand.

Mr Blazey said it was interesting that within 24 hours of the Prime Minister's original statement which demanded that the council must not proceed with the tour, Mr Palmer had acknowledged that the government had no real authority to stop the tour if the invitation were to be accepted.

Mr Blazey declined to comment on the Palmer letter.

"That is a matter" he said, "for the councillors to decide. None of them has yet seen the letter."

- The South African Ministry of Law and Order confirmed today that the All Blacks would be given police protection should they tour, reports The Argus Political Staff.

Colonel Leon Mellet, spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said the police would protect the team as it would any other visitors to South Africa.

The police were expected to maintain law and order and they would enforce it strictly, regardless who broke it and where, he said.

- The Irish Government will oppose any involvement by Ireland in the rugby World Cup due to be held in Australia and New Zealand in 1987 if the two governments should change their policy and allow South Africa to compete, the Irish Times reported today.

From TERRY McLEAN
Argus Correspondent

Tour off if terrorists threaten to attack Brackets

ARGUS

2/4/85

224

Ignore threats of
Argus 10/4/85

violence²²⁴ says Lange

Political Staff

GABORONE — The New Zealand Rugby Union should ignore threats of violence when deciding whether to go ahead with the All Blacks tour, Prime Minister Mr David Lange said here.

Implacably opposed to the tour, the New Zealand leader last night told reporters he was even more opposed to violence as a means of protest.

"Those sorts of threats to a rugby team are a specific challenge to go out and beat your chest and be macho and say I will face any peril and sing appropriate rigger songs", Mr Lange said.

PRINCIPLE

"I told the Rugby Union on March 30 that their decision should be made on the basis of principle. And I have specifically said, with respect to those unspecified allegations of possible violence in South Africa, that the Rugby Union should disregard them.

"The Rugby Union ought not to be in the position of looking as though it has given in to threats of violence when it makes its decision not to go."

Mr Lange, who today visited a third game park, was closely questioned by his own Press corps about drinking South African wine while supporting a bid for United Nations sanctions against the Republic.

"LIBERATE SA"

He answered that this was one of the anomalies of Africa and said President Quett Masure of Botswana had told him New Zealand could help "liberate South Africa" in the sports arena.

"So he wants the tour stopped?" asked a reporter. "Yes, definitely," Mr Lange said.

Asked whether Botswana would support trade sanctions against South Africa, Mr Lange said "Our not playing rugby with South Africa is a practical, feasible policy. Botswana not trading with South Africa is not a practical, feasible policy — it is a one-way ticket to genocide."

The world could not expect Botswana to die because other people passed resolutions.

"There can only be one way in which international economic sanctions can apply to South Africa and that is if those who apply them also render the aid to those frontline states who would be devastated."

Today Mr Lange will hold a conference in Gaborone and tomorrow flies to Zimbabwe on the next leg of his tour.

Pik denounces Lange's tour as a non-event

armed struggle, Mr Botha said he appreciated that, particularly his statement that the New Zealand Rugby Union should not be deterred by threats of violence.

"That is one area," he said, "where I do find myself in agreement with Mr Lange"

quite happy to talk to the protagonists of violence

The South African Government was happy to talk to anyone who denounced violence as a means of achieving political objectives

Reminded that Mr Lange had said he did not condone

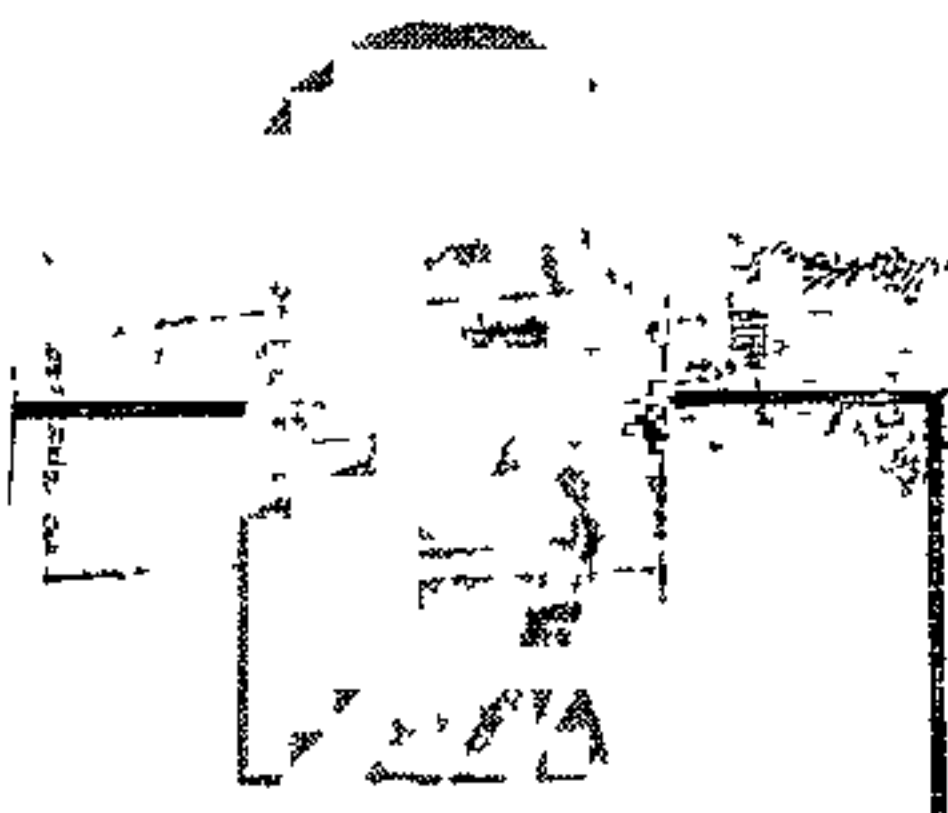
"That is not right. There have been changes, but not because of a boycott — there has been no boycott," he said

Mr Botha said that Mr Lange, by talking to the ANC and Swapo, appeared to be

By GREG SHAND of the Auckland Star reporting from Cape Town.

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has denounced New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange's tour of Africa, describing it as a non-event.

And he has accused Mr Lange of doing little to aid the cause of blacks in South Africa by his "petulant, prejudiced, punitive attitudes".



Mr David Lange

'Naughty boys' still on loose

GABORONE — Prime Minister Mr David Lange threatened to kick six New Zealand reporters off his tour because they flew to Cape Town instead of visiting a Botswana game park — and they face a long swim home.

"If they do not get to Harare today to cover the event, they are off the trip," an angry Mr Lange said.

"As far as I'm concerned they can swim home. In any event they will pay their own way back."

NO SIGN

When the New Zealand Air Force 727 jetliner touched down at Harare there was no sign of the six.

"Those naughty boys haven't come back yet," said a journalist on the aircraft. He believed they would arrive later today.

Mr Lange was met by the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe and was greeted by a 21-gun salute and a flypast.

He was given a warm welcome by hundreds of dancers and members of Harare's diplomatic corps. He did not mention the missing Pressmen.

He applauded people who displayed posters proclaiming: "Apartheid kills, don't play with it."

At a cocktail party last night given at State House by Botswana's President Quett Masire, Mr Lange told an Argus journalist: "Tell your friends in South Africa they had better get back quickly or they will not be travelling with us."

"FREE TRIP"

He said his Cabinet authorisation to take reporters to Africa had not meant "a free trip to get the South African view".

Other New Zealand reporters said he would probably "calm down later".

"This won't look good on his record," said one.

After a conference for Botswana reporters last night, Mr Lange said drily: "The New Zealand Press gallery seems to have gone on safari." — Political Staff and Argus Africa News Service

Mr Botha was speaking to six New Zealand journalists yesterday in the executive wing of the Cape Town Parliament — his first interview with New Zealand reporters

As Mr Lange's five-nation African tour has progressed, so has his anti-South African rhetoric increased. But Mr Botha, in a hard-hitting interview, insisted it was having little, if any, impact

Mr Botha said that he and other African leaders he refused to name were questioning the purpose of the trip

"Why don't you ask black South Africans what they think of it," he said

"What is the purpose I can't see what it is he is offering Africa. Thirty-three-million Africans are threatened by famine, five-million children have died. More than a 100-million Africans do not have safe drinking-water

Co-operation

"Under these circumstances my African friends say they cannot understand what he is doing here, unless he is offering some constructive co-operation

"Africa is interested in development and not in do-gooders"

The publicity given to Mr Lange's trip was meaningless to most black and white Africans

"I repeat it is a non-event I am not the only one who says that. There are a lot of other African leaders who think the same," he said

Mr Botha said that the people helping the blacks in South Africa were the moderate black leaders who "come and talk to us, discuss matters with us to help to achieve an improvement in the lot of black people"

New Zealand sportsmen and porting contact had also made a major contribution towards constructive change.

"Their quiet, constructive comments have led to change," he said

"Not helpful"

"But travelling around in Africa, attacking South Africa in countries whose own workers are working in their thousands in this country is not very helpful"

Mr Botha disagreed that Mr Lange was simply reiterating what many other international leaders had said in condemning South Africa

"President Reagan recently stated after the violence that occurred here — and which we very much regret — that there is another side to the story, blacks are killing blacks. That is not the sort of sentiment we get from Mr Lange"

"This (Labour) Government has made up its mind. It does not want to listen to the facts and they will do little constructive with this petulant, punitive attitude," he said

Mr Botha denied that sporting boycotts had helped to achieve change in South Africa

(Turn to Page 3, col 3)

'Petulant' Lange's tour a non-event, says Pik

Argus 11/4/85 224

238 Swapo
killed (221)
11/4/85 Star
this year

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 14 Swapo insurgents in the last six days, bringing to 238 the number "eliminated" since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force reported today.

In the same period a Bushman tracker of the security forces died in a skirmish with insurgents, a civilian was killed by Swapo and seven others abducted.

The SWATF said that last Wednesday, a group of Swapo insurgents had abducted a father and two of his children from a kraal near Mahanene in Ovambo. The man's throat had been cut. — Sapa

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221 E. Post
11/4/85
14 Swapo
men killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA/Nambia have shot dead 14 Swapo insurgents in the last six days, bringing to 238 the number "eliminated" since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force reported today

In the same period a Bushman tracker of the security forces died in a skirmish with insurgents

The SWATF said that last Wednesday, a group of Swapo insurgents had abducted a father and two of his children from a kraal near Mahanene in Owambo. The man, Mr Frans Ipinge, 48, had been tied up and his throat cut

— Sapa

2009
~~(22)~~
(22)
17/4/85

Tracker killed in SWA
A BUSHMAN tracker who was a member of the security forces in the SWA war zone has been killed in a skirmish with Swapo guerrillas. Another 14 guerrillas have also been killed since April 5, the security forces claimed.

Thatcher, having ousted Heath, was Tory leader, hatching the tough monetary policies which govern Britain today ■

NATHANIEL MAHUILILI

Old guard's voice

*221
FM 12/4/85*

Nathaniel Mahuilili, acting president of Swapo, fumbles with his crumpled packet of Gold Dollars. He takes his time lighting up before saying slowly and emphatically in his uncommonly deep baritone "Swapo is Namibia, and Namibia is Swapo."

Mahuilili (58), the recently unbanned founder member of Swapo, is a simple man. His house is a small, green box-like place with three rooms and small windows — just like all the others in Kuisebmond, the depressing black township between the red sand dunes of the Namib in the SA-controlled enclave of Walvis Bay. The furniture, like his checked shirt and workman's trousers, is old and worn.

But at last year's Lusaka conference he publicly rebuked Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda

for being too lenient towards the SA government — an episode that embarrassed the sophisticated young intellectuals in the party leadership, but endeared him to those, including Kaunda, who appreciate his honesty and directness.

As a prominent member of the Ovambo-land People's Organisation (OPO) Mahuilili helped organise one of the first labour actions in Namibia with a go-slow campaign in a Walvis Bay cannery in 1959. On April 19 1960 he formed Swapo with leaders like Herman Toivo ja Toivo and Sam Nujoma, now respectively Swapo's secretary-general and president. Walvis Bay quickly became the most active Swapo branch in the territory, and it has remained so.

On August 26 1966 Swapo guerrillas clashed with members of the SA Police at Ongulumbashe in Ovambo — the beginning of Swapo's armed struggle. On August 7 1967 Mahuilili, Ja Toivo and 35 other Swapo leaders were arrested and flown to SA for a prolonged and controversial terrorism trial. Mahuilili was only convicted on an alternative charge, and was sent back to Walvis Bay and promptly banned. He was banned from 1968 until the end of March this year.

But this didn't scare him. He remained active in organising workers, opposing the contract labour system and playing a major part in the successful national strike of December 1971 — and then his banning order was renewed for five more years.

"It was hard not to be free all those years, but my faith in God was strong. I knew I was suffering for my people, and that made it easier. I cannot say that I am happy now, because Namibia is still not free and many of my comrades are still behind bars.

"I have no power, but the Almighty God has. He made this world and He will see to it that Namibia will be free. The Portuguese were in Angola for 500 years — in the end God made them leave. It will happen to SA too. We are prepared to suffer and to die to have our country set free for our children and grandchildren, but the Almighty is the one who will do it for us."

Mahuilili is a no-nonsense traditional African nationalist and isn't interested in the popular Marxist rhetoric of his comrades. He justifies the armed struggle in terms of history, of fundamental justice and of his religion.

The fact that SA calls his party communist upsets him. "We are not the first people to fight for freedom," he says. "The Boers forgot that they fought the British and killed many of them. The Americans also got their freedom that way."

"We are only called terrorists and communists because we are black. We fight because we have no alternative. We are not trying to be Russians or Cubans or anything else — just ordinary Namibians."

Inside Swapo, he is a force to be reckoned with. He's not only the leader of Swapo on the Namibian coast, he's also the leader of the Old Guard. He makes that quite clear. If any members of a future Swapo government are going to be tribalistic, "they will face a severe penalty," he says.

Of Nujoma's threat that he'll "deal with" non-Swapo leaders like Andreas Shipanga, Mahuilili says "Nujoma will never do anything like that. We will see to it. I don't think he'll be so stupid as to ignore me and the other leaders."

Behind his workman's clothes — he is a worker at a Walvis Bay marine engineering firm — and his humble surroundings, is a man with an air of authority, a fundamentalist with integrity. Will he be leaving his country now that he is unbanned? "I will never run," he says. "Mahuilili was born here and he will die here. He has suffered enough here and his grave is here in Namibia."

FRANK LUBKE

Resisting pressure

Growing disinvestment pressure in the US means that Frank Lubke's new position as president of the American Chamber of Com-

Mahuilili ... "Swapo is Namibia, Namibia is Swapo."

13/4/85 (221) RDM

Church slams SWA plan

By NOEL BRUYNS
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Roman Catholic Church in South West Africa yesterday attacked the proposed transitional government of SWA, warning that independence would be further delayed and that war and killing would continue.

The church's Commission for Justice and Reconciliation was commenting, in a statement released in Windhoek yesterday, on present negotiations between the political parties of the Multi-Party Conference and the South African State President on an interim government for SWA.

"Such a government is repugnant to UN Security Council Resolution 435, which drew up a settlement plan for Namibia leading from a ceasefire to an internationally supervised election for a constitutional assembly," the commission said.

This settlement plan had been accepted by the SA Government and by most of the SWA parties which now formed the MPC.

"An interim government by the grace of South Africa would lack any democratic legitimation and have no mandate from the Namibian people. Any internationally supervised free

election and international recognition would be out of the question.

"Consequently the independence of Namibia will be further delayed, the war, suffering and the killing will continue.

"No reconciliation and peace can be expected from an interim government forced upon the country by the colonial power," the commission said.

Resolution 435 provided the instrument for a peaceful settlement and all people of goodwill were urged to demand its immediate and unconditional implementation, it said.

Pik acts to 'enhance SWA peace'

SA troops to quit Angola this week

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.

SOUTH AFRICAN troops will be withdrawn from southern Angola by the end of the week in what appears to be the start of a major new initiative to achieve an interim settlement in SWA.

The pullout was announced in Cape Town last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said it would "enhance the prospects for peace in the region" and "be conducive to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola".

The move is closely linked to three other developments which could have far-reaching implications for a Namibian settlement

- The reconvening in Windhoek yesterday of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) at which plans for a transitional government for SWA are expected to be finalised,
- Strong messages yesterday from the Western contact group to the South African Government that it would not condone any deviation from UN Security Council Resolution 435 as a settlement plan,
- An important statement on United States policy on Southern Africa expected in Washington today from the US Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz

Mr Botha's statement last night said South African troops would be withdrawn from Angola in spite of continued Swapo guerrilla activity in the region

But he warned that, if necessary, the security of the people of SWA would be safeguarded from the territory.

"The security forces will not hesitate to take whatever action may be necessary should Swapo step up its cross-border violence," he said

Mr Botha said the decision to withdraw would "open the way for the realisation of one of the Lusaka Agree-

ment's main objectives, namely the peaceful resolution of the problems of the region, including the question of independence for SWA/Namibia"

The final pullout was due to have been completed late last year after a ministerial meeting between Angola and South Africa

But the meeting did not take place due to various difficulties and the Joint Monitoring Commission comprising South African and Angolan officials remained based about 30km inside Angola

Mr Botha said last night that continued Swapo activity in the region was the main reason for the delay in withdrawal

But as the MPC met in Windhoek, and the prospects of the South African Government accepting the plan for an MPC "transitional government" continued to grow, the Government's relations with the Western contact group appeared to be heading for a crisis

It is reliably understood that the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, Canada and West Germany had separate meetings with senior Foreign Affairs officials in Cape Town yesterday to reaffirm the commitment of their governments to UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the only acceptable basis for SWA independence

They are also understood to have told the South Africans that their governments could not accept any deviation from Resolution 435 as a settlement plan

The US in particular is understood to be concerned about losing its initiative in the settlement drive

7 decomposing bodies found

221
WINDHOEK — Seven partially decomposed bodies were discovered near a Catholic mission station in Oshikuku in northern Namibia on April 9, it was revealed here last night.

The chairman of the Ovambo ethnic government, Mr Peter Kalangula, confirmed that the bodies had been dumped in a ditch near the site of a small South African military camp.

And last night Brigadier Hans Dreyer, the head of Koevoet, confirmed in Oshikati that men of his unit had shot the men, but denied that their bodies had been ditched.

"There were four bodies for which I take responsibility. The terrorists were killed by one of my teams in the Tsambí area and brought to Oshikuku for identification.

"After they had been

D. W. S. J. J.
identified, my men were told to bury the corpses, but they could not have done a proper job. The bodies were not ditched, but only buried under shallow soil," Brigadier Dreyer said.

The military camp, set up to guard construction workers, had been evacuated 11 days before the bodies were found.

A Catholic nun, Sister Maria Gottfried of the Oshikuku Mission Hospital, said yesterday that local inhabitants had told her of the bodies.

According to a report from the Namibia Communications Centre in London, the bodies were discovered when the stench of decomposition reached the nearby Oshikuku Secondary School.

Mr Kalangula said he had been told of the discovery last Friday and he had ordered the bodies to be buried.

Star
16/4/85
Four bodies are Swapo (221)

WINDHOEK — Bodies found near Oshikuku in northern Namibia had been "positively identified" as those of four Swapo insurgents shot dead in a skirmish with Koevoet, the South African Police counter-insurgency unit, a police spokesman said here.
He was responding to a

report by the Council of Churches in Namibia yesterday that the bodies of seven men had been discovered "dumped in a ditch" near Oshikuku Catholic Church Mission.

Inspector Kierie de Randt said the four (not seven) insurgents wearing the uniform of Swapo's "Special Unit" and armed with AK47 rifles, were killed in a skirmish on April 1. — Sapa.

Cubans still the ^{AR6 US} ^{16/4/85} obstacle, says Pik

 Political Staff

THE unilateral withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola does not bring South Africa any closer to a settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said at a Press conference today that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola still remained the obstacle to the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435

Mr Botha revealed that both South Africa and Angola were studying a new set of "ideas" proposed by United States Under-Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, on his recent visit

Mr Botha said that the South African Government had weighed up the political and military advantages in the withdrawal of the South African troops

He said that the withdrawal had been considered in December, but because of information of a Swapo build-up and

clashes with Swapo forces in January and February, it had been delayed

STATEMENT

Mr Botha said there had been nothing that sparked off the apparent sudden withdrawal of the troops.

However it is understood that there could be a link with an expected statement by President P W Botha in Parliament later this week that South Africa will agree to the SWA Multi-party Conference recommendation for an interim government in the territory

It is also understood that one of the political considerations in making the move was that some African countries were preparing a Security Council resolution condemning the South African presence for which it would be difficult to get a Western veto

Mr Botha also made it clear however that South Africa was tired of criticism and condemnations of the SADF presence in Angola

Major bid by SA for SWA solution

RDM 17/4/85

221

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN. — A major new South African drive towards a settlement in South West Africa is expected to be outlined by the State President, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament tomorrow.

The initiative is likely to be based on a plan for a "transitional" government for the territory put forward recently by SWA's Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

There are some indications that it could even lead eventually to a "regional" settlement as opposed to an "international" settlement.

The Government is known to prefer an independence plan worked out by leaders in Southern Africa rather than by the United Nations.

But it was not clear yesterday if the Government is prepared at this stage to go as far as ditching United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

The only apparent obstacle to 435's implementation has been lack of agreement on an idea by the United States to link SWA independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

But any deviation from 435 is likely to cause a serious rift between South Africa and members of the Western contact group — including the US.

The new deal is unlikely to be regarded by the Government as the final settlement, but rather as limited self-government for SWA.

The new plan could involve the drawing up by the MPC of an interim constitution for SWA, the election or appointment of a national assembly and the appointment of a council of ministers with total control of all internal affairs except defence and foreign affairs.

It is considered unlikely that Swapo will agree to participate in the new deal.

P W may support internal settlement

From Page 1

be dealt with by Mr P W Botha in his address to Parliament.

Mr P W Botha agreed, however, that continued Cuban troop presence in Angola remained the only obstacle to the implementation of 435.

The new drive is clearly linked to the announcement on Monday that South African troops would be finally withdrawn from southern Angola by the end of the week.

There were indications yesterday that the pullout could also be an attempt to counter a possible move by the UN to censure South Africa for its continued military presence in Angola.

A delegation of the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference flies to Cape Town today for further talks with the State President, the MPC said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday.

Meanwhile, the representatives of four western countries have expressed their concern to South Africa over the MPC proposals to form a transitional government, according to a news report in Windhoek yesterday.

The report quoted a US statement presented to South Africa yesterday in which the US noted "with concern the Government of South Africa's consideration of the proposal of

some of the Namibian internal parties for a transitional government".

The US statement reportedly said "Unilateral arrangements" instituted by South Africa in SWA/Namibia would have no status under the United Nations settlement plan embodied in UN Resolution 435 and would not relieve South Africa of its responsibility to effect implementation of the UN resolution — Sapa.

Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Lusaka yesterday Pretoria's plan to pull its troops out of Angola was "a trick" aimed at perpetuating its influence in SWA/Namibia.

Mr Nujoma told journalists the Government's announcement that it would complete its withdrawal from southern Angola this week was aimed at deflecting attention from a proposed internal settlement to the dispute which would exclude Swapo — Sapa-Reuters.

Cuba will adopt a "wait and see attitude" to South Africa's announcement that its troops are to be withdrawn from Southern Angola by the end of this week, the Cuban ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Alfonso Fraga Perez said yesterday.

Mr Perez said the South African Government "was notorious for its failure to honour anything," reported the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency Ziara.

It was not clear, however, what Angola's reaction would be or whether the US would be prepared to give some degree of support to the move as long as the implementation of Resolution 435 remained the ultimate goal, or at least the basis for a final settlement.

It seemed unlikely that the Government would risk alienating the Reagan administration by moving completely against its wishes regarding a SWA settlement.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, declined to comment in Cape Town yesterday when asked if an interim deal would alter South Africa's stated commitment to the eventual implementation of 435.

He said the matter would

To Page 3

Torture claims: Three to be paid

Cape Times 17/4/85 221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The South African Minister of Police and the Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia yesterday undertook to pay three men R7 500 each in damages for alleged torture and brutalities by the Koevoet unit of the South African Police

This brings the total for which the two government officials are liable to pay damages claims and costs in SWA/Namibia arising from allegations of brutality and torture by the security police during the past two months alone to about R150 000

'Electric shock treatment'

The out-of-court settlement came only hours before the commencement of a Supreme Court trial here yesterday

Two Kavango schoolteachers, Mr Adam Kabono and Mr Magnus Hausiku Mpasí, and a farm assistant, Mr Sebaldu Sinonge, alleged that they were detained without trial from July to October 1983. They were beaten on their buttocks with a spade and thick planks, struck with fists and a chain, and subjected to repeated electric shock treatment through electrodes attached to their ears and thumbs, they claimed

In sworn affidavits, and in pleadings before the court, they described how they were kept blindfolded for extensive periods, in solitary confinement, and without exercise or medical attention

In certain cases, their wounds broke open and festered

On September 29, 1983 the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk,

ordered the release of all three claimants without their being charged with any criminal offence

Notwithstanding this order, they were kept in detention until October 5, 1983

The Minister of Police and the Administrator-General initially denied in pleadings filed in the Supreme Court here that the claimants were in any way assaulted

At a pre-trial conference on Monday, however, their legal representatives formally admitted that the three men had been assaulted with planks, that they had endured pain and suffering and had been injured in their feelings and dignity

'Cause for gravest concern'

The Minister of Police and the Administrator-General, who are together responsible for the conduct of the South African and South-West African police in SWA/Namibia, have agreed to pay each claimant R7 500 in damages and their Supreme Court legal costs

The Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in SWA/Namibia, Father H Henning, who released details of the out-of-court settlement in Windhoek yesterday, said the last-minute settlement of these new claims based on charges of brutality and torture by the security police was cause for the gravest concern

"The allegations in this and previous trials also require the highest-level investigation by a judicial commission of inquiry into allegations of brutality and torture by security police in Namibia"

Handwritten signature or note

Police brutality victims are paid R7 500 each

221

Star

17/4/85

WINDHOEK — The South African Minister of Law and Order and the Administrator-General of Namibia yesterday agreed to pay compensation to three victims of maltreatment by members of a SA Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet

This was confirmed by the Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Namibia, Father H Henning, in Windhoek.

The settlement was reached hours before the beginning of a Windhoek Supreme Court hearing, he told a media conference

The court proceedings arose from the detention of two Kavango school teachers, Mr Adam Kabono (39) and Mr Magnus Hausiku Mpasu (30), and a farm worker, Mr Sebaldu Sinonge (39)

The three men alleged they had been held without trial from July

1983 to the beginning of October that year. While in detention, the three men alleged they had been beaten on their buttocks with a spade and thick lengths of wood, struck with fists and a chain, and subjected to repeated electric shock treatment through electrodes clipped to their ears and thumbs.

In sworn statements to the court, the three men said they had been kept blindfolded for extensive periods in solitary confinement, without exercise or medical attention

Some of their wounds broke open and festered

Expert medical evidence stated that the scars of the wounds were still visible today

Father Henning said an order for their release was issued by the Administrator-General on Sep-

tember 29 1983, but they were held until October 5

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, initially denied in pleadings filed in the Windhoek Supreme Court that the men had been assaulted

"At a pre-trial conference yesterday, however, their legal representatives formally admitted the claimants had been assaulted with planks, that they had endured pain and suffering, and had been injured in their feelings and dignity," Father Henning said

The two South African officials, who were jointly responsible for the conduct of police in Namibia, had agreed to pay each of the three men R7 500 in compensation and their legal costs. — Sapa

CAPE TOWN
17/4/85

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Govt may suspend UN SWA plan

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government appears to be contemplating a new plan for a SWA/Namibian settlement that could result in the ditching, at least temporarily, of the internationally accepted United Nations plan for the territory's independence

President P W Botha is expected to spell out details of the new plan when his vote is discussed in Parliament tomorrow

One component of the plan is likely to include the cautious acceptance of an interim administration in Windhoek based in part on proposals presented to Mr Botha by the Multi-Party Conference last month

The new deal would amount to a shift from an internationally acceptable settlement to a "regional" one, and as such is expected to draw widespread international reaction, the bulk of it negative

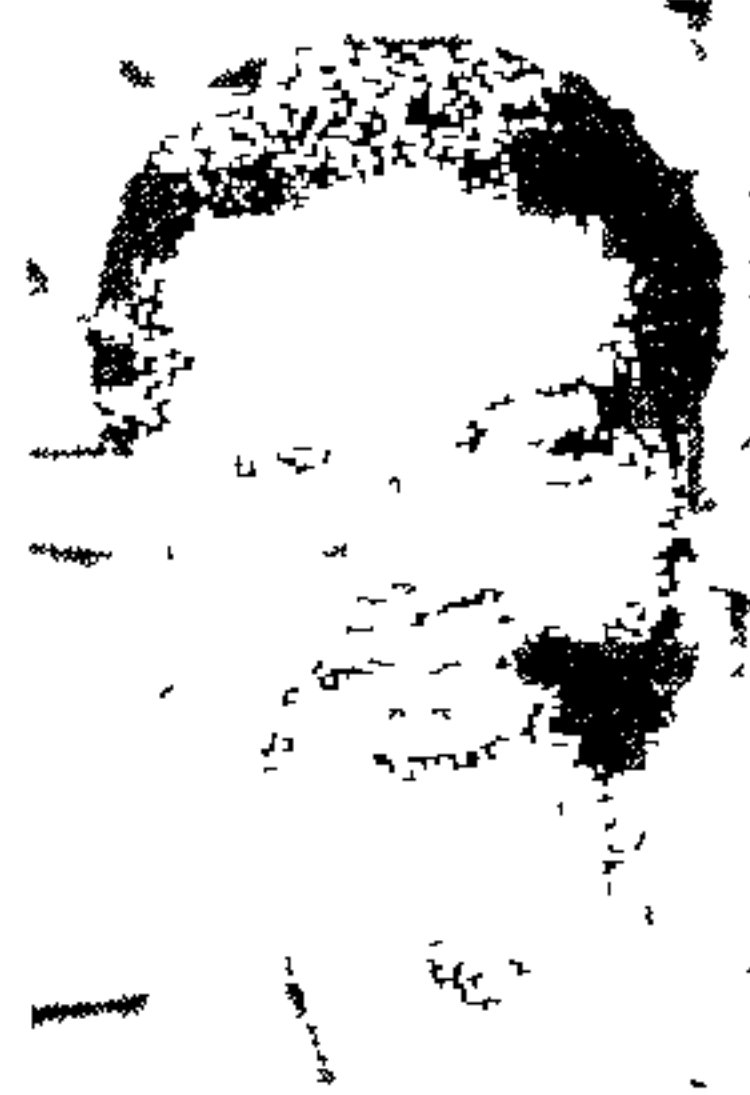
However, the State President is expected to try to allay misgivings on the part of the United States and the rest of the Western contact group by reaffirming South Africa's eventual commitment to an internationally accepted settlement

Already this week, four Western ambassadors informed the government that they would not condone deviation from UN Security Council Resolution 435 as a settlement blueprint

The Western contact group is likely to come out particularly strongly against any SA Government approval of plans by the MPC, which reconvened in Windhoek this week in a bid to finalize details for a transitional government, to

- set up a ministers' council to replace the Administrator-General

- draw up its own constitution for the territory,



Mr Sam Nujoma

- establish an "internal team" to take over responsibility from South Africa for negotiating the future of the territory

Whatever President Botha finally decides is likely to be influenced by a major policy speech on Southern Africa delivered by the US Secretary of State, Mr George Schultz, last night

The government clearly hopes to score political points with the West by its decision to withdraw its forces from Angola this week

Sapa-Reuter reports from Lusaka that Mr Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, yesterday said Pretoria's plan to pull its troops out of Angola was a trick aimed at perpetuating its influence in SWA/Namibia

Mr Nujoma told journalists in Lusaka that the government's announcement that it would complete its withdrawal from southern Angola this week was aimed at deflecting attention from a proposed internal settlement to the SWA/Namibia dispute which would exclude Swapo

Meanwhile, the Cuban Ambassador in Harare, Mr Alfonso Fraga Perez, told

Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana yesterday his government would adopt a "wait-and-see attitude" towards South Africa's announced troop withdrawal

NM 17/4/85

Botha expected to make announcement on SWA

221

ORMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—President Botha is expected to make a major statement tomorrow on the future of South West Africa

His Budget vote is due to be discussed in Parliament then and he is expected to deal with the Government's reaction to moves by the Multi-Party Conference in Windhoek towards an 'interim government' and with recent American proposals concerning the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

South Africa's troops are expected to have completed withdrawal from Angola by the end of the week.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday declined to reply to questions on the Government's attitude towards an 'interim government' the formation of which would upset the U S

Speculation

However, it does appear that South Africa is looking for an interim alternative if UN Resolution 435 cannot be implemented soon, but observers feel it unlikely that South Africa would go it alone and so alienate the Reagan Administration, risking its 'constructive engagement' policy

There has been speculation that it could be searching for a 'regionally' acceptable solution, with the participation of Swapo and neighbouring states in the hope that it would eventually be accepted internationally

Mr Pik Botha said yesterday South Africa's withdrawal from Angola had been a calculated risk in that it was felt the political advantages

would outweigh the security disadvantages

The timing of the announcement, he said, had had nothing to do with the fact that US Secretary of State George Shultz was about to make a major policy speech

He and the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Malan, had been in complete agreement on the move and did not feel it would jeopardise South West African security

The withdrawal would place a greater responsibility on the Angolan Government to curb Swapo activities

Defuse

There were indications in diplomatic circles that Angola's component on the Joint Monitoring Commission was taken by surprise when it was told at Monday's meeting that South Africa intended pulling out of the country

It has been suggested that it might have been done to defuse a move behind the scenes by Angola to call on the Security

Council to demand South Africa's withdrawal which Western members of the council would have found difficult to veto

The withdrawal now completes South Africa's commitments to the Lusaka Agreement

Mr Botha said yesterday that Cuban withdrawal from Angola was the only issue preventing the implementation of 435

'As far as we and the U S are concerned, and to a lesser degree some European governments, we must have Cuban withdrawal,' said Mr Botha.

However, South Africa and Angola were still studying a 'set of new ideas' which had been introduced by the U S

Nature reserve

JOHANNESBURG—Kangwane is to create one of the largest nature reserves in southern Africa with the help of a R100 000 donation, the Chief Minister Enos Mabuza announced in Johannesburg yesterday (Sapa)

Scant ceremony as 450 troops re-enter SWA

18/4/85

LAST SANDF TROOPS QUIT ANGOLAN SOIL

Mali Correspondents

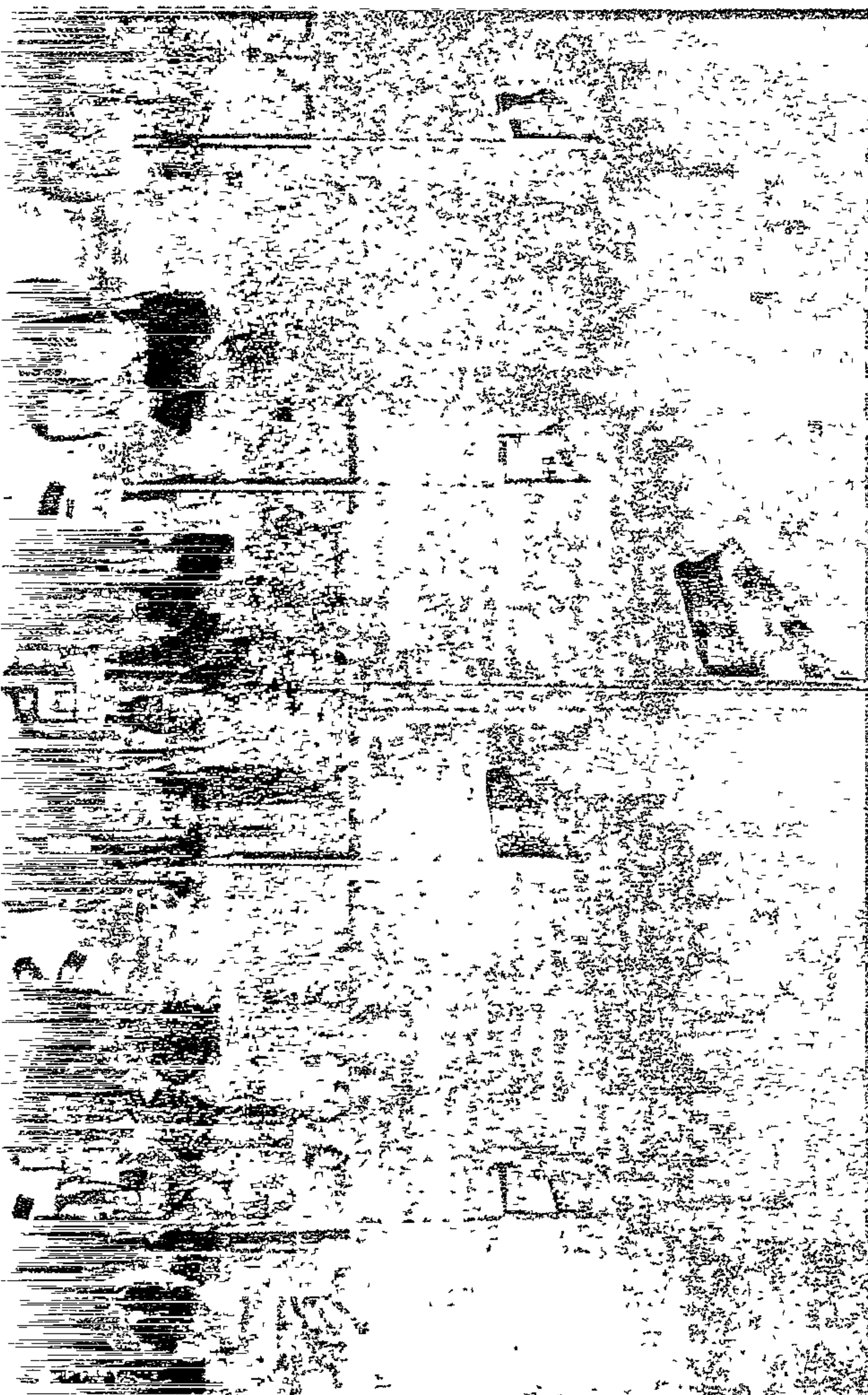
WINDHOEK.

THE last soldiers of the South African Defence Force withdrew from southern Angola into South West Africa yesterday, 13 months behind schedule, as President P W Botha met political leaders in Cape Town to discuss plans for an interim South West African government.

Four hundred and fifty men from the 911 Battalion, the 201 Battalion and various other units crossed the border into northern Namibia at Oshikango.

With only a few exceptions, all the troops were black. The first detachment consisted of Bushmen soldiers wearing the distinctive brown glengarry and white-breasted crow badge of 201. Behind them marched Ovambo and other black soldiers drawn from various black units of the SWA Territory Force. The move completed the disengagement process agreed upon between South Africa and Angola at a conference held in Lusaka on February 16, 1984.

In terms of the tripartite agreement at the Lusaka conference, the Joint Monitoring Commission, which will be based in Oshikango



white-breasted crow badge of 201. Behind them marched Owambo and other black soldiers drawn from various black units of the SWA Territory Force. The move completed the disengagement process agreed upon between South Africa and Angola at a conference held in Lusaka on February 16, 1984.

In terms of the tripartite agreement at the Lusaka conference, the Joint Monitoring Commission, which will be based in Oshikango, will continue to function for another thirty days to try and finalise the future peace-keeping arrangements between the Angolan and South African forces.

Yesterday's brief ceremony took place almost exactly nine years after the then Minister of Defence, Mr P. W. Botha, took the salute at Ruacana as the last South African soldiers to take part in Operation Savannah — the 1975/76 incursion into Angola — went home.

Various South African and Angolan military officers looked on from the shade of a marquee set up next to a beflagged dais on which stood the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen; Mr Ray Killan of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jan Geldenhuys; the GOC, SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring; and the OC Sector 10, Brigadier Joep Joubert.

Just after 10am the band struck up in the distance, its pomp music flattened by the heated air, and a moment later the soldiers came marching past a large South African flag planted on the actual border a few hundred metres away to pass in review before General Viljoen's party.

It was a curiously undramatic scene despite the flags and martial music. The ceremony had a strictly workaday air to it.

Gen Viljoen, who headed the ceremony and parade, said that he hoped it would not be necessary for South Africa to cross the border into Angola again.

However, South Africa had the strength and determination to indulge in military action again if necessary, he said.

General Viljoen said the pull-out meant giving up a certain military advantage in the area.

In Cape Town, President Botha said the political advantages of the withdrawal outweighed the security risk.

Mr Botha declined to give any details of his meeting yesterday with leaders of South West Africa's moderate Multi-Party Conference (MPC), but poli



SADF and SWA Territory Force soldiers march over the international line at the wrecked border an "eyes right" to General Constand Viljoen, chief of the Defence Force. This marks the second time since 1975 that South African soldiers have crossed from Angola in less than a decade.

ROM 18/4/85

Rifkind warns Botha on SWA deal

221
~~221~~
221

From Page 1

tical sources said talks concerned an MPC proposal for an interim administration to prepare the way for independence from Pretoria

Mr Botha is expected to make a significant announcement concerning the administrative future of the territory when the State President's vote is debated for the first time in Parliament today

The vote will extend over two days in the House of Assembly

The MPC is an alliance of six South West African parties, including the white National Party that has ruled South Africa since 1948

Swapo, exiled by South Africa and acknowledged by the United Nations as the only legitimate representative of the South West African people, is not a member of the MPC

Last night, the British Government has once again warned South Africa that it will not recognise a new internal administration in South West Africa unless it has the support of all the people of the territory, reports John Battersby from the Mail's London Bureau

The latest warning came from Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the Foreign Office responsible for Africa

Mr Rifkind said during a BBC radio interview that the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Patrick Moberly, had made it "abundantly clear" to the Government that Britain would not recognise a new internal administration "unilaterally imposed" on the territory and that "we do not see that as a basis for progress"

"What we would like to see is South Africa's public commitment to the United Nations independence plan (Security Council resolution 435) translated into effective measures to bring Namibia to independence at an early date," he said

The Labour Party's frontbench spokesman on South Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, who also featured in the programme, added: "Any solution which ignores the existence of Swapo will be still-born. The Namibia that emerges will be like the so-called independent homelands with no international recognition whatsoever"

'Hope' in Angolan pullout

CME Times
18/4/85
221

From WILLEM STEENKAMP

OSHIKANGO — Yesterday's formal South African troop withdrawal from Angola was "a sign of hope" for the future — but if Swapo infiltrations into SWA/Namibia continued the Republic's forces might well be sent over the border again

This was General Constand Viljoen's message at a brief press conference held here for local and foreign journalists immediately after the withdrawal

The withdrawal marks the virtual end of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) set up in February last year by the Lusaka Agreement, in terms of which the major part of southern Angola would be cleared of non-Angolan forces — South Africans and Swapo

General Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, "sincerely hoped" that no further cross-border operations would be necessary — but if the Angolan Government allowed Swapo to re-establish a springboard for infiltration, the SADF would always be ready to defend the people of SWA/Namibia

'Learn from mistakes of past years'

General Viljoen said it had been his "doubtful privilege" yesterday to witness the second formal withdrawal of South African troops from Angola

The first time was in 1975, but he regarded the latest move as the beginning of a new opportunity for both countries to learn from their mistakes of the past nine years and ensure that they were not repeated

"By giving up a military area we do have to give up a certain amount of military advantage"

JMC to function for next 30 days

Asked what would happen to the JMC in the next 30 days, General Viljoen said it would continue to function for that period, "and in that period we will try to finalize future peace-keeping operations, and technical details of the Calueque-Ruacana (hydro-electric) scheme. We hope the situation will be normal after that"

The only South African troops still in Angola consisted of two platoons, about 60 men, placed at the Calueque pumping station while the future of the water scheme was being sorted out

In reply to a question about how the withdrawal would affect the operations of Angola's Unita insurgents, General Viljoen said that judging by the approach of the Angolans during the JMC negotiations, they were "not very worried" about Unita

● However, the Defence Force was part of the South African system and did not stand divorced from the diplomatic and political efforts, Sapa reports

"We now have a new opportunity in this area to further negotiations and not shooting," he said

It was an opportunity to advance the issue of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and to promote the cause of "internal solutions" to the problems of both Angola and SWA/Namibia

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Britain warns SA that it will reject new SWA plan

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London Bureau

THE British Government has warned South Africa that it will not recognise a new internal administration in South-West Africa unless it has the support of all the people of the territory.

The latest warning came from Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the Foreign Office responsible for Africa.

His warning came during a BBC radio interview on the eve of what is expected to be a major announcement by President P W Botha announcing the establishment of an internal administration under the umbrella of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

Mr Rifkind said the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Patrick Moberly, had made it

'abundantly clear' to the Government that Britain would not recognise a new internal administration 'unilaterally imposed' on the territory and that 'we do not see that as a basis for progress'.

'What we would like to see is South Africa's public commitment to the United Nations independence plan (Security Council Resolution 435)

translated into effective measures to bring Namibia to independence at an early date,' he said.

Mr Rifkind said he believed the strong views of the Western Five contact group on an internal settlement would have a 'significant effect' on South African thinking, but he ruled out the use of economic sanctions.

'What we want'

Asked whether Britain would support the option of a so-called 'regional settlement' if the front-line states agreed to it, Mr Rifkind said:

'As far as we are aware, there is not the slightest possibility of the front-line states supporting a regional settlement.

'What we want is progress acceptable to

the people of Namibia as a whole.

'If there were a situation where Swapo and all the people of Namibia agreed to some improvements in the UN plan, then the rest of the world would go ahead.'

But Mr Rifkind said proposals which won the support of one section of Namibian opinion but was rejected by another section — 'probably the majority' — were not acceptable.

'We would hope that the South African Government would enable progress to be made on the basis of the UN proposals and not on alternatives,' Mr Rifkind said.

But the Labour Party's front-bench spokesman on South Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, said in an

interview on the same programme that Mr Rifkind had said the right things, 'but is not prepared to do anything about it'.

Mr Anderson said the British Government should apply selective economic sanctions against South Africa once the current 'Crocker initiative' on South Africa had collapsed.

He warned that an internal initiative would end the Crocker plan and become a 'constitutional cul-de-sac'.

'Any solution which ignores the existence of Swapo will be still-born. The Namibia that emerges will be like the so-called independent homelands, with no international recognition,' Mr Anderson said.

Argus 19/4/85 (221)

SWA/Namibia's 'outspoken puppet'

GARY VAN STADEN of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek on the man who is expected to head the new interim government in SWA/Namibia

A COMPARISON between Moses Katjuongua, the black nationalist leader expected to head SWA/Namibia's new transitional government, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the former Zimbabwe/Rhodesia government is perhaps inevitable — but nonetheless without grounds

The bishop was installed as the head of a government in Zimbabwe/Rhodesia in a last ditch attempt by Mr Ian Smith to keep the soldiers of Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo from the door of Salisbury in the days before Lancaster House. He failed

Now Mr Katjuongua is tipped to lead an "internal" government in SWA/Namibia and many see the similarity. The move is widely seen as a South African-inspired attempt to bypass UN Resolution 435 and give SWA/Namibia regional independence just as Ian Smith tried to avoid the inevitable.

The similarity, however, ends there. Mr Katjuongua states that he has no intention of bypassing Resolution 435, no matter how much South Africa would like to see him try.

"We are, and always have been, totally committed to 435 and have no intention of trying to go it alone," he says. While it would be naive to believe that the thought of ditching 435 has not crossed Mr Katjuongua's



Bishop Muzorewa

mind, for the moment he seems determined to stick with it.

Moses Katjuongua is a large man, in more ways than one, and he has weathered the storm caused by the decision to take his left wing SWA National Union Party into the Multi-party Conference.

But at times it was touch and go. The political waves that decision caused eventually swept Swanu into two factions and expulsions and no confidence motions were the order of the day. He survived but elements in Swanu will never forgive him.

He has been called a "puppet" and a "sell-out" but smiles and says that is because some people don't have any better ideas. His outspoken views, many of them at odds with the South African view, make it difficult to see Moses Katjuongua as a bosem friend of Pretoria's.

"South Africa," he says, "is the original problem. They are the ones who are controlling our independence and have made it a hostage to their own interests. As far as solutions for SWA/Namibia are concerned they do not have a good record."

He is outspoken on issues such as the Cuban linkage problem, security legislation in SWA/Namibia and the role of the controversial counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet. "We in Swanu are against the linking of a Namibian settlement to the presence of the Cuban expeditionary forces in Angola because the reasons for the linkage are false and unconvincing," is his point of view.

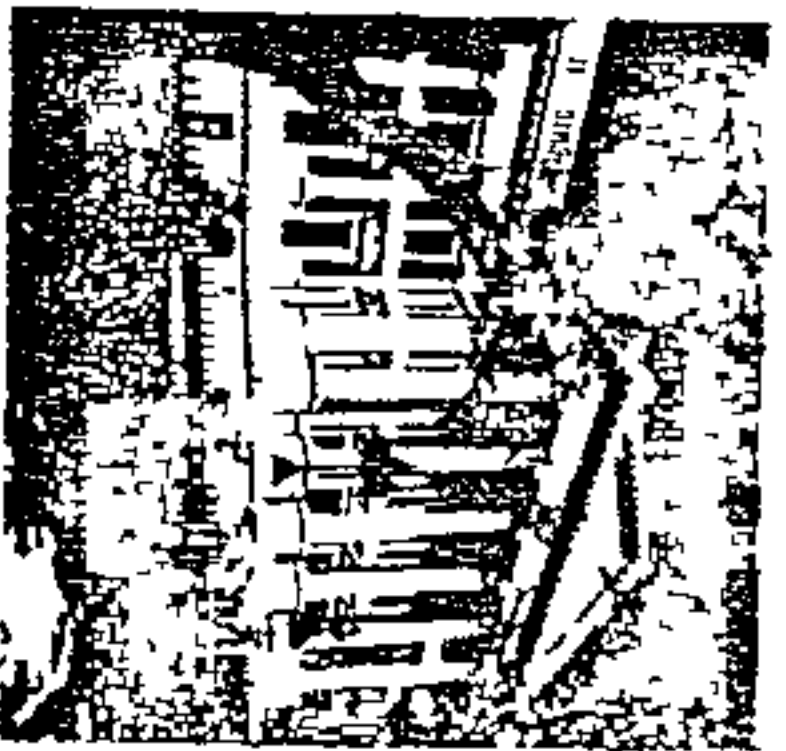
Mr Katjuongua has consistently demanded the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of security legislation in terms of which people may be held without trial. On Koevoet, he says the unit should be controlled and eventually shut down.

An outspoken puppet if ever there was one.

News 12/1/85

PARLIAMENT

221



SWA/NAMIBIA New plan for SWA will restore limited powers

Control of Koevoet to go to SWA police

Parliamentary Staff

ALL police units in SWA/Namibia, including the controversial counter-insurgency Koevoet unit, are to fall under the command of the Commissioner of Police of the territory.

The Commissioner and his force will become answerable to the proposed interim government for SWA/Namibia.

This was announced in Parliament by President P W Botha

Control of the security police branch in the territory as well as the Koevoet unit would be handed over to the Commissioner in SWA/Namibia on May 1

THE Government is to restore limited legislative powers to SWA/Namibia, although Pretoria is to retain all its existing powers with regard to the territory, the State President, Mr P W Botha, has announced in the House of Assembly.

Giving the State's response to the proposals of the Multi-Party Conference in the territory yesterday, Mr Botha said the MPC had asked for an internal government to be set up "which would promote national reconciliation, national welfare and a nationally acceptable and internationally recognised independence".

"Legislative and executive authorities for SWA will accordingly be reinstated which will be empowered to promulgate a Bill of Rights and establish a constitutional court and a constitutional council"

As long as international negotiations held "realistic prospects" for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, Pretoria would "not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan"

In the light of this

● The Government would retain all its existing powers in

SWA/Namibia, including foreign relations and defence

● Laws of the legislature would require the signature of the Administrator-General

● South Africa would continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on independence

● While negotiations for the withdrawal of Cuban troops were under way, South Africa would regard any draft constitution produced by the constitutional council as a basis for future discussion, or as a proposal which could be submitted to the constituent assembly en-

visaged in the international settlement plan

The proposed arrangement was an interim one that did not violate the Government's international commitments

Mr Botha said the people of the territory could not "wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola"

If there was no prospect of this occurring, the parties affected "will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of the prevailing circumstances"

SWA REJECTS WESTERN OBJECTIONS

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Government has rejected objections from the West that the plan for an interim regime in SWA/Namibia clashes with plans to find an internationally acceptable solution in terms of United Nations Resolution 435

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, disclosed last night that identical aide-memoires containing the objections from the US, Britain, Canada and West Germany were handed to the South African Government this week and he released the South African reply

The Western four stated that any unilateral step by the SA Government to establish a constitutional body in SWA/Namibia and to transfer power to it would be null and void in terms of the UN plan

In its reply, South Africa rejected a suggestion that it should not even consider the Multi-Party Conference proposals submitted to it last month

It said it would, as always, be prepared to consider any proposal of any political party which declared itself in favour of a peaceful solution to the problems of the territory

Hurley (221) sues Le Grange 19/4/85

Pretoria Correspondent

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, has initiated a R124 000 claim against the Attorney-General of the Northern Transvaal, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Law and Order for malicious prosecution.

The claim follows the State's last-minute decision in February this year to halt proceedings against Archbishop Hurley who faced charges under the Police Act for allegations he made about the police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, Koevoet.

At the trial in the Pretoria Regional Court in February this year, the court was told that the State's case was based on a news agency report which proved to be inaccurate. Archbishop Hurley was formally acquitted.

The trial took two years to reach court.

Notice of the intention to sue was served on the

● To Page 6, Col 4 ■

Hurley sues Le Grange

From Page 1.

Attorney-General's office, the Minister of Justice and Minister of Law and Order today.

The papers allege that the prosecution of Archbishop Hurley under the Police Act was wrongful, unlawful and malicious as the Attorney-General and the police did not have reasonable grounds for believing that allegations the prelate made at a Press conference in Pretoria in February 1983 about the conduct of Koevoet members was untrue.

The police and Attorney General, from information at their disposal, knew the Archbishop's charges about Koevoet members were in fact true, the papers allege.

The police had not reasonably been entitled to instigate the prosecution and the Attorney-General

had not been entitled to authorise the prosecution on the basis of a telex unsupported by other evidence.

IMPAIRED

The papers claim that the Archbishop's good name, reputation and dignity were severely impaired. He was also obliged to incur legal and travelling costs in connection with the case.

The Archbishop of Durban was charged following a Press conference in February 1983. The case was set down for trial in February this year. A last-minute decision to halt proceedings was made by the Attorney-General of the Northern Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette.

The trial was expected to last about three weeks and the State had intended calling about 100 witnesses. Revelations about Koevoet's activities in Namibia were expected to be made at the trial.

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PRICES ELSEWHERE ON BACK PAGE

Western 4 reject deal

Botha ROM 19/4/85 yes to interim SWA plan

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT.

THE South African Government has approved an interim internal administration for South West Africa despite unanimous opposition to the move by the Western contact group.

There are indications that the plan could pave the way for the eventual total withdrawal by South Africa from SWA if all attempts at an internationally acceptable settlement fail.

The decision on the interim government was announced in Parliament yesterday by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

In his statement, Mr Botha said "The proposed arrangement in SWA should be seen as an interim mechanism for the internal administration of the territory pending agreement on an inter-

nationally acceptable independence for SWA."

The move did not violate the South African Government's international commitments, but the SWA people could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he said.

The approval of the interim plan — put forward recently by SWA's Multi-Party Conference — and its implications are expected to dramatically heighten tensions between the Government and members of the contact group which comprises the US, Britain, Canada and West Germany.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. W. Botha, confirmed in Cape Town last night that ambassadors from the four countries presented identical aides memoire to the Government on Monday warning that they would not tolerate even the consideration by the South Africans of the MPC plan.

In a response handed to the ambassadors last night, the Government rejected the objections of the contact group.

The interim government plan involves the establishment of a legislative assembly, a council of ministers and a constitu-

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RDM 19/4/85 (221) (8/6/10)

Western 4 reject deal

□ From Page 1

tional council

The Government will retain all its present powers in SWA and all laws of the proposed legislature will have to be signed by the Administrator-General.

The Government will also continue to negotiate with the United Nations for an internationally recognised independence for SWA, guided by the MPC leaders of the territory

It was clear, however, that this strategy could be reviewed if current negotiations aimed at achieving a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola became irrevocably deadlocked.

The constitution drawn up by the interim administration might then form the basis of an "internal settlement".

This possibility — although obviously remote at this stage — is clearly one of the greatest fears of the Western contact group.

(221) *Cap Times*
Plan welcomed
19/4/85

HOUSE OF DELEGATES — The State President's statement on SWA/Namibia was read in the House of Delegates by Mr A Rajbansi, chairman of the Council of Ministers

The State President's speech was welcomed in the House of Delegates by Mr Salaam Abram-Mayat, the Chairman of Committees, who said it was a positive step in creating autonomy for the people of the territory so that they could decide their own future — Sapa

come more dependent on *LABOUR*
Cap Times 19/4/85 (221)
'SWA deal must not avoid independence'

THE Multi-Party Conference interim administration announced by the State President should "in no way" be used as an instrument to circumvent internationally-recognized independence, the Labour Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Les Abrahams, said in a statement issued here yesterday

He said the LP welcomed the decision to continue seeking an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibian issue

The people of Namibia should gain independence without delay and with "due international recognition"

"The retention of the Administrator-General will, we believe, keep the door to such international recognition open. We urge the envisaged MPC interim administration to act in the interests of all Namibians and to override discriminatory decisions of any other ethnic legislative bodies" — Sapa

Contact Group ²²¹ concerned rejected

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has rejected the concern of four members of the Western Contact Group on SWA/Namibia about an "interim" administration in the territory and has reserved the right to pull out completely if it wants to

This was revealed at a press conference last night by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, after the State President, Mr P W Botha had briefed the media on further details concerning his dramatic announcement in Parliament about the new deal

Both said the "interim" administration was exactly that — until an internationally acceptable independence could be negotiated

Repeats

However, Mr P W Botha released the text of the SA Government's reply to representations by the US, Britain, Canada and West Germany in which they had expressed con-

cern that an interim administration should even be considered

While the reply repeats aspects of the President's statement that South Africa will continue to seek an internationally acceptable independence Resolution 435 if a Cuban withdrawal from Angola can be achieved, it carried a sting in the tail

It said "Nevertheless, the South African Government reserves its unconditional right to terminate unilaterally its presence and administration in the territory should it so wish"

Both men emphasised that they could not understand complaints about South Africa wishing to withdraw from the territory when everyone said South Africa was there illegally

The President said that discussions would start immediately between the Administrator-General and the MPC about setting up the new deal which would carry

more weight than the previous DTA administration had

He indicated that the new administration would have virtually a free hand in everything but Foreign Affairs and Defence

Mr Botha repeated that South Africa had offered to leave the territory immediately if some other government or countries would take over the responsibilities and pay the bills for running SWA/Namibia but nobody had taken up the offer

Mr Botha said that Swapo would be welcome to participate in the interim administration and that the MPC had invited it on at least two occasions to do so but had so far refused

Asked if the Administrator-General would be able to sign any legislation passed by the new administration if South Africa did not agree with it, Mr Botha said he did not think the situation would arise

The State President, Mr P W Botha, briefs journalists about his new deal in SWA/Namibia in the background is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha

SWA plan: SA brushes West aside

Political Staff

THE South African Government has decided to reinstitute legislative and executive authorities in SWA/Namibia, which has been ruled for the past two years by the South African Administrator-General in the territory.

The decision, announced in Parliament yesterday by the State President, Mr P W Botha, was taken in spite of strenuous objections from the five Western Nations who have been negotiating the settlement plan for SWA/Namibia

Mr Botha said, however, that the government would still try to achieve an international settlement and was not trying to delay or jeopardise the plan envisaged in United Nations Resolution 435

The decision to reinstitute an internal government in the territory follows a request to the government last month from the Multi-Party Conference, a group of political parties in the

territory which excludes Swapo

Mr Botha said that transferring some official functions back to the territory would enable the people there to govern themselves until agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola enabled the 1978

Mr Botha told Parliament that the new authority in Windhoek would be empowered to promulgate a bill of rights and to establish a constitutional court and a constitutional council. It would also be able to negotiate with all parties — including Swapo —

- Contact Group concern rejected, page 4
- Plan to disband Koevoet, page 4
- Reaction, page 5

independence plan, in terms of Resolution 435, to be implemented

If it became clear that there would be no Cuban withdrawal, then all parties concerned would have to reconsider the best way of attaining internationally acceptable independence

about independence for the territory

He told a subsequent press conference that he could not say when this would happen but that discussions would start immediately

SA role

In order not to hamper the international settlement plan, the South African Government would retain all powers vested in it at present, including defence and foreign affairs

All laws passed by the new legislature would require the signature of the South African Administrator-General

"Furthermore, South Africa will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognized independence for South West Africa. It will continue to consult with and be guided by the leaders of South West Africa and will try to involve them in discussions with the international community," Mr Botha said

The announcement comes in the face of objections from the ambassadors of the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Canada, who told the South African Government on Monday that any unilateral move to set up

an internal government would have no validity. They said any constitution other than one drawn up in terms of United Nations Resolution 435 "would be without effect"

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, followed this up by emphasizing US commitment to UN Resolution 435 as the only possible formula for the achievement of a Namibian settlement that would enjoy international acceptance

The Reagan administration said yesterday the plan for an interim government would not affect the UN effort to gain independence for the territory

State Department spokesman Mr Edward Djerejian said South Africa had pledged its co-operation with the UN effort and added "We expect South Africa to keep its word"

MPC comment

He said the US Government would consider any steps taken outside of the UN Resolution to have no standing and no effect on the international negotiation process on independence

Noel Bruyns reports from Windhoek that MPC spokesmen, including Swanu leader Mr Moses Katjuongua and DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, said the MPC would continue its efforts to come to an understanding with the international community. They said the plan was not a violation of Resolution 435

"But we cannot wait forever. Nobody can expect us to sit back and see our own situation deteriorate in our country just because there are

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To page 2

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C-7 19/4/85 221
A From page 1
political parties (such as Swapo) who claim to be the sole and authentic representatives," Mr Mudge said
Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, said Swapo and any other political parties which had not joined the MPC were still welcome to round-table negotiations on the future independence of Namibia
● Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, concerned about plans for an interim government in SWA/Namibia, is setting up talks with the South African Ambassador Mr Kurt von Schrinding
● A Swapo statement issued in London said Mr Botha's announcement on SWA/Namibia was a clear rejection of UN Resolution 435
"South Africa is trying to impose on the Namibian people a pseudo-independence not dissimilar to that imposed on certain South African bantustans
"The racist regime has consistently avoided the implementation of Resolution 435 and in recent years has campaigned for its destruction," the statement said

CAPT Times 19/4/85 221

and Politics

Plan to

disband

Koevoet

WINDHOEK — Koevoet is to be disbanded in its present form

SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference leaders said on their return to Windhoek last night that the effective dissolution of the controversial South African counter-insurgency police unit in the territory was one of the implications of the proposed transitional government announced by the State President, Mr P W Botha, in the House of Assembly yesterday

In terms of the proposed transfer of powers to the new MPC government, South African members of Koevoet would be recalled while SWA/Namibian members of the special police unit would be incorporated into the SWA Police Force

The new transitional government would take control of the SWA Police Force, including SWA/Namibian elements of the security police in the territory.

Internal defence operations of the SWA Territory Force would likewise become a function of the transitional government, MPC leaders said.

"When it comes to a war across or on the border it is a totally different matter and we will have no say whatsoever," the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, told a news conference

"We will have no control over the South African Defence Force," he said.

He said protracted negotiations on SWA/Namibia's future had deprived the people of participation in their government and in negotiations on their future

— Sapa

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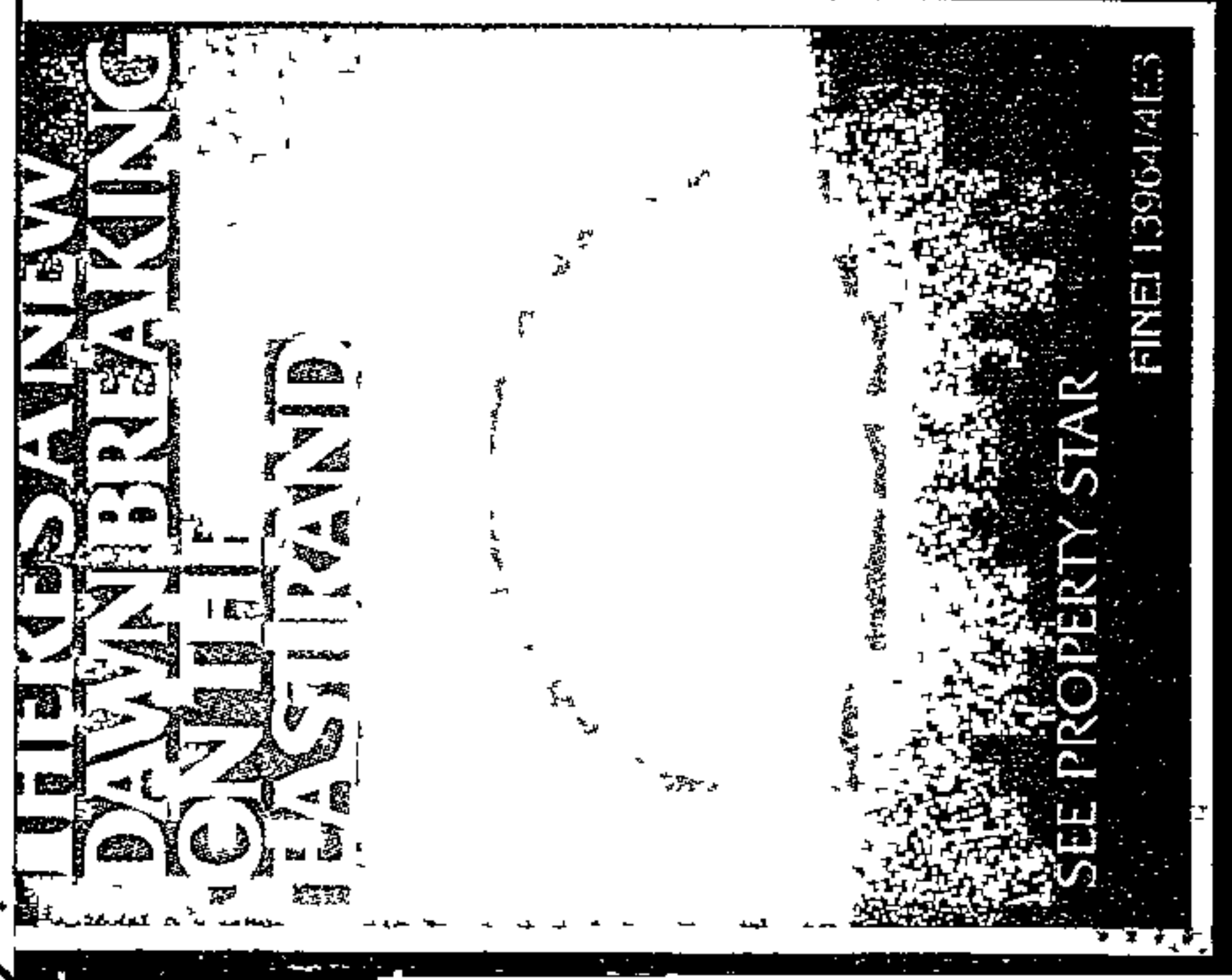


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b & c group 4/76



US: plan has no standing

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The American Government said yesterday that any plan to give Namibia a government outside United Nations Resolution 435 would have no standing and no effect on international negotiations for independence.

Department State spokesman Mr. Ed Diergejan said: "The South African Government has informed us that it intends to respect its international obligations and commitments to keep South Africa to keep its word."

Did those obligations mean South Africa must not recognise or co-operate with an interim government in Namibia?

Mr. Diergejan replied "The crux of the matter is Resolution 435. That is the pivotal point of the negotiations and of our position and indeed of what the South African Government has told us it would adhere to."

Yesterday's statement seemed less blunt than the exchanges between Washington and Pre-

South Africa gives Multi-Party Conference the big go-ahead

British Labour says it's the end of the end

Namibia here are the powers

Which the new government will have

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Labour Party yesterday claimed that the South African Government's acceptance of proposals for an interim government in Namibia would be seen as the end of the initiative by America's Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker.

Labour's spokesman on Southern Africa, Mr Donald Anderson, said the development would be totally rejected by world opinion.

The Foreign Office says only that the matter is being studied carefully. But it is clear the Government of Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is less than happy with the proposals.

WINDHOEK — South Africa yesterday gave the Multi-Party Conference the go-ahead to set up a transitional government in SWA/Namibia and provided the new government with as much power as possible, stopping just short of a unilateral declaration of independence.

All legislative and executive authority in the territory is to be transferred from the Administrator-General to the transitional government by an Act of Parliament.

By Gary van Staden,
The Star Bureau

At the same time the Multi-Party Conference has reaffirmed its commitment to United Nations Resolution 435.

The transitional government will have the power to

- Make and pass laws
- Execute such approved laws under the control of a cabinet
- Set up a constitutional council to draft a constitution

- Exercise full control over the SWA territory
- Exercise full control over the SWA/Namibia police into which local members of the South African Police will be drafted.
- Entrench the Multi-Party Conference Bill of Rights in the new constitution

The transitional government is expected to be fully operational by the end of June or in early July.

The time until then

will be spent putting the flesh on the bones of the new government and its powers.

At a Press conference Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said "In the next few weeks South Africa will pass a law transferring all legislative and executive authority to the transitional government in close consultation with us."

He emphasised that whoever took over as the South African authority under the transitional

government would have no power to prevent legislation being approved by the national assembly.

All members of the Multi-Party Conference delegation were at pains to point out the limited role South Africa would play in the territory.

"They will still provide financial assistance and will be responsible for defending our borders," said Mr Mudge.

"The rest is in our hands"

On United Nations Res-

olution 435 the Multi-Party Conference was just as keen to emphasise that the new government was not a plan to bypass the Resolution 435.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, president of the Multi-Party Conference Swapo-Democrats, said, "It goes without saying that South Africa will continue to negotiate on Resolution 435 with the international community and I only hope they consult us for our point of view."

"We accept that international recognition will

only come within the framework of Resolution 435 and we are not trying to alter that fact.

"We are looking for a realistic implementation and we are looking at ways to alter it so as to remove the obstacles to independence."

Mr Moses Katjuongua, president of the Multi-Party Conference's SWA National Union Party, the man tipped to lead the transitional government, said "Mr Botha, South Africa and the Multi-Party Conference

are committed to Resolution 435."

Mr Mudge said the fact that a transitional government was to be formed did not mean the Multi-Party Conference was no longer interested in an internationally acceptable solution.

All the Multi-Party Conference leaders at the Press conference said that while a Resolution 435 implementation was being worked out there was no reason why the country should not be ruled by Namibians

CAPE TOWN — By restoring self-government to Namibia, South Africa widens its options in what is one of the world's most complicated and drawn-out international problems.

Yet the move also raises many questions and contradictions.

Since the National

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

it will not wait indefinitely for the Cuban troops in Angola to leave Southern Africa.

A functioning internal government in Namibia gives South Africa the option to support an alternative route to Namibian independence

mechanism for South Africa to unilaterally terminate its presence and administration in Namibia, a right which it entire responsibility for an independence settlement to the United Nations.

It is not absolutely clear why South Africa finds an interim government

Multi-Party Conference formed by the major internal parties as a forum for discussion.

The Multi-Party Conference is to form the basis of the new government, with the proviso that all other parties, including Swapo, are invited to take part.

As such, the plan would appear to have the

non-participating political parties, including Swapo.

During May last year it held discussions with Swapo in Lusaka under the chairmanship of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Namibia Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk.

The meeting achieved

Swapo was persuaded by a change in attitude.

Instead of signing the communiqué, Swapo launched a virulent attack against certain members of the Multi-Party Conference.

Last October the Multi-Party Conference again invited Swapo and other Namibian parties

Botha.

That Swapo's views and the views of other Namibian parties were not included in the proposals was due solely to their own decision, President Botha said.

South Africa has nonetheless decided to press on with the proposals, although these have been watered down

But he made it clear the Conference had committed itself to have any future constitutional plan tested by the country as a whole.

However, a national election at this time would complicate current efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable independence

Yesterday's statement seemed less blunt than the exchanges between Washington and Pre-

One of the world's most complicated, drawn-out problems

terally-imposed internal administrations in Namibia. He said introducing an internal arrangement in Namibia, which was endorsed by only one section of opinion, was going backwards rather than forwards.

However Conservative MP Mr Nicholas Wharton, chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Group on Namibia, said the proposals would give Namibians a greater say in their own affairs.

The proposed transitional government would hasten the removal of the remaining vestiges of discrimination in the territory, he added, and it presented a great opportunity for Namibians of all political persuasions to work out a fitting constitution.

Mr Anderson said the new arrangement begged the question of who led Namibia, because it excluded Swapo.

Any Namibia which emerges from these latest proposals will be as internationally acceptable as the other funny states created by South Africa and recognised only by South Africa," he went on.

Meanwhile in the House of Commons, MPs have tabled an early day motion supporting the Multi-Party Conference's proposals together with an amendment condemning them.

Ironically the amendment, tabled by left-wing Labour MP Mr Richard Caborn, comes closer to the British Government's approach on Namibia than the motion from right-wing Conservative MP Mr Michael Brown.

Mr Brown, a member of the Parliamentary All-Party Group on Namibia, sponsored a motion welcoming the proposals.

Mr Caborn, secretary of the Labour Party's Parliamentary Anti-Apartheid group, tabled an amendment in terms of which the House opposed any initiative which attempted to bypass United Nations Resolution 435.

on January 19 1983 because of in-fighting and frustration, the territory has been run by the South African-appointed Administrator-General, virtually on the lines of a benign dictatorship.

In returning legislative and executive powers to internal parties, South Africa is signalling that

internationally acceptable United Nations plan embodied in Security Council Resolution 435, which is bogged down because of the Cuban presence. Both America and South Africa insist the Cubans must go before Resolution 435 can be implemented.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he felt the new government would have a better chance than the one elected in 1978, which dissolved in disarray two years ago.

This time, he said, the most important Namibian parties, with the exception of Swapo, had taken part in the settlement which would be acceptable to Swapo, and therefore the rest of the world.

The Multi-Party Conference has never claimed to be sole representatives of the people of Namibia. It has also previously proved a willingness to discuss the future of the territory with

imaging to reach consensus on a number of important items, prompting the hosts of the conference to express the hope that all parties present would sign a compromise joint communiqué.

South Africa claims that immediately before the final session of the conference, however,

SWAPO apparently ignored the invitation and the MPC decided to proceed alone. On the basis of that meeting, the MPC drew up certain proposals which were presented to South Africa for consideration. They formed the basis of the interim government announced by President

less than a plan for SWA/Namibia to gain independence.

Mr van Zyl said "It should be possible to adjust and amend Resolution 435 to conform with the process set in motion by the Multi-Party Conference."

South Africa was committed to effect Resolution 435 when Cuban military forces left Angola, he went on, and what was taking place could not be seen as South Africa abandoning its international commitments in terms of Resolution 435.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said the proposed Multi-Party Conference government was intended to bridge the gap between now and eventual independence, however long it took.

A team of South African legal experts is expected in Windhoek next week to draft a Bill in consultation with the Multi-Party Conference for institution of the transitional government — Sapa

and thus an impediment to significant reforms, said Professor Stadler.

One intention of reforms initiated by President Botha in the 1970s was to replace racial criteria with market principles in determining access to the capitalist social order.

But there were limits to the extent to which such principles could transform the political and social structures of society.

Professor Stadler said the policy of controlled urbanisation was intended to modify rather than to eliminate the system.

impression that South Africa has turned its back on Resolution 435 and is now in favour of a unilateral declaration of independence.

President Botha pointed out it would have been preferable if the Multi-Party Conference had a clear mandate from the people of Namibia.

He warned, however, that the people of Namibia, including Swapo, could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

He said it was his opinion that should it eventually become evident after all avenues had been thoroughly explored, that there was no realistic prospect of attaining that goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations would obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence might best be attained in the circumstances.

That would appear to be the same as going back to square one.

The introduction at this stage of an interim government for Namibia could further complicate an already intricate situation there as the groups, parties and foreign powers involved haggle to find the ever-elusive solution.

Mr Shultz made this clear when he told the National Press Club on Tuesday. "Let there be no mistake about it, Resolution 435 remains the only internationally acceptable."

They conceded that an interim government could complicate the Namibian situation, but said the announcement of it did not pull the rug out from under the United Nations plan.

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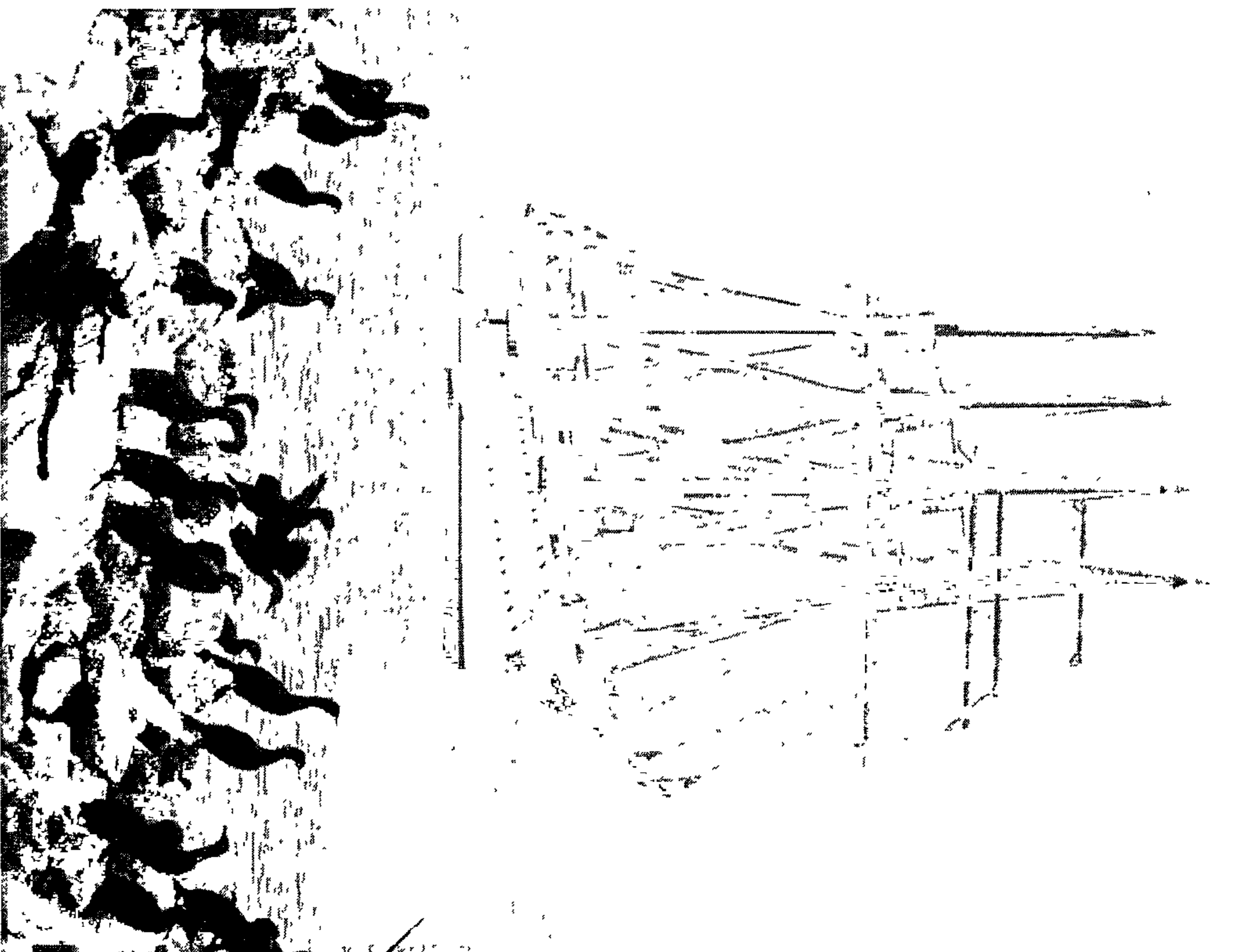
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Welcome, stranger . . .

Off the Cape's Dassen Island a stunning shape looms before an audience of seabirds. But, as you see, they are not put out. They have, you might say, seen stunning shapes come and go. And have given them one and all the same watchful welcome. This stunning shape is the Chilean Navy training ship Esmeralda, a four-masted at present visiting Cape Town. She's due to leave tomorrow.

Where the authority lies

WINDHOEK — The ultimate sovereign power over SWA/Namibia remains vested in the South African Parliament and its State President, said Multi-Party Conference leaders last night.

And, they added, it may not be taken over by any government in the territory until independence.

The leaders said that except for those sovereign powers of government, the proposed transitional administration in SWA/Namibia would exercise all functions, including those vested in the Administrator-General.

They added that the status of South Africa's representative in the territory was not clear at this stage, but his title might be changed to governor-general or high commissioner.

The Conference's SWA National Party representative, Mr Eben van Zyl told a Press conference South Africa had given an unambiguous undertaking that the proposed

transitional administration would enjoy effective power to be used for good government of the country.

"We are satisfied with the way in which our requests were met," he said, "because it is precisely what we have asked for."

Mr van Zyl added that the new transitional government would not jeopardise in any way United Nations Resolution 435.

"But not jeopardising Resolution 435 does not mean that we fully accept Resolution 435 as it stands now," he said.

Reservations mentioned about the United Nations settlement proposal included one that a constitution for independence should be drawn up before being submitted to the electorate and not the other way round as envisaged in the United Nations resolution.

Quoting a United Nations official, Mr Brian Urbhart said Resolution 435 was not a sacred cow and was nothing more or less than a plan for

less than a plan for SWA/Namibia to gain independence.

Mr van Zyl said "It should be possible to adjust and amend Resolution 435 to conform with the process set in motion by the Multi-Party Conference."

South Africa was committed to effect Resolution 435 when Cuban military forces left Angola, he went on, and what was taking place could not be seen as South Africa abandoning its international commitments in terms of Resolution 435.

Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said the proposed Multi-Party Conference government was intended to bridge the gap between now and eventual independence, however long it took.

A team of South African legal experts is expected in Windhoek next week to draft a Bill in consultation with the Multi-Party Conference for institution of the transitional government — Sapa

The obstacles to change

The obstacles to meaningful change in South Africa lie in the apartheid system itself, says Professor A Stadler, head of political studies at Wits University.

He told a panel discussion last night the Government was capable only of developing elaborations and variations on it.

"For 30 years," he said, "white South Africa has lurched from one crisis to another in the belief that increasing repression, combined with co-option of, and concessions to, specific groups could avert more far-reaching changes."

By Gavin Engelbrecht

Professor Stadler told the discussion, entitled "A Decade of Change", that conflicting forces had polarised sharply over the last 10 years while the State had increased its repressive powers.

And major riots every year along with escalating strikes and boycotts had generated a new momentum with one form of resistance leading to another.

President Botha's reform programme was essentially a defensive strategy against the push for change from below

and thus an impediment to significant reforms, said Professor Stadler.

One intention of reforms initiated by President Botha in the 1970s was to replace racial criteria with market principles in determining access to the capitalist social order.

But there were limits to the extent to which such principles could transform the political and social structures of society.

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — An interim mechanism for the internal administration of Namibia is to be introduced pending internationally accepted independence, the State President, Mr P W Botha said yesterday.

President Botha made the announcement during the debate on his vote in budget debate

He said the granting of more representative administration to the territory, as was the case

NAMIBIA: It's 'UDI'!

Sowden
in 1979, did not violate the South African Government's international commitments. *221*

Mr Botha said that in considering the Multi Party Conference's proposals the South African Government had taken into account

• Direct rule by the administrator-general was intended to be an in-

19/4/85
termin arrangement

• The leaders of the territory must themselves work out their constitutional future

• The leaders of the territory must accept greater responsibility for the administration of SWA/Namibia.

• The South African Government cannot consult the leaders of the territory on an ad hoc basis, it needed to consult them in some institutionalised form

• "Legislative and executive authorities for Namibia will accordingly be reinstated which will be empow-

ered to promulgate a Bill of Rights and establish a constitutional court and constitutional council *So*

Angola

"At the same time the South African Government wishes to emphasise that for as long as there is a possibility that the present international negotiations hold any realistic prospects of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, the South African Government will not act in a

manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan "

Consequently

• The South African Government will retain all those powers in respect of Namibia which are vested in it at this stage, including foreign relations and defence

• All laws of the legislature will require the signature of the administrator general

South Africa will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognised independence for SWA/Namibia

It will continue to consult with and be guided by the leaders of Namibia and will try to involve them in discussions with the international community, he said

RDM 20/4/85
UK slams

Botha's

SWA 221

plan

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON. The British Government will not recognise the internal government to be set up in SWA in terms of a statement by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The British Foreign Office yesterday released the text of a protest delivered to the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, by the British Ambassador, Mr Patrick Moberly, on Monday.

The Foreign Office said the protest, which expressed British concern about plans to establish an interim government in Namibia, was still "valid" despite President Botha's response to proposals by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

The British Government, however, "noted" that the South African Government had stressed that it "will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognised independence."

The British Government stands by its refusal to recognise "any unilateral measures taken by the South African Government in relation to the establishment of constitutional bodies."

"The only agreed basis for internationally recognised independence is UN Security Council resolution 435 to which the British Government is firmly committed," the statement said.

Meanwhile a security council meeting to recommit all sides to a United Nations-supervised independence process is expected to follow swiftly upon South Africa's acceptance of an interim administration in SWA/Namibia, reports RICHARD WALKER.

Such a meeting is requested in a 16-page draft declaration prepared by Indian delegates

The draft calls on Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi, as chairman of the Non-Aligned Bloc, to ask that the Security Council convene on an urgent basis

As the government's positive response to the MPC proposals was being circulated at UN headquarters, a New Delhi meeting of the co-ordinating bureau of the Non-aligned Movement was nominating foreign ministers to participate in the meeting

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar at first scheduled an immediate meeting with South African Ambassador Kurt Von Scurding, but then delayed it until Thursday

Namibian surprise

THE dormant South West Africa/Namibia issue has come alive again with the Government's announcement of an "interim administration" until an internationally acceptable independence can be negotiated

The reasons given by the State President, Mr P W Botha, are that the direct rule by the Administrator-General was intended as an interim arrangement (it began in 1983), that the leaders of the territory must work out their constitutional future themselves, that the leaders must accept a greater responsibility for the administration of the territory, and that Pretoria cannot consult the leaders on an ad hoc basis and that it needs to consult them in some "institutionalised" form

It all seems reasonable enough — at first and superficial sight, that is

For examination reveals flaws

The first point is that the Government is in many ways repeating what has been attempted — unsuccessfully — before. A legislative assembly existed from 1978 to 1982

It died because it enjoyed little credibility, even though it had been elected. The problem was that Swapo did not take part in the elections, and therefore nor did most Namibians. The assembly can also be said to have died because it failed to end apartheid

Now, these several years later, the assembly to be created won't have even the semblance of democracy of its predecessor. It seems it is to be appointed. In addition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which effectively constituted the last body is now reduced in size and representativeness, in regard to its Ovambo (such as they were) members, and Damara components

In light of these factors there must be surprise that the Government is pushing ahead — and even more because it is defying the vehemently expressed warnings of the four remaining members of the Western contact group

It seems to be extraordinarily mulish behaviour when the disinvestment movement abroad is growing apace, and when Western governments are being required to beat off critics in their own countries to defend continued links with this country — and nowhere more so than in America where the White House and the State Department are engaged in a huge struggle with Congress

So why do it? The explanation which offers itself is that Pretoria, disclaimers notwithstanding, is once again inching its way towards a possible unilateral declaration of independence for Namibia. Of course if it happened it would be presented as being the desire of the "leaders"

But any such plan is a dangerous game, because it would be founded on non-existent leaders who only too evidently do not command anywhere near majority support

If the Government is having difficulty in coping with the Namibian situation then the road ahead is obvious. We must get out. Our occupation of the territory is illegal, and South African lives are being spent on defending what should not be defended. The quicker we fall in with UN Resolution 435 and allow free and fair elections so that Namibians can truly determine their own future the better for us and them

2011 20/4/85

21 Swapo prisoners held in SA

PARLIAMENT — There were 21 Swapo prisoners in South Africa at present and the process of repatriating them to South West Africa would continue, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Replying to the debate on the Justice and Prisons vote, he said the Government agreed two years ago to transfer Swapo prisoners back to SWA.

A total of 20 were still on Robben Island and one was in Pretoria.

"This process will continue as and when it is agreed between ourselves and the Administrator-General of SWA that it is feasible for him to receive them."

Prisons in SWA, like those in South Africa, were overcrowded at times, he said. — Sapa

CAN-Times 20/4/85

'SWA²²¹ people should decide'

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
— The people of SWA/
Namibia should be
given the right to decide
on whether they saw the
presence of the Cubans
in Angola as an obstacle
to the implementation of
Resolution 435, Mr Colin
Eglin (PFP Sea Point)
said yesterday

Replying to the an-
nouncement by the State
President that an inter-
im government was to be
established in SWA, Mr
Eglin said during the
State President's vote in
the Budget that the views
of the South African and
American governments
were irrelevant. He said
a referendum should be
held in SWA/Namibia to
test the attitude of the
people towards the Cu-
ban question.

"It is the people of
South West Africa who
have suffered for all
these years. They are the
ones who should decide
whether the Cuban ques-
tion is an obstacle in way
of implementation of
Resolution 435."

Mr Eglin said there
were great risks in giving
legislative and executive
powers to a body which
does not represent the
people of the territory.
He said it could have a
divisive rather than a
unifying effect.

He said elections
should have been held
first before the formula-
tion of a constitution.

Positive aspects to the
creation of the govern-
ment included the power
to remove racial laws,
the formulation of a bill
of rights and direct re-
presentation for some
people in the territory.

● The fact that SWA/N-
amibians had waited for
independence for the
last seven years and
were now frustrated was
not South Africa's fault,
Mr P W Botha said in re-
ply to points raised on
the issue by Mr Eglin.

It was the fault of those
who had deviated from
the Western proposals,
"Those who continued to
recognise Swapo as the
sole representative of
the people of SWA/N-
amibia."

Mr Eglin had been
right to express sym-
pathy with the people of
SWA. The fact that inde-
pendence had still not
come about was also the
fault of those who contin-
ued to keep the Cubans
in Angola.

He said the Cuban
presence affected not
only the security of SWA-
/Namibia, but that of the
whole region. South Afri-
ca's medium-term secur-
ity interests were also af-
fected.

Mr Botha said the US
attitude was that Resolu-
tion 435 included a Cu-
ban withdrawal.

Mr Eglin had asked
why the feeling of the
people was not tested
with an election or a ref-
erendum. "Well, we will

I don't say its going to
be, but we might," Mr
Botha said — Sapa

Protests at South Africa's granting of interim rule

Britain says no to SWA plan

London Bureau

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The French Government 'has always marked its engagement in favour of the fastest possible implementation, and without any precondition, of UN Security Council resolution 435, whose objective is to allow the accession of South West Africa to an internationally recognised independence'

ment said any constitution drafted under procedures other than those laid down under resolution 435 would be 'without effect'

Meanwhile, from Paris, AP reports that France announced its opposition yesterday to South Africa's plan to form an interim government in South West Africa and reaffirmed its support for the territory's independence

'The French Government considers the effects of any initiative

The British Foreign office yesterday released the text of a protest delivered to Foreign Minister Pik Botha by the British Ambassador, Mr Patrick Moberly, on Monday

The Foreign Office said the protest, which expressed British concern about plans to establish an interim government in South West Africa, was still 'valid' following President Botha's response to proposals by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) — a grouping of internal parties

The British Government, however, 'noted' the South African Government had emphasised in the response that it 'will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognised independence for South West Africa'

The Foreign Office statement made clear that the British Government stands by its refusal to recognise 'any unilateral measures taken by the South African Government in relation to the establishment of constitutional bodies and to the transfer of power in South West Africa to be null and void'

Committed

The Foreign Office warned that the SA Government's responsibility to bring about the implementation of the UN plan could not be delegated to any South West African party

'The only agreed basis for internationally recognised independence for South West Africa is in UN Security Council resolution 435, to which the British Government is firmly committed,' the statement said

The British Govern-

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Britain will not recognize SWA plan

Cape Times 20/4/85 (221)

By JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — The British Government will not recognize the internal government to be set up in SWA/Namibia in terms of a statement by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

France yesterday also announced its opposition to the plan and reaffirmed its support for the territory's independence.

"The French Government considers the effects of any initiative tending towards the creation of an interim government in Namibia null and void," a Foreign

Ministry spokesman said.

The French Government "has always marked its engagement in favour of the fastest possible implementation, and without any pre-condition, of UN Security Council Resolution 435".

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SWA/Namibia, was still "valid" following President Botha's response to proposals by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) — a grouping of internal parties.

The British Government, however, "noted" that the South African Government had emphasized in the response that it "will continue to negotiate with the United Nations and the international community on achieving internationally recognized independence for South West Africa".

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by its refusal to recognize "any unilateral measures taken by the South African Government in relation to the establishment of constitutional bodies and to the transfer of power in Namibia to be null and void".

Sapa-Reuter reports from New Delhi that South African plans for an interim government in SWA/Namibia drew angry calls yesterday for firm UN action from delegates to a Non-Aligned meeting discussing the territory.

The extraordinary meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement's Co-ordinating

Committee on Namibia prepared a draft statement condemning Pretoria's plans for the territory.

"Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the co-ordinating bureau have learnt with indignation that the racist South African regime has decided to proceed with its sinister scheme to instal yet another puppet regime in illegally occupied Namibia."

It said the UN Security Council should initiate "appropriate actions" under the UN Charter to ensure South Africa's compliance with the world body's reso-

lutions on the future of the territory.

Inaugurating the meeting attended by delegates from some 80 states, the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, condemned the South African plan and announced that India had given full diplomatic status to Swapo.

Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, told delegates that prospects for SWA/Namibia's independence were bleak and that a peaceful solution had been derailed by what he said was a strategic alliance between the US and South Africa.

Fears SA may duck UN plan

By BRIAN POTTINGER

THE Cubans in Angola — once the *bête noire* of Pretoria — now seem to be the prime dispensable element in the search for a settlement of the SWA-Namibian imbroglio. The shift in nuance — reflected in President Botha's acceptance of the principle of an interim government in SWA-Namibia — has sounded warning bells in Washington. And fears that South Africa might try to duck the Nations plan for bringing about a ceasefire and election in the territory have drawn a rare *démarche* from the Western powers. A carefully worded statement by President Botha in Parliament this week repeats South Africa's commitment to an internationally acceptable settlement in SWA-Namibia.

But a key phrase warns that should it become apparent that Cubans will not leave Angola, the parties involved in the negotiations will have to reconsider how best independence may be achieved. South African Foreign Affairs sources were adamant this week that the new initiative does not close any doors.

Options

Four broad scenarios present themselves as a consequence of Mr Botha's statement:

- South Africa sticks with the conventional route of Cuban withdrawal from Angola, a parallel South African extrication from Namibia, a ceasefire and elections in the territory in terms of UN Resolution 435. This route remains, for the present, South Africa's stated policy.
- South Africa opts for a regional settlement in which it drops the Cuban linkage — thereby offending the United States — and agrees to implementation of UN Resolution 435.
- South Africa drops the Cuban linkage and then tries to tempt Swapo into a regional settlement in Namibia outside UN Resolution 435. But it is highly unlikely Swapo would agree.
- The fourth option — just walks away from the problem. The possibility was raised in South Africa's response to the Western African Government "The South Africa's unilateral right to terminate unilaterally its presence and administration in the territory should it so wish". Western countries are understood to suspect that South Africa may be setting the table for a go-it-alone option.

APT Tim H 22/4/85

5 000 celebrate Swapo's founding

Own Correspondent

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WINDHOEK — More than 5 000 Swapo supporters assembled in the Katutura township here yesterday to celebrate the organization's 25th anniversary.

A group of riot police stood nearby, but they did not disrupt the meeting and there were no incidents.

The acting president of Swapo, Mr Nathaniel Maxuili, said Swapo invited white Namibians to join it.

Mr Anton Lubowski, the first white card-carrying member of Swapo, challenged the Multi-Party Conference to test its support against Swapo in an election in the country.

● Sapa reports that Mr Lubowski, 33, has been stripped of his commission in the Defence Force.

Mr Lubowski, a member of the Windhoek Bar, held the rank of second lieutenant.

He said yesterday he had been informed in a telegram received on Saturday that the South African State President had decided in terms of the Defence Act to cancel his officer's rank with effect from April 12.

This followed a letter from the State President's office last month. It referred to a statement made by Mr Lubowski in a news report and instructed him to repudiate it before March 30 or he would lose his commission.

"I was asked by a newspaper whether I would fight for Swapo or South Africa if called upon to do so," he said.

He had replied that as a Namibian patriot he would fight for Swapo. He said that he still stood by that statement.

Five injured ARGUS
in blast at 22/11/85
discotheque in 221
SWA/Namibia

WINDHOEK. — A secondary school pupil lost an eye and four other people were injured in a bomb blast at a discotheque at Oluno in northern SWA/Namibia last night, according to reports from the area.

A police spokesman said in Windhoek today that a quantity of explosives was placed against a wall at the back of the discotheque and detonated at 8 35pm.

There were about eight or nine people inside the building at the time of the blast, which caused damage estimated at about R4 000.

The owner of the building is Mr Petrus Hikumuh — reported to be the general-secretary of Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice, an Ovambo-based political party led by Mr Peter Kalangula, who is also chairman of the Ovambo administration.

The names of the victims have not yet been released. — Sapa.

Non-aligned states to step up Swapo support

(221) Star 22/4/85
The Star's Foreign News Service, NEW DEHLI — Representatives of more than 80 non-aligned states have resolved to step up their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) in its struggle for independence in Namibia.

The foreign ministers concluded a three-day meeting here yesterday by reiterating their call for an emergency session of the UN Security Council to be held to resist South Africa's plan to set up a "puppet" government in the mandated territory.

A 17-point action programme adopted by the Non-aligned Co-ordinating Bureau on Namibia

urged member states and other countries to increase their diplomatic, political, material and military aid to Swapo, whose leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was the hero of the conference.

The ministers called on all countries to impose an oil embargo on South Africa, to withhold overflight and landing facilities to its aircraft and docking rights to its ships, and to ban all sporting contact.

CONCERN

The conference declaration noted, with concern, vetoes exercised by Western states which, it said, had prevented the Security Council from taking effective measures against Pretoria

NUM 22/4/85.
Lubowski
221
stripped
of SADF
rank

WINDHOEK -- A Windhoek Swapo member, Mr Anton Lubowski, has been stripped of his commission in the South African Defence Force

Mr Lubowski, a member of the Windhoek Bar, held the rank of second lieutenant

He said on Saturday he had been informed, in a telegram received on Friday, that the South African State President had decided in terms of the Defence Act to cancel his officer's rank with effect from April 12

Mr Lubowski, 33, said the telegram was a follow-up to a letter from the State President's office, sent to him last month while he was away on a visit to Geneva

The letter referred to a statement in a news report made by Mr Lubowski last May, in which he announced his Swapo membership. It told him to repudiate that statement before March 30 or lose his commission

"I was asked by a newspaper whether I would fight for Swapo or South Africa if called upon to do so

"My reply was that as a Namibian patriot I would fight for Swapo, because South Africa's military occupation of Namibia is illegal and I saw it as my duty to drive South Africa out of the country

"I stand by that statement," he said

Mr Lubowski said he was pleased to be "rid of it, because I emphatically reject being part of the SADF"

He obtained his military rank while doing national service in 1971 after finishing school.

Rank in SADF lost

(22/1/85)
WINDHOEK. A Swapo member here, Mr Anton Lubowski, has been stripped of his commission in the South African Defence Force. A member of the Windhoek Bar, he held the rank of second lieutenant, which he gained doing his national service in 1971.

Mr Lubowski, 33, said a telegram following a letter from the State President's office said the action was being taken under the Defence Act.

It referred to a newspaper report last May about his Swapo membership and instructed him to repudiate Press statements before March 30 or lose his commission.

Asked by a newspaper whether he would fight for Swapo or South Africa if called on to do so, he said: "My reply was that, as a Namibian patriot, I would fight for Swapo because South Africa's military occupation of Namibia is illegal and I saw it as my duty to drive South Africa out" — Sapa

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Reagan policy on Namibia 'a failure'

Sowetan 22/4/85
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ADDIS ABABA — Ethiopia yesterday described the South African plan to give Namibia limited self-rule as a failure for the US President, Mr Ronald Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" with the white minority government.

The Reagan administration has favoured quiet diplomacy instead of economic sanctions and other measures to persuade Pretoria to grant independence to the mineral-rich territory and to end institutionalized apartheid.

The state-run Ethiopian Radio said South Africa's announcement

last Thursday of a transitional government for Namibia "clearly confirms" the failure of Mr Reagan's "constructive engagement" policy.

Critics of limited self-rule see it as a way for South Africa to bypass United Nations Security Council resolution 435 calling for Namibian independence which it officially has accepted but not implemented.

Last week's announcement "is yet another example of callous, flagrant disregard of the decision made by the United Nations on the independence of Namibia," said the Ethiopian broadcast,

quoting a foreign ministry statement.

It urged the UN Security Council to convene a meeting on the interim government plan.

• **DELEGATES** from the non-aligned movement yesterday adopted a resolution calling for the isolation of South Africa and for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council on Namibia.

An extraordinary meeting of the movement's co-ordinating Committee on Namibia demanded increased diplomatic and military support for guerrillas of the South West African Peoples Organisation. — Sapa-AP-Reuter.

come times 23/1/85
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SWA: 'Covert UDI' debate likely

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The setting up of an internal government in SWA/Namibia is expected to feature prominently in a major foreign-affairs debate in the British parliament on Thursday

The debate will take place against the background of growing fears in political circles that President P W Botha has pulled off a "covert UDI" by setting up a transitional government in SWA/Namibia with control over the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency unit

In an editorial yesterday the Daily Telegraph urged the governments of the Western Five contact group on SWA/Namibian independence to press for the amendment of the United Nations plan to accommodate Pretoria's reservations

But in a weekend editorial the Guardian warned that economic sanctions could be the only way to block a UDI move in SWA/Namibia

The Telegraph editorial was the boldest call yet by a Fleet Street newspaper for the British Government and other members of the Western Five to back the option of a regional settlement under a revised version of UN Security

Council Resolution 435

Its proposal for a revision of the UN plan reflects the view of four Tory MPs who visited the territory in January, but conflicts sharply with the view of the British Foreign Office

The FO has refused to recognize the transitional government

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Foreign Office minister responsible for Southern Africa, said in an interview last week that Britain would be prepared to countenance changes to Resolution 435 only if "the whole of the Namibian people" — including Swapo — were in favour of changes

Commenting on the plan for a transitional government in the territory under the umbrella of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), the Telegraph warned that a revision of the UN plan could be the only way to forestall a "full-scale UDI in Namibia"

It said "The Foreign Office's fear is that South Africa may have pulled off what amounts almost to a covert UDI . . ."

"Though there may be gnashing of teeth in London and other Western capitals, it is surely not intelligent to expect South Africa to pave the way for an unconditional Swapo victory"

KOEVOET!

The Swapo hunters are facing the end

23/4/85

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Stew

WINDHOEK — The announcement that the new Namibian transitional government will take over control of the controversial counter insurgency unit Koevoet, probably signals the end of the line for the unit. Most political leaders who will form the new government have been highly critical of the unit in the past. Even if it does survive it will not be in its present form and the name Koevoet will almost certainly disappear

★ ★ ★
It is almost dawn and the flat thorny bushland of northern Namibia creates ghostly silhouettes in the yellow-red glow on the eastern horizon. The silence is disturbed only by the chirping choir of thousands of small birds as the bush prepares to greet another day. Then a harsh metallic voice drifts across the gloomy plains, cutting through the peaceful atmosphere like a knife. "Come on, Swapo. It's almost morning! Give yourselves up now or else we're coming in to get you! We know you're there!" It would sound like a bad line from a B-grade film but for the very real fear and tension that now blanket the area. Even the birds seem to feel it. Far in the distance and in a place where sounds travel for miles, a new sound joins the day. It's the humming of helicopter rotor blades. The men of Koevoet, who have spent most of the night waiting in the bush, begin to move again. A new day in the merciless hunt for Swapo insurgents is under way. It is never easy. The men Koevoet seek

By Gary van Staden,
The Star Bureau

are specially-trained Swapo guerillas with the ability to blend into their surroundings as effectively as raindrops falling on the sea. The hunters call themselves Koevoet, an Afrikaans word which means crowbar. In the war zone here the very mention of the name brings up a wall of silence and fear. The unit is very small. While no official figures have ever been released it is believed to number between 1 000 and 1 500 men. Koevoet was set up in 1979 with the sole task of hunting down the guerillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia and the military wing of Swapo. By 1983 the unit had a total of 1 624 guerilla kills to its credit from 721 fire-fights, almost 80 percent of Swapo losses in the operational area. In addition Koevoet had captured more than R4 million worth of military equipment and had been involved in 93 landmine explosions. In January 1983 leading Johannesburg psychiatrist Dr Charles Shubbits, who had interviewed members of Koevoet during a trial, told Windhoek Supreme Court. "In terms of their own objectives Koevoet is highly disciplined. "But in terms of what we would call decent, civilised society Koevoet is, of course, exactly the opposite. "It has a common aim to exterminate guerillas, and the overall concept is barbaric. "The sum effect of its training has been to turn members of Koevoet into ruthless, programmed killing machines."

Koevoet has seldom been out of the news as far as the Namibian bush war is concerned. But during the early eighties the outcry against the unit from churchmen, political leaders and journalists reached such a pitch that South African Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange came to the unit's defence in Parliament. "I want to put the full facts on record to prevent any further misunderstanding because it is in nobody's interests that the malicious campaign against Koevoet is continued." Mr le Grange said the unit had been set up under top-secret conditions to infiltrate guerilla groups and provide information to the regular South African army troops. He said the unit had originally consisted of 10 black and white security policemen responsible directly to him. It had been expanded as the need for such a special unit grew and eventually became a full fighting unit because of difficulties involved in standing back and waiting for the army to take action while guerillas escaped after having been reported on. "Its existence is now no longer a secret and it is a top unit with an outstanding record," he said. "It is a thorn in the flesh of Swapo and that organisation's supporters". Mr le Grange was later supported by Major-General Vic Verster who told journalists on a visit to Koevoet camps. "Koevoet is a cold, calculating, efficient and totally ruthless unit as

far as the enemy is concerned. "As far as the local population is concerned I ask why is it that Koevoet has had such success? "It is because we have the complete co-operation of the local population who give us the information." Yet allegations of brutality against innocent local population groups continued and Koevoet's court record in this regard is anything but impressive. There have been many and increasing calls either to control the activities of Koevoet or close down the unit. But in any war, and the Namibian bush war is no exception, reality is often less important than perceptions of reality. That Koevoet is a ruthless and cold-blooded unit there can be little doubt, but realities differ. For the victims of Koevoet the unit's members are seen as barbaric and ruthless murderers with no regard for human life. For its supporters Koevoet is a highly efficient force on the side of law and order which does a superb job in dirty circumstances. The bottom line is "This is a war, there are no rules." As the feared and frightening unit known as Koevoet prepares to slide into history the truth of the accusations and counter claims will probably never be known. . . and who was right will remain a matter of subjective opinion. But perhaps there is one truth, one lesson for everyone. that in a war such as is raging on Namibia's northern borders there are seldom good guys and bad guys . . . just losers

Namibia's Katjuongua is no second Muzorewa

His outspoken views, many of them at odds with the South African view, make it difficult to see Moses Katjuongua as a bosom friend of Pretoria's

"South Africa", he says, "is the original problem. They are the ones who are controlling our independence and have made it a hostage to their own interests. As far as solutions for Namibia are concerned they do not have a good record."

He is forthright on issues such as the Cuban linkage problem, security legislation in Namibia and the role of the controversial counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

"We in Swanu are against the linking of a Namibian settlement to the presence of the Cuban expeditionary forces in Angola because the reasons for the linkage are false and unconvincing" is his point of view.

Mr Katjuongua has consistently demanded the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of security legislation under which people may be held without trial. Koevoet, he says, should be controlled and eventually shut down.

South Africa has given Namibia's Multi-Party Conference the go-ahead to form a transitional government. In this report from Windhoek, Gary van Staden, The Star's Political Reporter, focuses on two of the principal politicians involved.

"We should be no bantustan, banana republic or satellite or proxy of anybody," he adds. At the same time he is scathing of his internal and external critics.

"We have taught them a lesson. Political pickpocketing and subjective speculation are the characteristics of political crooks and day-dreamers."

His anger rises when he speaks of those who claim he has allowed white conservatives to hijack the liberation struggle. "I hate white racists, but I also despise blacks who suffer from an inferiority complex and who always think that in any given association between a black and a white man, the black man is bound to lose."

Mr Katjuongua takes a realistic view of the future in Namibia and of the role the MPC will have to play.

"We have made a good beginning

— the fact that we people from so many different backgrounds and opposing political philosophies have come together is significant," he says. "But it should be clearly understood that we are under no illusion that this will be an easy task or a smooth exercise."

The price Mr Katjuongua has had to pay to get the MPC bid for independence as far as it got last week has been high. His Swanu party has split and there is still tension within the MPC itself between his faction and other, mainly conservative, elements.

But none of this has blunted his determination to succeed where others have failed and help to bring independence to Namibia. He may be many things to many people, but he is not another Muzorewa.

A comparison between Moses Katjuongua, the black nationalist leader expected to head Namibia's new transitional government, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government is perhaps inevitable — but futile.

The bishop was installed as the head of a government in a last-ditch attempt by Mr Ian Smith to keep out Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in the days before Lancaster House. He failed. Now Mr Katjuongua is tipped to lead an "internal" government in Namibia, a move which is widely seen as a South African-inspired attempt to bypass UN Resolution 435 and give Namibia regional independence just as Ian Smith tried to avoid the inevitable. But Mr Katjuongua says he has no intention of bypassing Resolution 435, no matter how much South Africa would like to see him try.

Moses Katjuongua is a large man in more ways than one and he has weathered the storm caused by the decision to take his leftwing SWA National Union party into the Multi-Party Conference. But at times it was touch and go. The political waves that decision caused eventually swept Swanu into two factions, and expulsions and no-confidence motions were the order of the day.

He survived, but elements in Swanu will never forgive him. He has been called a "puppet" and a "sell-out", but smiles and says that is because some people don't have any better ideas.

We have no time for hatred, says Mudge

"I like involvement in human drama." The words belong to veteran Namibian politician Mr Dirk Mudge and he could not have chosen a more appropriate setting for his involvement than the turbulent political arena of Namibia.

"I have never had a scientific or clinical approach to our problems. My co-operation has been a spontaneous desire for the simple reason that I like people," says Mr Mudge, whose role in Namibian politics has always been high profile.

Last week he took a significant step towards the realisation of a dream of himself and his people — the independence of Namibia — when he travelled with a Multi-Party Conference delegation to South Africa to negotiate transitional government for the territory.

Dirk Frederik Mudge was born in the small northern Namibian town of Otjiwarongo in January 1928. After his schooling at Otjiwarongo and Windhoek he left for South Africa

where he obtained a commerce degree from Stellenbosch University in 1947. In 1951 married Stenjie Jacobs and the couple have two sons and three daughters.

Since his involvement in politics as a National Party member of the white Legislative Assembly in 1961, the name Dirk Mudge has become to mean "the white protagonist" in the struggle for a free Namibia just as the name Sam Nujoma is associated with black liberation. While this may be an over-simplification, it holds true in that Mr Mudge is just as determined as Mr Nujoma that no independence will take place without him or his party — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The DTA is, of course, an important element in the MPC. Mr Mudge has no sympathy for white "baaskap" and believes in racial equality. "While it is our aim to accommodate variety without endangering unity, racism must be stamped out



Dirk Mudge no malice.

completely in Namibian society," he says.

Mr Mudge always insists that everyone is given the chance to speak and express his views, no matter how long it takes. "The

hasty way is not how things are done in Africa, of which Namibia is very much a part," is his view.

"I have been criticised for my patience but I remain convinced that if an agreement is forced on people or you take them by surprise, we will lose them somewhere along the way," he says.

However, he does not believe that independence can come too quickly. "We have all waited a long time, too long."

It is almost impossible to imagine Namibian politics without Dirk Mudge, although he concedes there are a few people who wish that would happen.

He is criticised by both the left and right wings of the political spectrum, yet bears no malice towards anyone or any organisation, including Swapo.

"We have no time for hatred in Namibia, and Swapo and anyone else is welcome to join us in the search for peace."

SWA: 'Covert UDI' debate likely

Cape Times 23/4/85
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From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The setting up of an internal government in SWA/Namibia is expected to feature prominently in a major foreign-affairs debate in the British parliament on Thursday

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Council Resolution 435. Its proposal for a revision of the UN plan reflects the view of four Tory MPs who visited the territory in January, but conflicts sharply with the view of the British Foreign Office

The FO has refused to recognize the transitional government.

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Death sentence for the police's 'crowbar' unit

GARY VAN STADEN of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek reports on the impending demise of one of the most controversial units operating against Swapo

THE announcement last week that the new SWA/Namibian transitional government was to take over control of the controversial counter insurgency unit, Koevoet, probably signalled the end of the line for the unit.

Most of the political leaders who will form the new government have been highly critical of Koevoet and even if it does survive, it will not be in its present form and the name, Koevoet, will almost certainly disappear

Koevoet is an Afrikaans word which means "crowbar" and in the war zone in SWA/Namibia the very mention of the name evokes fear

The unit was established in 1979 with the sole task of hunting down the guerillas of PLAN, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of Swapo. While no official figures have ever been released it is believed that the unit numbers between 1 000 and 1 500 men.

By 1983 it had a total of 1 624 guerilla kills to its name from 721 skirmishes — almost 80 percent of Swapo losses in the operational area. In addition Koevoet had captured over R4-million in military equipment

In January, 1983, a leading Johannesburg psychiatrist, Dr Charles Shubbitts, who had interviewed members of Koevoet during a trial, told the Windhoek Supreme Court "In terms of their own objectives Koevoet are highly disciplined, but in terms of society, what we would call decent, civilised society, Koevoet are, of course, exactly the opposite"

He continued. "They have a common aim, to exterminate guerillas, and the overall concept is barbaric" Turning to their training Dr Shubbittz had this to say "The sum effect of their training, has been to turn members of Koevoet into ruthless, programmed killing machines"

Koevoet has seldom been out of the news, but during the early 1980s the outcry against the unit from churchmen and political leaders reached such a pitch that the South African Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, came to the unit's defence in Parliament

He said it had been established under top-secret conditions to infiltrate guerilla groups and provide information to the regular South African army

"Its existence is now no longer a secret and it is a top unit with an outstanding record. It is a thorn in the flesh of Swapo and that organisation's supporters," Mr Le Grange told Parliament. He was later supported by Major General Vic Verster who asked a group of journalists on a visit to Koevoet camps "Why is it that Koevoet has had such success? It is because we have the complete co-operation of the local population who give us the information"

Yet the allegations of brutality against innocent civilians continued and Koevoet's court record in this regard is anything but impressive. The following are a few random examples

□ In October, 1983, a Rundu inquest court found that a local man died at the hands of unidentified Koevoet members,

□ In November, 1983, a Rundu court fined two Koevoet members for common assault after a man died in detention,

□ In November, 1983, a Koevoet man was jailed for 10 years after killing his commanding officer,

□ In November, 1983, a Koevoet man was jailed for six years after shooting a civilian,

□ In January, 1984, a Koevoet man was jailed for four years after killing a man he suspected of having an affair with his wife,

□ In February, 1984, a Koevoet special constable was jailed for 10 years after killing a civilian in an argument,

□ In April, 1984, a Koevoet constable was jailed for five years after killing a man he suspected of being his wife's lover,

□ In May, 1984, a Koevoet man was jailed for five years after beating another to death with a stick,

□ In June, 1984, a Koevoet constable was jailed for seven years after killing a bank teller whom he "just wanted to frighten"

The list is longer and the allegations of beatings and abductions even longer

As Koevoet prepares to slide into history, the truth of the accusations and counter-claims will probably never be known

But perhaps there is one truth to be seen. In a war such as the one raging on SWA/Namibia's Northern borders there are seldom "good guys" and "bad guys" — just losers

Swapo blamed for murders

NM 23/4/85 Mercury Correspondent (221)

WINDHOEK—Swapo was responsible for three murders in the war zone in the past week and for a bomb explosion at a discotheque, say security forces.

Two unidentified people were murdered when their throats were cut. A child died of his injuries on his way to hospital after an anti-personnel mine exploded.

A bomb seriously injured three people when it exploded against the rear wall of a discotheque in Oluno near Ondangwa in Ovambo on Sunday evening.

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No to SWA 'puppet' Govt say non-aligned states

NEW DELHI—Representatives of more than 80 non-aligned states have resolved to step up their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organisation in its struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Foreign Ministers concluded a three-day meeting here on Sunday by reiterating their call for an emergency session of the UN Security Council to resist South Africa's plan to set up a

"puppet" Government in the mandated territory

A 17-point action programme adopted by the Non-aligned Co-ordinating Bureau on Namibia urged member states and other countries to increase their diplomatic, political, material and military aid to Swapo, whose leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was

the head of the conference

The ministers called on all countries to impose an oil embargo on South Africa, to withhold overflight and landing facilities to its aircraft, and docking rights to its ships, and to ban all sporting contact. The conference, the first by the non-aligned movement since the

death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, firmly established her son and successor, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, as chairman for the remainder of India's two-year presidency

Veteran

As one veteran delegate observed: "We have demonstrated that the show is still firmly on the road"

The conference declaration noted with concern vetoes exercised by Western states which, it said, had prevented the Security Council from taking effective measures against Pretoria

Condemning South Africa's latest plan to set up an interim government in Namibia, the declaration said that if South African intransi-

gence persisted, the only option was comprehensive mandatory sanctions

The declaration also condemned what it said was the illegal exploitation of Namibian resources by foreign interests, and urged the UN Council on Namibia to start legal proceedings against offending parties

"It calls upon the governments of the United States and members of the European Economic Community to review

and rescind the market facilities granted through so-called free trade agreements with Israel, as such facilities help the marketing of South African products," the document said

"The committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with the racist regime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields."

Namibia's tortuous route to freedom

CAPE TOWN — The Government's decision last week to approve the re-establishment of an interim administration in Namibia highlighted once again the tortuous route the territory seems destined to travel to true independence.

For nearly 40 years a dispute has simmered between South Africa and the international community over the fate of Namibia.

In theory, the territory is closer than ever before to internationally acceptable independence. But in reality, the implementation of the agreed settlement plan remains a distant prospect.

CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

Namibia was colonised by Germany in 1884 during the 'scramble for Africa' by the European powers.

At the outbreak of World War 1 in 1914, South African forces occupied the territory in the name of the Allies.

In 1920 the League of Nations placed Namibia under a South African mandate to be administered as an integral part of South Africa.

When the United Nations was formed in 1946, the mandate system was replaced by a trusteeship system, but South Africa accepted neither the new system, nor that the UN had any authority in the issue. South Africa continued to totally control Namibia.

In a series of International Court of Justice cases between 1950 and 1971, the Court first found that South Africa was not legally obliged to put Namibia under UN trusteeship, but, in a later case, found that 'the continued presence of South Africa being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory'. South Africa rejected the Court's latter opinion.



President Reagan, whose government initiated the notion of 'Cuban linkage' to the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435.

Meanwhile, the UN General Assembly stripped South Africa of its mandate and appointed an eleven-nation UN council for the territory.

South African opposition prevented the UN Council from carrying out its brief to take over the administration of the territory.

South Africa went ahead with the government of Namibia, including the designation of 'homelands' for black tribes and the use of apartheid laws.

In the late sixties the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), launched an armed liberation struggle.

In an initiative in 1972 the UN Security Council requested the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to contact all parties concerned, in a new effort to find a solution.

South Africa continued to consolidate its internal administration, and heightened

international fears that it was heading towards an 'internal settlement'.

The Portuguese *coup d'etat* in 1974 added an important new factor to the equation.

The former Portuguese colony, Angola, to the north of Namibia, became independent and the pro-Moscow MPLA movement formed a government.

South Africa perceived a serious threat, and invaded Angola in 1975. But South African forces withdrew without achieving any significant military goals.

To protect Namibia — and South Africa — from threats from Angola, the northern border area was packed with South African forces. The strategy was two-fold. First, to keep Swapo guerillas out, and second, to 'win the hearts and minds of the people' with civic action schemes such as education and training, and health and agricultural services.

The success of the strategy was mixed. Swapo forces still managed to infiltrate regularly from Angola in spite of equally regular hit-and-run strikes by South Africa on Swapo and Angolan military and civilian bases across the border.

And while the civic action programmes added a degree of comfort to the lives of local blacks, the majority belonged to the Ovambo tribe which comprises 55% of the territory's people and supports Swapo.

Swapo's military activities, while tying up tens of thousands of South African troops, have no hope at this stage of turning South Africa out of Namibia by force.

After the Angolan invasion, South African initiatives towards an internal settlement included the appointment in 1977 of an Administrator-General for Namibia. He had almost total executive power. Representation for white Namibians in South Africa's Parliament ended.

Resolution 435

The initiative was backed by a newly-formed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

In 1978 a new international initiative by the five members of the UN Security Council, the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, gained support. France later suspended its participation when efforts to find a settlement seemed fruitless.

The Group's efforts led to the adoption in September, 1978 of UN Security Council Resolution 435, providing for an end to hostilities, withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia, free elections supervised by a civilian and military United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag), and then independence.

South Africa continued towards an internal settlement with elections in December, 1978 for a Constituent Assembly of the 50 seats, the DTA won 41. Swapo boycotted the elections, and they were rejected internationally.

The following year the Constituent Assembly was reconstituted as a National Assembly. Real power remained with the Administrator-General.

The internal initiative collapsed in 1983 when the DTA started crumbling and its strong-man, Mr Dirk Mudge, had a fall-out with South Africa, mainly as a result of frustration with the continuing settlement deadlock.

He resigned as chairman of the Ministerial Council. The Council and the National Assembly were dissolved. The Administrator-General reassumed full executive power.

In the meantime, the United States under President Ronald Reagan initiated the notion of 'Cuban linkage' to the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435.

This meant the plan could not proceed until there was agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This would clearly be a major foreign policy success for President Reagan. The linkage issue split the Western Contact Group. Only the US wanted it.

In a significant breakthrough late in 1983, South Africa finally accepted resolution 435 after talks with the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez-de Cuellar, in Cape Town.

Blame for the delay in implementing the plan was heaped on the US's insistence on 'Cuban



Mr Dirk Mudge ... had a fall-out with South Africa, and this precipitated the collapse of the internal initiative in 1983.

linkage'. In theory, the lack of agreement on 'linkage' remains the only obstacle to independence.

But the approval last week of the new interim government plan showed clearly that while there has been positive movement towards independence over the years, the searchers travel in strange circles.

This time round it will be an internal grouping known as the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) that will form the interim administration. The MPC's biggest component is the DTA.

The Administrator-General will again take a back seat, although he will have to sign all legislation passed by the proposed National Assembly. Defence and Foreign Affairs will remain South Africa's responsibility, as will continuing negotiations for an internationally acceptable settlement.

South Africa's dual strategy is clearly still being applied. The West is again concerned that an internal settlement is in the offing.

The US is also concerned that South Africa might be aiming for a 'regional settlement' involving the internal parties, Swapo, Angola and Zambia, which has been instrumental in Namibian peace drives for the past two years.

Important

This would not only take the initiative away from the US, but could lead to a ditching, or redefining of the 'Cuban linkage' issue which is extremely important to the US.

It is clear, however, that South Africa wants out of Namibia — but on the most favourable terms possible. The financial burdens are heavy, particularly the military presence which, it has been estimated, costs R1-million a day.

Politically, South African leaders are coming to terms with the implications of Namibian independence, and have accepted the virtual certainty of a Swapo election victory.

But it seems they want the final settlement plan to be seen to be negotiated directly by the people of Namibia, ie, Swapo and the internal parties.

An internal interim government would give South Africa the base for another deal. All that is needed is Swapo's willingness to negotiate directly with the internal groups — something it has declined to do up to now.

Star 25/4/81

Cut trade ties, says Nujoma ²²¹

JAKARTA — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said today that Namibia could achieve independence from Pretoria this year and called on all nations to halt trading with South Africa immediately.

Mr Nujoma is representing Swapo at the 30th anniversary meeting of the Asia-Africa conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

He said in an interview that a non-aligned meeting in New Delhi earlier this month had proved the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) was not alone in its war against South Africa's control of the territory.

The non-aligned delegates called for the isolation of South Africa and demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council over Namibia.

"Swapo challenges the racist South Africa which refuses to accept our inalienable right to self-determination.

"They (South Africa) will suffer if they don't leave soon" — Reuter

Independence: SWA's fortuitous route

By CHRIS FREIMOND
in Cape Town

The government's decision last week to approve the re-establishment of an interim administration in SWA Namibia highlighted once again the tortuous route the territory seems destined to travel to true independence.

For nearly 40 years a dispute has simmered between South Africa and the international community over the fate of Namibia.

In theory, the territory is closer than ever before to international acceptance by the international community. But in reality, the implementation of the agreed settlement plan remains a distant prospect.



MR MUDGE, a fallout with South Africa.

Namibia was colonised by Germany in 1884 during the "scramble for Africa" by the European powers.

At the outbreak of the World War I in 1914, South African forces occupied the territory in the name of the allies.

In 1920, the League of Nations placed Namibia under a South African mandate to be administered as an integral part of South Africa.

When the United Nations was formed in 1946, the mandate system was replaced by a trusteeship system, but South Africa accepted neither the new system, nor that the UN had any authority in the issue.

South Africa continued to control Namibia totally.

In a series of international cases between 1950 and 1971, the court first found that South Africa was not legally obliged to put Namibia under UN trusteeship, but, in a

later case, found that "the continued presence of South Africa being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately, and thus put an end to its occupation of the territory". South Africa rejected the court's latter opinion.

Meanwhile, the UN General Assembly stripped South Africa of its mandate and appointed an 11 nation UN council for the territory.

South African opposition prevented the UN Council from carrying out its brief to take over the administration of the territory.

South Africa went ahead with the government of Namibia including the designation of "homelands" for black tribes and the use of apartheid laws.

In the late-sixties, the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), launched an armed liberation struggle.

In an initiative in 1972, the UN Security Council requested the secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to contact all parties concerned, in a new effort to find a solution.

South Africa continued to consolidate its internal administration and heightened international fears that it was heading towards an "internal settlement".

The Portuguese coup d'état in 1974 added an important new factor to the equation.

The former Portuguese colony, Angola, to the north of Namibia became independent and the pro-Moscow MPLA movement formed a government.

South Africa perceived a serious threat and invaded Angola in 1975. But South African forces withdrew without achieving any significant military goals.

Whatever the reasons for the military action, it achieved little more than increased international isolation for South Africa and pushed an acceptable settlement in Namibia further away than ever.

To protect Namibia — and South Africa — from threats from Angola, the northern border area was packed with South African forces. It is estimated that there are now about 50 000 troops in the region.

The strategy was twofold. Firstly to keep Swapo guerrillas out, and secondly to "win the hearts and minds of the people" with civic education schemes such as education and training, health and agricultural services.

The success of the strategy was mixed. Swapo forces still managed to infiltrate regularly

from Angola in spite of equally regular hit-and-run strikes by South Africa on Swapo and Angolan military and civilian bases across the border.

And while the civic action programmes added a degree of comfort to the lives of local blacks, the majority belonged to the Ovambo tribe which comprises 55 per cent of the territory's people and supports Swapo.

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The five became known as the Western Contact Group (France later suspended its participation when efforts to find a settlement seemed fruitless).

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The following year the constituent assembly was reconstituted as a national assembly. Real power remained with the administrator-general.

At that stage it became clear South Africa was following a dual strategy in Namibia which has continued to the present time.

It was making plans for an internal settlement, but keeping its options open by continuing to negotiate internally.

The internal initiative collapsed in 1983 when the DTA started crumbling and its strongman, Mr Dirk Mudge, had a fallout with South Africa, mainly due to frustration with the continuing settlement deadlock.

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But the approval last week of the new interim government plan showed clearly that while there has been positive movement towards independence over the years, the searchers travel in strange circles.

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The US is also concerned that South Africa might be aiming for a "regional settlement" involving the internal parties, Swapo, Angola and Zambia, which has been instrumental in Namibian peace drives for the past two years.

This would not only take the initiative away from the US, but could lead to a ditching, or re-defining of the "Cuban linkage" issue which is extremely important to the US.

It is clear, however, that South Africa wants out of Namibia — but on the most favourable terms possible.

Apart from the continuing international condemnation of its continued presence in the territory, the financial burdens are heavy, particularly the military presence which, it has been estimated, costs R1-million a day.

Politically, South African leaders are coming to terms with the implications of Namibian independence and have accepted the virtual certainty of a Swapo election victory.

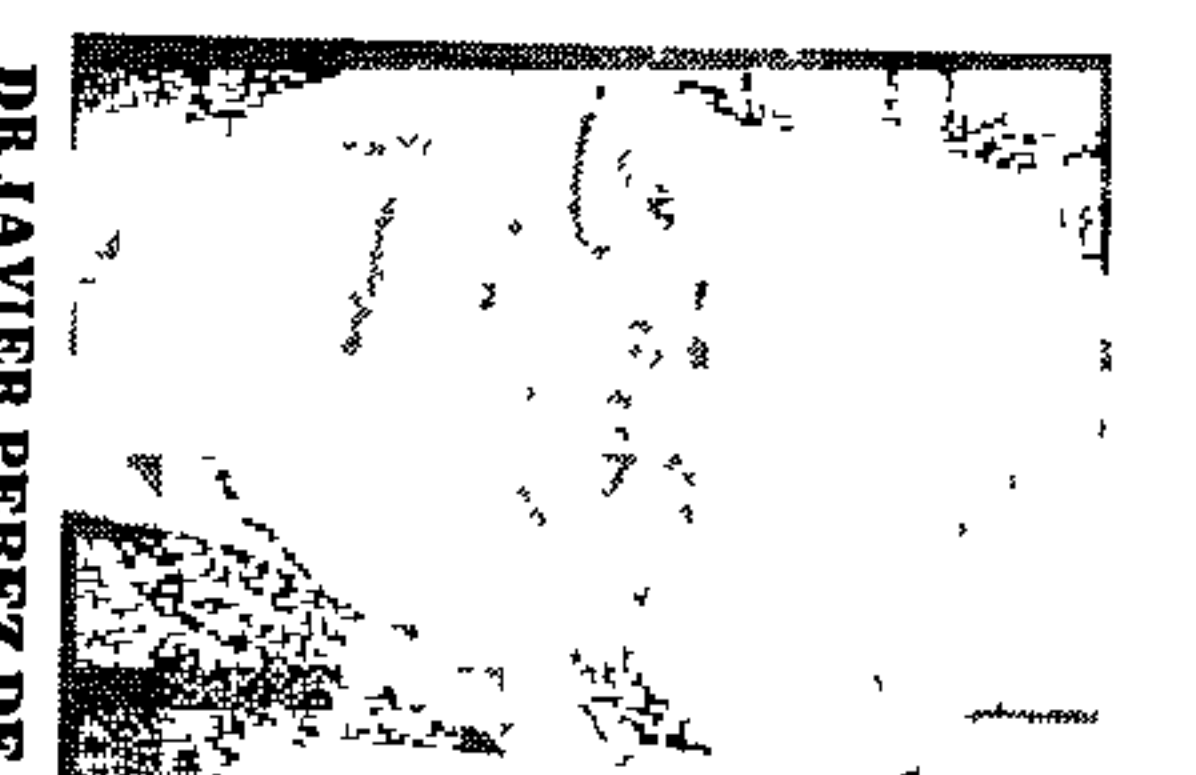
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SAM NUJOMA

Swapo 25 years on



Sam Nujoma is the president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo). The *FM* spoke to him in Lusaka on the 25th anniversary of his organisation and of his leadership of the organisation.

FM: Swapo denies it is a communist organisation, but still it seems to be strongly committed to Marxist-Leninist principles. What is the reality?

Nujoma: The reality is that Swapo is a Namibian liberation movement and it is ideologically only Namibian. When we formed Swapo, we had never met a single communist. It was formed in Namibia as a result of the oppression. But Swapo contributes to peace and security in the world by collaborating with all progressive forces, including what you call communists. SA just wants to deny us our freedom by labelling us communists. After the liberation, Namibia will have diplomatic relations with all countries that are friendly with it.

Does this include SA?

SA has committed crimes against the Namibian people. The Namibian people will make the decision as to whether they will deal with such a regime and on what basis. Of course, there will be no diplomatic relations until there is a majority government. But that is a question we leave entirely to the people of SA. We are not going to interfere with the internal affairs of any other country, as we reserve the right to govern ourselves without any dictation from any quarter.

Swapo secretary general Andimba Toivo ja Toivo recently said a Swapo government in an independent Namibia will lend "a fraternal hand" to the ANC in SA ...

Swapo will definitely support the people of SA in their struggle against apartheid. But we will only support them through the OAU, the UN and other international bodies which are demanding the abolition of apartheid. The white community in Namibia fears a Swapo government. Do they have anything to fear from Swapo?

The whites are the offshoots of the German and Boer regimes which colonised Namibia and dispossessed the Africans and accumulated untold wealth. They maintain that privileged position in our society. Africans in Namibia are still being used as slaves, cheap labour for the minority white settlers. The whites in Namibia really want to maintain this privileged position. Swapo understands them. It is human nature when you are used to that kind of privilege, you want to maintain it. But I think they are

making a historical mistake. The war will not end until freedom, justice and equality have been achieved. Swapo recognises this, that's why we're preaching non-racialism. Because if the blacks turn on the whites and oppress them, it is obvious the whites will resist the black oppression.

How do you see the economy after independence?

Our main concern now is to achieve freedom and independence and then we plan our economy, depending on what Namibia possesses. Of course there will be land reform — we were dispossessed of our land by the white settlers. Tell them in clear language we are fighting to regain our land which they have conquered and taken away from us. According to law, the indigenous Namibians still have no right to own land. That is a right all Namibians, black and white, must have. But there is no question of taking white farms away.

What about the transnational corporations?

I believe a sovereign Namibia will have diplomatic relations with the countries of origin of these corporations. We will enter into new agreements with these countries and their transnationals to have joint ventures with the state of Namibia, or if the state of Namibia decides that this land or this place will be publicly owned, it should be so. This would be a decision of the National Assembly of Namibia, like in any other country. A government voted for by the people for the people has to serve the interests of the people.

The situation at present seems to be that SA cannot stop the war, but Swapo cannot achieve an outright victory. Why go on with it?

Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire with SA in order to pave the way for UN Security Council Resolution 435 and Swapo is ready to talk to SA about the modalities of the implementation of that plan. But SA wants Swapo to unilaterally cease fire and surrender. We are not going to surrender and we will never surrender.

How do you see the withdrawal of SA troops from Angola and how has the Lusaka agreement of last year hurt your armed struggle?

SA's withdrawal from Angola does not concern Namibia. It was aggression of racist SA and must be condemned. We are not fighting from Angola. We are fighting inside Namibia. We have been fighting for the last 19 years. Angola is only about 10 years independent. Where do you think we fought from? As long as we are oppressed, we will find a way of resisting.

Could the new interim administration to be formed by the MPC not hurt Swapo in the long term if it does popular things like dismantle apartheid?

The MPC is a creation of SA. This is a

delaying tactic, the launching of a second UDI in our country. But I am quite confident that the Namibian people who fought for the last 19 years still have the willpower and stamina to fight for another 19 years. These puppets cannot last one day, not even one hour, if the Botha regime withdraws its troops from Namibia. They have no support. I am challenging the Botha regime to allow free, fair and democratic elections in Namibia. The people will certainly choose a Swapo government. Even if they scrap racial discrimination, who will be in control of the mineral wealth? It will be SA. And the masses of the Namibian people will continue to suffer because the minority white settlers, the Dirk Mudge, the Eben van Zijl, want to maintain their white privileges.

Will you be prepared to talk to the MPC government? They demand to negotiate on behalf of the Namibians.

Of course Swapo will not talk to the puppets. We are ready to talk to the SA colonial power. Why talk to the puppets when the real master is there? This is what Ian Smith's settler colonialists tried in Zimbabwe. He appointed Muzorewa as the so-called prime minister and when the people of Zimbabwe had the opportunity of choosing at democratic elections, they rejected Muzorewa who was imposed on them.

It is said by the SA military that Swapo has changed strategy and is training people in Libya to concentrate more on urban guerrilla warfare ...

Swapo's strategy is a secret of Swapo. The war of liberation will continue as long as an inch of Namibia is occupied. Swapo will raise the cost in terms of lives of SA soldiers and their mercenaries and in terms of money. That is why the rand is worth nothing today. The SA economy is collapsing because of this war and we will fight another 19 years in order to make sure that the rand will be worth zero compared to foreign currencies.

Why does Swapo not have any senior leaders inside Namibia? Why has Ja Toivo left the country?

Swapo is banned in Namibia. Its constitution is banned and its leaders are not allowed to address any public rally. They are detained and tortured. But the popular resistance by our members is going on. Ja Toivo has the right to decide what wants to do. I have no right to force somebody to go into hell. Namibia today is hell for Africans and heaven for whites. So I think it is just correct for Ja Toivo to decide to leave the country. **What is going to happen to the SWA Territory Force and Koevoet if Swapo takes over government?**

What did the French do with their traitors after World War 2? Our people will remember, because they have fresh wounds.

FACE
TO FACE

ROM

26/4/85

(221)

11 Swapo insurgents die

SECURITY forces in northern SWA/Namibia have killed 11 Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in the past 14 days, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said yesterday.

Reports by Mail reporters and correspondents, and Sapa, Reuter, Associated Press and UPI

NAMIBIA

(22) Fm 26/4/85

A question of trust

The Namibian Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of six internal political groups that is behind the proposed "transitional government of national unity" has started its long, uphill struggle for credibility

Specifically, they have to demonstrate that this is not a costly and bloody repeat of the Muzorewa experience in Zimbabwe, that they are not playing into the hands of the SA government in further delaying the territory's independence, and that they are not a tool used to perpetuate white privileges

The transitional government is to be instituted by the end of June, and the enabling legislation to be passed by the SA Parliament is being prepared now. The government will consist of a National Assembly of 62 members, a cabinet of 8 with 8 deputy ministers and a constitutional council with a judge as chairman

The constitutional council will sit for a maximum of 18 months and will draw up an "independence constitution" for Namibia. The cabinet will, within three months of receiving the draft constitution from the council, submit it to a national referendum

The government will have all powers short of UDI that is, only foreign affairs and external defence matters will be excluded. They will have full say over the SWA Territory Force as well as the police and security police — even the notorious anti-insurgency unit Koevoet

The MPC explains its position in its proposal handed to State President P W Botha as that "the existing political and constitutional order is unsatisfactory and against the national interest of our people as a whole. We will therefore strive to find ways and means to devise a political and constitutional system acceptable to our people and to

contribute towards the removal of the obstacles in the way of a generally acceptable settlement and internationally recognised independence"

MPC leaders have so far vehemently denied that their effort means an alternative to the accepted plan for independence embodied in UN (Security Council) Resolution 435, but a statement further on in the document sounds ominous "The MPC is aware that the road to independence which the conference has selected by requesting the SA government to install a transitional government in Namibia, will be a difficult one

"(Ivory Coast) President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's positive reaction to the MPC's proposal was encouraging and creates the impression that at least certain African states may be prepared to demonstrate understanding for an indigenous Namibian effort to promote national reconciliation and stable and prosperous independence"

The MPC's credibility problem is fundamental. Not only is it again dominated by Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, it also has the support of the ultrarightwing white National Party and is tied to the massively unpopular SA security forces. The black masses of Namibia, suspicious after many years of SA rule, seem to reason that if any effort has the support of the SA government and the rightwing whites, it cannot be good for them

The NP is indeed a millstone around the neck of the MPC. Leaders like Swanu's Moses Katjuongua and Swapo-D's Andreas Shipanga desperately want to make overdue changes like opening schools and hospitals to all races, Namibianising the public sector and scrapping the unpopular and corrupt ethnic second-tier organisations. But the white NP resists such moves. Last week it even rejected efforts to de-racialise school sport

If the MPC does achieve popular policies and, as it plans, rewrites the draconian security legislation and disbands Koevoet, it could in the long term make inroads into Swapo's popular support, at least south of the northern war zone. It is also armed with a R250m development fund — mostly surplus money from the very wealthy white ethnic authority — with which it can develop certain areas and buy hearts and minds

Making all these much needed changes could give it some credibility and even undermine the legitimacy of Swapo's armed struggle as perceived through African and Western eyes. Swapo's main weakness remains its external leadership's isolation from Namibia and the lack of a formal internal organisation. But the MPC cannot stop the war — the one thing all Namibians want. The MPC is unlikely to ever get much support from the two big northern tribes, the Ovambo and Kavango, or even from the Damara and Nama

Whether SA's plan for the MPC government is to by-pass Resolution 345, to delay independence or to build the MPC into a viable alternative to Swapo, is not certain

(22) Fm 26/4/85

But the immense internal and external pressure on government, the weak economy and the sincere efforts from the Angolan government — aided by competent diplomacy from Washington — to let the Cuban troops go home could mean that this government will only have a year or two to win the hearts and minds of the people

a's bewildering array of political parties

Star 27/4/85 221

angling the mix

t, right, centre

are the powerful pressure group, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and its student wing, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm)

TRADE UNIONS

It too has influential trade unions under its wing and is extremely active in the Cape where the Cape Action League played a major part in the poor percentage polls there during last year's tricameral elections

BC does not see the destruction of apartheid as a major objective. It believes that apartheid will vanish as soon as the capitalist system in SA is destroyed and replaced by socialism. This is BC's major objective. Only then will the oppressed peoples of SA (Azania) be really free.

Azapo and the other major BC organisations have planned their strategy with this in mind. They foresee the total nationalisation of all the multi-national corporations operating in SA and the return of all the land to the people of South Africa.

BC has an inaccurate anti-white image

The advocates of BC maintain that white South Africans cannot possibly aid in the liberation of the black majority because they are so much a part of the system.

BC maintains that democratic whites have a role to play in the national liberation process but that it must be strictly confined to their own community

They should not seek to become involved in the struggle itself and must leave that to black South Africans. They have often accused the Charterists of allowing the liberation struggle to be hijacked by whites for their own ends.

DON'T BELONG

The Pan Africanist Congress (banned) also fits in about here

The PAC is not a BC organisation and stands for Africa for the Africans only. They maintain that people of European

and Asian descent do not belong here. The PAC came about in reaction to a feeling among many blacks that the ANC had been taken over by the white-dominated SA Communist Party for its own ideological ends

THE CENTRE: The main black political organisation at

The UDF is itself the umbrella body for hundreds of smaller affiliates.

the centre of the spectrum is the mainly Zulu supported Inkatha. Led by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Inkatha boasts a membership of 2 million people.

Chief Buthelezi has refused to accept independence from the SA Government for the homeland of kwaZulu but nonetheless has taken a measure of self rule

This had led to charges from the liberation organisations that Chief Buthelezi has "sold out" to the government of which he remains a strong critic

Inkatha has some ties with the ANC — Chief Buthelezi was once a member — but is also highly critical of the ANC's insurgency policies

Chief Buthelezi also believes that the ANC has lost touch with the people of SA, the result, he says, of being in exile for so long.

Inkatha has a youth wing, the Youth Brigade, which has been criticised in the past for the violence which often occurs between them and members of the UDF

IN SYSTEM POLITICS: Here we find the leaders of homeland authorities who have accepted "independence" from South Africa and the various political parties who participate in local township elections

The Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Lebowa have opted for "independence" while various other self governing states have indicated they

wish to follow suit.

The more well known leaders of the homelands are Chief Mantzima of the Transkei, Chief Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana.

On a local authority level there are various parties which work within the system and put up candidates for community council posts.

TARGETS

These men and women are often the targets of revolutionary elements because they are seen to have sold out to the government and accepted inferiority.

One of the most well known parties on a local government level which operates within the system is the Sofasonke Party of Soweto

Though strictly non-political the Zion Christian Church (ZCC) has millions of adherents and this fact has not gone unnoticed by the Government. The powerful church is ultraconservative and there is little doubt that the Government would like to be able to count them on its side.

The recent address given by State President P W Botha at a mass meeting of the church may be the first of many

NAMIBIA: The Namibian political scene is in many respects simpler to understand than that in South Africa. In other ways it is more complex

The political picture in Namibia is far more racially integrated than in South Africa

The Multi-Party Conference (MPC) which recently got the go-ahead from South Africa to set up a transitional government is a complex mixture of white conservatives and black socialists which is going to make governing a problem.

The main components of the MPC are the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which is itself an alliance of 11 different ethnic groups, including the white Republican Party under the leadership of Mr Dirk

Mudge, the SWA National Union and the Swapo Democrats

The other parties in the MPC are the National Party of SWA, the Labour Party (no connection with the SA Labour Party) and the Rehoboth Baster group

The DTA is a conservative alliance with a free enterprise base while both the SWA National Union (Swanu), under Moses Katjuongua, and the Swapo-D's, under Andreas Shipanga, are inclined towards socialism.

There is also a dissident Swanu faction which broke away after the decision to join the MPC and various other parties who are mainly Swapo supporters. They include the Damara Raad led by Justus Garoeb and the Namibian Christian Democratic Party under Hans Rohr

The major political party which operates both in and outside Namibia is the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) led by Sam Nujoma and there is little doubt they would win a general election hands down.

They probably wouldn't even have to fight an election campaign

Swapo's main base support comes from the Owambos who make up more than half of the total population but it also has widespread support among other population groups — including white members and supporters

Swapo, in itself, is not a guerrilla organisation, it is a national liberation movement and its insurgency campaign is carried out under the command of its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan)

Plan is responsible for the day-to-day running of the insurgency war in northern Namibia while Swapo itself concentrates on political issues and winning international support for its cause

There are also many small splinter groups operating in South African and Namibian politics

All the groups fit together, somehow, to form the highly complex political picture in South Africa and Namibia

But two major objectives run throughout.

In South Africa the common aim is change, real change, and the implementation of a one-man-one-vote universal franchise system.

In Namibia there is an even stronger bond which transcends all political differences. To get South Africa out of the territory.

GARY van STADEN, Political Reporter, tries to unravel the political tapestry.

Southern Africa's bewildering array of

Untangling the of left, right, ce

To the casual observer the South African extra-parliamentary political spectrum is a bewildering array of UDFs, Azapos, NICs, TICs, Inkathas and National Forums

The average newspaper reader may sometimes find it difficult to work out who stands for what, why and who is attacking who this week

In addition to all this there are also the "in-system" black political groupings, some of whom have taken various homelands to "independence" and others who serve on the South African Government created community councils, or black local authorities to give them their technically correct name

There is also little doubt that religious groupings such as the ultra-conservative Zion Christian Church could make their presence felt politically

All of these organisations can be split into two main groups. Those who have selected to work within the system set up by the Government and those who oppose it.

There are some organisations which, while classified as being "in-system", are also totally opposed to it but believe that they can achieve more working from within. An example is Inkatha

The spectrum ranges from communism and Marxism through to socialism on the left, passes through the centre where organisations like Inkatha are to be found and proceeds to the right from homeland governments to community councils and church bodies such as the Zion Christian Church

Most of the news coming from the black (or rather non-racial) political spectrum during the past few months has been generated by "anti-system" organisations.

These organisations and political pressure groups fall into two main categories the so-called Charterists and the Black Consciousness groups

THE CHARTERISTS. All the organisations in this group subscribe to the philosophy of Charterism which is derived from a document called the Freedom Charter. The Charter was signed by a groups of SA political organisations in 1955. The main thrust of the Charter is that all South Africans, regardless of race, creed or colour, must be accommodated in the political system and get a greater share of the country's economic wealth.

The major organisations in this group are the African National Congress (banned) and the United Democratic Front. The ANC is the only South African liberation group with an operational military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, or Spear of the Nation

The South African Communist Party (banned) exercises its only influence on the black political sphere here, with the ANC. The SACP is not strictly a Charterist organisation but is involved only with them.

The UDF is itself the umbrella body for hundreds of smaller affiliates, the major ones being the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress, the Release Mandela Campaign and some of the major trade unions.

There are many other smaller affiliates including organisations such as the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee

The student organisation which keeps the Charterist flag flying is the Congress of South African Students (Cosas)

Some organisations believe they can achieve more working from within.

Charterism recognises the existence of "national groups" in South Africa and believes democrats of all colours must work together to liberate oppressed South Africans. It is inclined to socialism but is not clear what economic course the country would follow under a Charterist government.

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS: Fierce rivalry exists between Charterism and the advocates of Black Consciousness (BC) which has on occasion, resulted in violence. Though the divisions between the two are serious, they can, and have worked together

The umbrella organisation for the BC groupings is the National Forum while its major affiliates

are the powerful pressure group, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and its student wing, the Azanian Students Movement (Azasm)

TRADE UNIONS

It too has influential trade unions under its wing and is extremely active in the Cape where the Cape Action League played a major part in the poor percentage polls there during last year's tricameral elections

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CAP T...
30/4/81

(221)

Koevoet men are 'trained killers'



By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MEMBERS of Koevoet were "programmed killers" and the appalling conduct of the counter-insurgency unit should be investigated by a judicial commission, the PFP's spokeswoman on law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, said yesterday.

Speaking during the Law and Order budget vote, Mrs Suzman pointed out that in just four months this year the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, had been forced to pay out R150 000 in settling damages claims against Koevoet involving killing, torture and unlawful detention.

Praised

Mrs Suzman was reacting to earlier defence of the unit by Mr Le Grange, who had praised the "outstanding fighting record" of the SAP unit in Namibia

Mr Le Grange said it was regrettable that Koevoet — which is to come under the authority of the Commissioner of the South West African Police from May 1 — had regularly been subjected to allegations that members were guilty of "all sorts of misdeeds".

"The facts of the matter are that there have been isolated cases in which deserters from Koevoet committed certain misdeeds. They were, however, apprehended by their former comrades and tried by the courts.

"As far as Koevoet itself is concerned, only four members have been found guilty of misdeeds while they were still members of the unit."

Mr Le Grange said not a single member of Koevoet had a criminal record.

However, Mrs Suzman responded that many cases of Koevoet misconduct never went to trial as the minister and the administrator-general paid settlement claims out of court.

"This is cheque-book justice," Mrs Suzman charged.

Mrs Suzman said that Koevoet members had stated under oath that they were trained to perform two functions — "interrogation and elimination".

"Koevoet men are trained killers," she said.

Mrs Suzman said white members of Koevoet did not wear regular uniforms and people who claimed to be members of the unit had been seen in Windhoek wearing T-shirts with "Kill 'em all — let God sort 'em out" and "Killing is our business — and business is good" inscribed on them.

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KOEVOET

30/4/85

Koevoet trials

'should be probed'

A JUDICIAL commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate the trials of members of Koevoet — the anti-terrorist squad based in SWA/Namibia — who were found guilty of "appalling conduct", said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton)

Speaking in the Budget debate on Law and Order, Mrs Suzman said members of Koevoet had stated under oath that they were trained to perform two functions — interrogation and elimination.

She said "Koevoet are programmed killers"

Mrs Suzman said her party would not attend the handing over of Koevoet to Swapol because she could not identify with praise for a unit which, according to the Bar Council of South West Africa, had terrorised civilians

FORMIDABLE

But the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said allegations that Koevoet members were guilty of misdeeds were being made in an attempt to destroy the unit

He said that since its formation in January 1979, Koevoet had become one of the most formidable units of its type in Southern Africa

He said "There have been isolated cases in which deserters from Koevoet committed certain misdeeds. They were, however, apprehended by their former comrades and tried by the courts

"As far as Koevoet itself is concerned, only four members have been found guilty of misdeeds while they were still members of the unit." — Sapa

(221) ~~221~~ O Profeta
SA troops to stay on border says Viljoen ^{30/4/85}

PRETORIA — The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday South African troops would continue to be stationed along the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border and he rejected as "nonsense" Angolan press allegations that the troop presence was causing tension

Reacting to an Angolan news report at the weekend which criticised the presence of

SADF troops in the area after their withdrawal from Angola two weeks ago, General Viljoen said

"The SADF has followed its agreement with the Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission to the letter. It is absolute nonsense to allege now that the presence of the security forces on the border is causing tension

"South Africa has always taken the view that

it is its duty to protect the territorial integrity of South West Africa from Swapo terrorists"

General Viljoen said the JMC had continued functioning smoothly since the South African withdrawal from Angola

The South African troops still stationed at Calueque would be the subject of negotiation between the two governments, General Viljoen said — SAPA

NAMIBIA — GENERAL
1985

MAY — DEC .

Row over transfer of railways

WINDHOEK — A new row is expected to erupt here over the imminent handover of Namibia's unprofitable railways system to the territory's incoming transitional administration

The handover is scheduled for May 10 despite bitter opposition in Namibia to what was seen as another burden to the taxpayer

The system's assets which include rolling stock and 2 150 km of track are worth an estimated R2.28 billion. But the system has been operating at a massive loss for years

Much of the contro-

versy centres on the South African Transport System's exclusion from the deal of the profitable sections which include the air service, the Walvis Bay harbour and the lucrative Desert Rose Tours

Joke

"Why must we only get the losses," reacted Mr Dirk Mudge chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance



Mr DIRK MUDGE

The controversial handover originally

scheduled for April 2 was branded in the Windhoek Press at the time as an April Fool's Day Charade

But it was no joke. The handover, which was mysteriously postponed, will now happen on May 10

The general manager of the SATS in Namibia, Mr Willie Strauss yesterday refused to comment on the unexpected postponement

Official sources in Windhoek say the postponement was due to 'incomplete Parliamentary processes' and it was only a matter of 'certain documents being signed on May 10'

The sources said the handovers most likely would be made retrospective to April 1

The announcement of the handover was first made in Cape Town Parliament last year

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CAT Times 2/5/85
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SA keeps its options open on Namibia

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AFTER years of seemingly interminable stalemate and delay, some subtle but significant shifts in South Africa's stand on a Namibian settlement are beginning to emerge.

Events surrounding the contentious decision by the South African government to forge ahead with an interim government for the territory have helped to clarify some of the alternative settlement options now being entertained by Pretoria.

While Pretoria has not officially slammed the door on UN Resolution 435 — the only internationally acceptable plan for bringing about a ceasefire and elections in Namibia — it has made it plain that it was not prepared to rule out other courses of action.

The most extreme course, outlined in an aide memoire recently handed to the ambassadors of the Western contact group, would be the unconditional unilateral "abandonment" of the territory.

Although the South African government has noted that it reserves the right to pursue this option "should it so wish," it is unlikely that any such "wish" is likely to be translated into action in the near future or before various other avenues have been explored.

Deflecting the flak

The threat to "dump" the territory, and its seemingly intractable problems, should more properly be seen as a sign of frustration at having to carry the expensive task of keeping afloat the territory, with its burgeoning bureaucracy and massive defence bill.

It could also be seen as a plea to the contact group to help keep the territory firmly in the Western sphere of influence by taking over some of the administrative and financial responsibilities. This would also help to deflect or spread the political flak that the South African government feels it has to absorb for safeguarding interests which it believes the West, particularly the United States, shares to a significant degree.

Recent government utterances and actions would indicate that the economic, political and, to a lesser extent, military strain of keeping Swapo out of power has reached the point where Pretoria would be relieved — even delighted — if some Western state or group of countries would assume the mantle of "Big Brother" in the territory.

Another shift from the Pretoria's traditional settlement stance on Namibia is the apparent acceptance that holy cow of "linkage" — whereby a South African withdrawal from Namibia would coincide with the departure of the Cuban presence in Angola — might have to be sacrificed or at least softened.

In his announcement of the interim government, President Botha emphasized that South Africa could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola. Then, choosing his words carefully, he added that should it eventually become evident that there was no prospect of attaining this goal, the parties involved would "obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances".



One option, but not a particularly likely one at this stage, would be for South Africa to ditch linkage and implement UN Resolution 435. President Botha said in Parliament that South Africa might consider a referendum in Namibia to allow the populace to decide whether it would accept an independence settlement without linkage.

Although such a course would enjoy the support of the majority of the Western contact group, it is likely to evoke hysteria from the United States, which originally hatched the linkage notion and continues to cling to it with superpower fervour.

In addition, this route could well pave the way for a Swapo government in Windhoek, something which — like death — Pretoria might grudgingly acknowledge is inevitable in the long run but which is too ghastly to contemplate in the short term.

Go through motions

A more likely scenario is one in which South Africa drops or modifies its insistence on linkage and attempts to engineer a regional settlement that could significantly deviate from Resolution 435.

Under such a scheme, South Africa would at least go through the motions of attempting to draw Swapo into the new internal administration, and in the likely event of such overtures being spurned, would forge ahead with plans to entrench the position of the Multi-Party Conference as the government of the territory.

If this option is pursued, the SA government would be anxious for the recently announced interim government to evolve into a more viable administration that would either eventually take over itself, or be capable of giving Swapo a good run for its money if and when an internationally supervised elections are held.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, would clearly not be uninterested in pulling off a regional settlement for which he would take the lion's share of the credit. However, apart from international objections on principle, any such attempt at a unilateral appropriation of the diplomatic spoils is certain to upset the United States, whose embattled constructive engagement policy badly needs the booster that an internationally supervised settlement would bring.

Eye on regional approval

However the Namibian settlement drama finally plays itself out, the South African government is clearly determined to keep its options open by adopting a multi-track approach which allows it maximum flexibility. It is able to achieve this by adopting a particular course of action on the one hand and committing itself to another in principle.

This approach is exemplified by South Africa's establishment of internal government with an eye on regional approval but at the same time rededicating itself to a solution within the internationally acceptable framework of UN Resolution 435.

In the circumstances, there is no end in sight for the 20-year war in Namibia, nor are the prospects for a conclusion to the nine-year Western attempt for an international settlement much greater. Indeed, the chances of the people of Namibia having a free choice for their own government in an independent country still seem remote.

World body paints gloomy picture of Southern Africa

The International Institute for Strategic Studies sees no sign of a regional peace settlement or a resolution of the Namibian issue. JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of the Argus Foreign Service reports from London.

THE respected International Institute for Strategic Studies has painted a gloomy picture of developments in Southern Africa.

However, while the institute's latest Strategic Survey found that there were no signs that either a regional peace settlement or a resolution of the Namibian impasse was imminent, there were a number of areas where future accommodation was possible

Reviewing developments in South Africa, the survey referred to "growing domestic problems accompanied by a sharp deterioration in South Africa's relations with the west"

Economic and domestic pressures on the Botha Government were not yet strong enough to overcome its long-standing opposition to a Swapo-dominated Namibia — and Swapo was not yet ready to accept the emasculated political role offered by Pretoria

Deadlock

While Swapo's faltering guerrilla efforts had suffered a serious blow from the terms of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola, the political fortunes of its legal political party in Namibia had been improved markedly

However, the efforts to break the deadlock in the Southern African region in 1984 showed a number of areas where future accommodation was possible.

South Africa now recognised that Swapo could not be denied a political role in an independent Namibia

Both Swapo and the United Nations recently showed a willingness to discard the long-standing United Nations peace formula if Swapo could reach a satisfactory accord with South Africa.

"Future negotiations will therefore focus on ensuring a leading role for Swapo in an independent Namibian government while guar-

anteeing to South Africa that her own security interests will not thereby be threatened"

It was also clear that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the South Africans from Angola and Namibia were negotiable issues for both countries

'Wide gap'

"In spite of the wide gap that now exists between the two countries' negotiating positions, recent offers and counter-offers suggest that they will eventually be able to find a formula for troop withdrawal"

Two other issues, however, would continue to obstruct the prospects of regional peace the future of Unita and the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement inside Mozambique

Referring to the domestic South African situation, the survey said that while the country had succeeded in bringing her neighbours to heel during 1984 there were "growing troubles and little achievement" in the country during the year

Opposition in Washington and other world capitals had been fuelled by the Langa shootings.

Engagement

These developments did not augur well for the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria nor for smooth relations between the United States and South Africa

Examining the overall situation, the survey said there were many ways in which the situation in Southern Africa could deteriorate

"But South Africa's regional diplomacy, exploiting the weakness not only of Angola or Mozambique but also of her other neighbours, has served to consolidate her position and reduce tensions"

CML Times 3/5/85

'Massive supply drop' to MNR by

LONDON — South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement with a "massive supply drop" around the time the Nkomati Accord between the two countries was signed in March last year, according to a report issued in London yesterday.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, an independent and respected research organization, adds that South Africa "also seems to have allowed" more than 1 500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with their weapons before it closed the movement's camps in the

Transvaal

In its annual strategic survey dealing with the world-wide military situation, the IISS reports on Southern Africa "For Mozambique the results of Nkomati have already proved politically embarrassing as well as disappointing, since attacks by MNR have actually increased in number and intensity since March 1984.

"This resurgence was the result of South Africa's decision to provide the MNR with a massive supply drop around the time the Nkomati accord was signed."

But it notes that since that

time "Pretoria has made apparently sincere efforts to honour the terms of Nkomati, and even to curb MNR activities in Mozambique."

It says that after press reports in December that arms were reaching the MNR via Saudi Arabia and the Comoro Islands, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, visited both states to urge them to prevent such flights.

"In spite of these efforts, however, in late December President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the Nkomati Accord,

and the accord looked to be badly frayed," it concluded.

Dealing with the SWA/Namibian situation, the survey says the South African Government decided to release from jail the Swapo founder, Mr. Andimba Toiva Ja Toiva, because it hoped he could be persuaded to join one of the internal parties and perhaps bring about a split in the Swapo leadership.

"Toivo, however, immediately denounced the internal parties and was later made secretary-general of Swapo, which has been strengthened, not weakened, by his return to Namibian politics," it states.

The survey reports that South Africa's domestic problems were accompanied by a "sharp deterioration" in relations with the West.

Increasing anti-apartheid pressures in the United States led President Reagan to call on Pretoria to begin a dialogue with blacks, stop their forced removals and end detention without trial and the long imprisonment of black political opponents.

It notes that opposition in Washington and other world capitals was further fuelled by the killing of black marchers in Langfa, and rioting.

"Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control, this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have considerable effect abroad," it says.

The editor of the survey, Mr. Sidney Bearman, told a press conference in London that he considered the American administration was under "considerable pressure" to take a stronger line against apartheid.

He forecast "I think this will lead to a change of tune, while underlying policy will not

Poppy drop' to MNR by SA alleged

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He forecast: "I think this will lead to a change of tune, while underlying policy will not

change.

"We will hear more public expression," he said

Reacting to the report last night a Cape Town spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that Mr Botha had visited several East African countries and had outlined to them the exact allegations that they were supporting the MNR—a point strongly made in the ISS annual report

"The minister outlined the precise security situation in Mozambique

"Each state categorically denied the allegations that it was supporting or supplying the

MNR," the spokesman said

Under no circumstances would it be disclosed which states the minister had visited, nor would he comment on whether Mr Botha had been to Saudi Arabia or not, a claim made in the ISS report

When asked to comment last night, a South African Defence Force spokesman said Mr Botha had "recently placed on record in Parliament the fact that there had been a link between the SADF and Renamo"

The spokesman had "nothing to add" to the minister's statement — Sapa and (two) correspondent



Mr Linus Nahole (left) and Mr Achilles Angula

CAPL Trusts 4/5/85 (221)

Swapo men claim they saw massacre

Staff Reporter

TWO survivors of the South African Defence Force raid on Chetequera in Southern Angola, which took place seven years ago today, yesterday said they had seen South African soldiers herding Namibian refugees on to helicopters during the raid and then pushing them out of the aircraft once they were airborne.

Addressing a Namibian Students Association meeting at lunch-hour at the University of Cape Town, Swapo member Mr Achilles Angula told students South African troops had massacred nearly 1 000 Namibian women, children and old men in the raid of the same day at another Swapo refugee camp at Cassinga

Overwhelmed

'At Chetequera, which we called Vietnam, we first heard the sound of airplanes. Then suddenly we saw hundreds of armoured cars around us. And then death overwhelmed us. Death from above, death from the ground, death from everywhere.'

Mr Angula, who spent the subsequent seven years as a prisoner first at Oshakati and later at Mariental, said the SADF had attacked the camp on May 4, 1978 with sophisticated weaponry including Mirage and Buccaneer aircraft and Puma helicopters. Napalm bombs were dropped on the area, he said.

Both Cassinga and Chetequera were refugee camps for civilians with a small contingent of Swapo fighters there

to protect them, said Mr Angula.

Mr Linus Nahole, who was captured by the SADF at Chetequera with Mr Angula, told the students about 200 were taken prisoner on the day.

'On the way to the Oshakati prison camp SADF soldiers robbed us of our watches, our money, our other belongings. At Oshakati we experienced South Africa's complete disregard for international law on human rights.'

Freezing

Mr Nahole said the internees were tortured repeatedly during the first three months of their imprisonment. 'We were beaten with batons and sticks, even when we told the truth. Plastic bags were tied over our heads, we were blindfolded and subjected to further beatings and torture.'

When the prisoners were transferred to the Mariental camp in southern Namibia the prisoners were made to sleep on the ground despite freezing winter temperatures, he said.

Mr Nahole said conditions began to improve at the camp in 1981 after representatives of the International Red Cross had made a visit.

A group of 55 of the Chetequera internees was released in May last year and the remaining 75 were released in October, said Mr Nahole.

● A South African Defence Force spokesman, Commandant J C S Roit, said last night that the SADF was not prepared to comment on 'unfounded accusations which are merely a repetition of Swapo propaganda over many years.'

Swanu delegation kept out of Botswana

221 Dispatch 4/5/85

Dispatch SWA Bureau
WINDHOEK — The Botswana authorities refused this week to allow a Swanu delegation to enter Botswana

The reason given here is because Swanu is in the Multi-Party Conference which will set up the interim government for South West Africa (Namibia) later this year

Mr Moses Katjuonga, Swanu president and the man tipped to head the new government and members of the politbureau of Swanu's central committee were refused permission to enter Botswana at the

southern Botswana passport and immigration control point of Rematlabana

"We were told that in special cases the Botswana Minister of Home Affairs had the prerogative to require visas from people holding documents which do not require visas," Mr Katjuonga said on his return to Windhoek

He said the motives for the refusal were political, "related to our participation in the Multi Party Conference and its intention of forming a transitional government"

Mr Katjuonga added "The Botswana author-

ities and others who may think like them should always remember that what we do here in Namibia will fundamentally be determined by the subjective and objective factors in our own country and cannot and will not be decided by the subjectivism and opportunism of external forces

"Swanu and our colleagues in the MPC have decided that it is the people of Namibia alone who must decide the destiny of their country," Mr Katjuonga said "Foreign help is welcome but foreign interference must go to hell," he said

ere were reports that a European offered over R1 billion to bury the Namib Desert

to Sudan was made in Jan-

egime believes burying nuclear i could be agreed to only after with the neighbouring states of and Ethiopia

lace security

Bureau

Scotland Yard said yesterday Kensington Palace grace-and-fa- royal high-security zone.

the security advisers on the inc- zone being extended

re found by Sir William Hesel- in the drawing room of his

in Squad and the women to They were released while

up in MI5

ated from MI5 premises

reforms are believed to be inter- ars in Whitehall intelligence cir-

a "super agency" pulling to- MI5, MI6 and other agencies, do

ear to have been realised

joint intelligence committee in

office will continue to be

hansm through which the agen- sional information to Downing

and through which their activi- co-ordinated

ain puts ersen's ish GP

lems put paid to Springbok ing up his first 500 cc world Grand Prix yesterday

st Freddie" Spencer won the the Kreepy Krauly Honda after 12 laps of the Jarama

At the time Petersen, who at one stage lay seventh, was in 11th place

Spencer, on the works Roth- mans Honda, won from reigning world champion Eddie Laswon, on the works Marlboro Yamaha, with Frenchman Christian Sar- ron third

A crowd of more than 110 000 jammed into the circuit on a bit- terly cold day to see Spencer turn the tables on Lawson The Yamaha star won the opening round at Kyalami.

Petersen, 12th at Kyalami and hampered in Spain by a sore shoulder after a fall in practice on Friday, made a superb start from the third row of the grid, and looked to be in for a good ride But then he started to drop slowly back when teeth on the chain sprocket bent.

Asia condemns SA Namibia plan

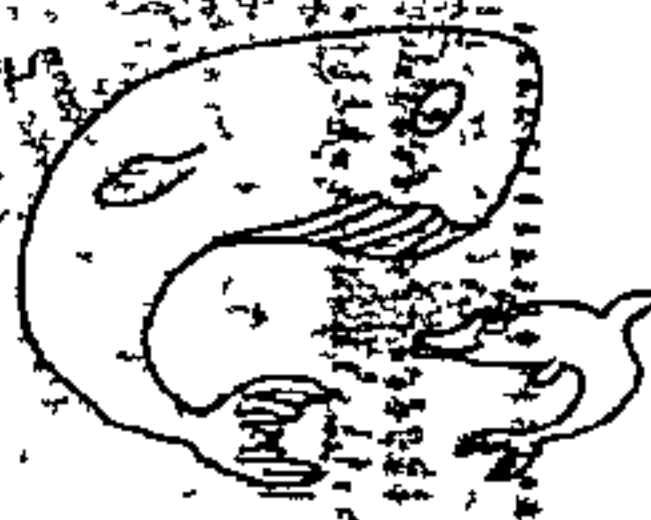
SINGAPORE — A UN-sponsored conference, attended by 35 Asian countries, to mobilise support for the independence of Namibia opened in Singapore today with a strong condemna- tion of South Africa The Singapore Foreign Minister, Mr S Dhanabalan, said South Africa's recent proposal to form an interim government in Namibia would only perpetuate its ille- gal occupation — Sapa-Reuter (221) Star 6/5/85

33 drown as marriage boat sinks

NEW DELHI — Divers recovered nine bodies and were searching for 24 more yesterday after an overloaded boat carrying two wedding parties capsized on a river in central India, reports from the area said The boat, carrying 74 people, overturned yesterday on the Chambal River in Madhya Pra- desh state Forty-one passengers swam to safety or were re- scued but the remaining 33 people, including a bride and bridegroom, were presumed drowned — Sapa-Associated Press

Kuri, the whale, is no more

TOKYO — Kuri, the world's only off- spring of a whale and a dolphin, died of pneumonia at an aquarium south of here, it was reported last night. At six years and seven months, Kuri was also the longest living mammal born in Japan's aquariums. Three days be- fore her death she had lost her appe- tite — Sapa-Associated Press



BB defies death threats from pigeon hunters

PARIS — Brigitte Bardot (50) defied weekend death threats in an effort to persuade hunt- ers not to join in the annual massacre of tens of thousands of pigeons

Some of the amateur hunt- ers warned the former film star that if she came within range of their guns they would shoot her

Nevertheless, Miss Bardot went to the Gironde region north of Bordeaux to join sev- eral hundred bird lovers in their fight to stop the tradi- tional massacre of migrating pigeons arriving there after spending the winter in north Africa

The hunters wait for the birds, exhausted after a flight of 5 000 km to circle around the Gironde estuary and then open fire from specially built 10 m high watchtowers

Asked how she felt about death threats, Miss Bardot said "I don't think these hateful people would go that far, after all I am not a pigeon" — The Star's Foreign News Service



TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Fine to partly cloudy and warm but somewhat cooler over the escarpment where it will be cloudy in the morning

EXPECTED TEMPERATURES FOR TOMORROW

	Min		Max		
	Early AM	PM	Early AM	PM	
Johannesburg	10	23	Maritzburg	13	24
Pretoria	10	26	Port Elizabeth	14	21
Durban	18	26	Cape Town	14	21

JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Today 8 am 17 deg C, yesterday maximum, 20 deg C minimum 14 deg C Rainfall — mm so far this month 0.5 mm, so far this year 312.6 mm Average rainfall for May over 92 years, 24 mm. (Average annual rainfall

Another view of SADF raid at Chetequera

By WILLEM
STEENKAMP

Defence Correspondent

WHAT really happened at Chetequera, the location of a South African raid on a Swapo camp seven years ago?

Comments made last week by two Swapo Chetequera veterans who addressed a Namibian Students' Association meeting at the University of Cape Town do not accord with the known facts about the action.

One of the speakers, Mr Achilles Angula, claimed that Chetequera was a refugee camp, and that on May 4 of 1978 it was attacked by Mirage and Buccaneer fighters and Puma helicopters which dropped napalm on the area.

Aircraft

"We heard the sound of aeroplanes," he said. "Then suddenly we saw hundreds of armoured cars around us, and then death overwhelmed us. Death from above, death from the ground, death from everywhere."

In fact, the following can be said about the Chetequera action:

● No Mirage fighters or Puma helicopters were involved in the aerial attack. This was a straightforward bombing attack carried out by Canberra light bombers and Buccaneer strike fighters armed with high-explosive bombs. There is no evidence of napalm being used, although the bombs caused bushfires.

As far as I have been able to establish, the only helicopters present at Chetequera were four-man Alouette IIIs acting in support of the ground forces.

The defenders offered such fierce resistance that it took four hours to secure the base and al-

most all of the attacking vehicles were damaged.

● There is no doubt that at least some women and children were present at Chetequera during the attack. Some appeared to be dependants of the Swapo fighters, while others were believed to have been abducted by Swapo.

However, Chetequera was not a refugee camp. There is indisputable evidence—ranging from eyewitness accounts to aerial photographs which could not be faked—to show that it was a fortified base with a parade ground, some above-ground huts and three distinct systems of deep zig-zag trenches.

According to SADF intelligence, Chetequera was not only an important Swapo supply depot but also a forward headquarters.

● The SADF did not employ "hundreds" of armoured vehicles. The attacking force was an under-strength battalion group, and the actual sweep through the base was carried out by only 14 Ratel infantry fighting vehicles. A second sweep, to clear the north-western corner of the base, was carried out on foot.

Casualties

The only armoured cars directly involved were a troop of four Eland-90s which took up a position north of the base to give the Ratels supporting fire, and then moved forward to take part in securing the area.

● Total casualties reported by the SADF were two South Africans dead and 10 wounded, while 284 insurgents were killed and about 200 captured. The SADF medical teams reported treating about 60 insurgents for serious wounds.

Howard

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for local authorities have realized and will depend on the quantum of the new sources of revenue

Howard Q. 61 1415
Members of Development Boards.
race groups 7/5/85

*17 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

- (1) Whether any members of Development Boards in South Africa are members of race groups other than the White race group, if so, (a) which Development Boards have such members and (b) how many of them are there in total, if not, why not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to appoint any (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons to Development Boards in the near future, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) how many members of Development Boards are there in total?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) No
- (a) None
- (b) None At the appointment of the present members the most suitable candidates were considered
- (2) At the end of the present term of Board members on 31 March 1987, or if vacancies arise before the time, I intend to consider suitable Black persons for appointment as Board members.
- (3) 91—consisting of a chairman and six members for each of the 13 boards

Q. 61 1417

Offences against security of State: life sentences
Howard 7/5/85
*18 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 11 April 1984, the case of the former acting head of a prison on the Barberton Prison Farm has been dealt with by his Department in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

(2) whether this person is still employed by the Prisons Service, if not, (a) when and (b) why did he leave the Service, if so, in what capacity,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken against this person as a result of the findings referred to above, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what action,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) Yes The member was found guilty of misconduct in terms of section 55 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959)
- (2) Yes The member is now employed in an administrative capacity in the general stores at Pietermaritzburg Prison Command
- (3) (a) and (b) Yes As a result of his conviction, the member was reduced in rank from lieutenant to warrant officer with effect from 1 December 1984 in terms of section 4 (2) of the Prisons Act, 1959 He was also transferred from Barberton Prison to Pietermaritzburg Prison Command on 21 January 1985
- (4) No

Offences against security of State: life sentences
Howard 7/5/85
*19 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

(a) and (b) Thirty nine (39) on 29 April 1985 This figure includes seventeen (17) SWA/Namibian prisoners

Q. 61 1417 7/5/85
*20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

- X Twenty one (21) on 29 April 1985
Howard 7/5/85
Cape Education College: boycott
- *21 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education
- (1) Whether a boycott of lectures was held at the Cape Education College at Fort Beaufort in 1985, if so, (a) on what date did the boycott (i) begin and (ii) end and (b) what were the reasons advanced by the students for the boycott,
- (2) whether any students were (a) sent home and (b) suspended as a result of the boycott, if so,

(3) (a) (i) when and (ii) on whose instructions were they sent home and (b) (i) how many students were suspended, (ii) on whose instructions were they suspended and (iii) (aa) when and (bb) in what manner were they informed of their suspension

(4) whether the rector gave any verbal assurances to any persons that all the students would be readmitted to the college, if so, (a) when and (b) to whom were these assurances given,

(5) whether the students were informed by letter that they would be permitted to return to the college if so, on what date,

(6) whether any students were subsequently refused permission to return to the college if so, (a) how many students were refused such permission and (b) why,

(7) whether a meeting was held on or about 6 March 1985 between the rector of the college and the students and their parents, if so, (a) who (i) called and (ii) chaired the meeting and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did the meeting take place

(8) whether each student's case was considered individually if not (a) why not and (b) in what manner was the matter dealt with

(9) whether (a) he and/or (b) any official of his Department has met with a parents' committee regarding this matter, if not, why not, if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) what was discussed on each occasion and (iii) with what results,

(10) whether he will readmit all the students to this college, if not, why not, if so, what action has he taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Yes

(iii) Repayment will be considered as soon as the new sources of revenue for local authorities have realized and will depend on the quantum of the new sources of revenue

Hansard Q 61 1415
Members of Development Boards,
race groups 7/5/85

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- (1) Whether any members of Development Boards in South Africa are members of race groups other than the White race group, if so, (a) which Development Boards have such members and (b) how many of them are there in total, if not, why not,
- (2) whether it is the intention to appoint any (a) Black, (b) Coloured and (c) Indian persons to Development Boards in the near future, if not, why not, if so, when,
- (3) how many members of Development Boards are there in total?

THE MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) No

(a) None

(b) None At the appointment of the present members the most suitable candidates were considered

(2) At the end of the present term of Board members on 31 March 1987, or if vacancies arise before the time, I intend to consider suitable Black persons for appointment as Board members

(3) [9]—consisting of a chairman and six members for each of the 13 boards

Hansard

Barberton Prison Farm

Q-601 1416 7/5/85
*18 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 23 on 11 April 1984, the case of the former acting head of a prison on the Barberton Prison Farm has been dealt with by his Department in terms of the Prisons Act, No 8 of 1959, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings,

(2) whether this person is still employed by the Prisons Service, if not, (a) when and (b) why did he leave the Service, if so, in what capacity,

(3) whether any action has been or is to be taken against this person as a result of the findings referred to above, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what action,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

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(1) Yes The member was found guilty of misconduct in terms of section 55 of the Prisons Act, 1959 (Act 8 of 1959)

(2) Yes The member is now employed in an administrative capacity in the general stores at Pietermaritzburg Prison Command

(3) (a) and (b) Yes As a result of his conviction, the member was reduced in rank from lieutenant to warrant officer with effect from 1 December 1984 in terms of section 4 (2) of the Prisons Act, 1959. He was also transferred from Barberton Prison to Pietermaritzburg Prison Command on 21 January 1985

(4) No

Offences against security of State, life sentences

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*19 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons are at present serving life sentences for offences against the security of the State and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

(a) and (b) Thirty nine (39) on 29 April 1985 This figure includes seventeen (17) SWA/Namibian prisoners

Q-601 1417 7/5/85
*20 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

How many South West African/Namibian prisoners in South African prisons were serving sentences for crimes against the security of the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Justice)

Twenty one (21) on 29 April 1985

Hansard Q-601 1417 7/5/85
*21 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) Whether a boycott of lectures was held at the Cape Education College at Fort Beaufort in 1985, if so, (a) on what date did the boycott (i) begin and (ii) end and (b) what were the reasons advanced by the students for the boycott,

(2) whether any students were (a) sent home and (b) suspended as a result of the boycott, if so,

(3) (a) (i) when and (ii) on whose instructions were they sent home and (b) (i) how many students were suspended, (ii) on whose instructions were they suspended and (iii) (a) when and (b) in what manner were they informed of their suspension,

(4) whether the rector gave any verbal assurances to any persons that all the students would be readmitted to the college, if so, (a) when and (b) to whom were these assurances given,

(5) whether the students were informed by letter that they would be permitted to return to the college, if so, on what date,

(6) whether any students were subsequently refused permission to return to the college, if so, (a) how many students were refused such permission and (b) why,

(7) whether a meeting was held on or about 6 March 1985 between the rector of the college and the students and their parents, if so, (a) who (i) called and (ii) chaired the meeting and (b) (i) when and (ii) where did the meeting take place,

(8) whether each student's case was considered individually, if not, (a) why not and (b) in what manner was the matter dealt with,

(9) whether (a) he and/or (b) any official of his Department has met with a parents' committee regarding this matter, if not, why not, if so, (i) on what dates, (ii) what was discussed on each occasion and (iii) with what results,

(10) whether he will readmit all the students to this college, if not, why not, if so, what action has he taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND OF CO-OPERATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) Yes

At home in Hilton, said Monday sentence for

Multinationals must 'quit SWA'

CAPE TIMES 8/1/88 221

NAIROBI — The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday demanded that multinational corporations leave SWA/Namibia as their taxes helped South Africa maintain control over the territory

SWA/Namibian workers would not suffer from closures because they were being paid subsistence salaries

"Multinationals are exploiting our mineral wealth, while our children are suffering malnutrition," Sapa-AP reported

He also urged economic sanctions against SWA/Namibian exports to put further pressure on the Republic to grant independence to the territory

The world's largest uranium mine — built with British, French and South African investment — is the Rossing mine in Swakopmund

● Noel Bruyns reports from Windhoek that Mr Clive Algar, public affairs manager of Rossing Uranium, yesterday denounced Mr Nujoma's statement

Mr Nujoma specifically cited British-based Rio Tinto Zinc and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa as multinationals which he said should close down until the territory became independent

Mr Algar said that more than 2 500 employees and their dependants would have no income if the Rossing mine were to close

"We demand they quit Namibia," he said "All of them are offenders"

He also denied allegations made by Mr Nujoma that workers were paid minimal salaries

Semi-skilled and unskilled employees received between R500 and R1 000 monthly, he said

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SWA's new govt will take over in June, says paper

N19 10/5/85
221

WINDHOEK—The proposed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) transitional government in South West Africa would take over the administration of the territory on June 14, the *Republikein* newspaper reported here yesterday.

The party newspaper of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) said it had learnt 'reliably' of the timetable for the official transfer of government, although neither the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, nor the MPC secretariat would con-

firm the date

Dr van Niekerk said earlier that in terms of financial law, the transitional government would have to be functioning not later than the middle of next month if the new authority wanted to prepare and approve its own budget for the next financial year

The MPC has asked for constituting legislation to be enacted either by the South African Parliament, or by the State President in a proclamation

Dr van Niekerk, however, said earlier that in view of the limited time available, it would not be practicable to take the draft legislation through

all the stages of Parliament

In terms of MPC proposals approved in principle by South Africa last month, the planned South West African authority would have a wide range of legislative and executive powers

It would be able to amend or repeal any proclamation of the South African-appointed Administrator-General since 1977, and any act of the South African Parliament applied in the territory

The only exceptions are the South West Africa Act and issues relating to South African defence in the territory, State security institutions and foreign affairs

Laws passed by the proposed 62-member South West African legislature would be ratified by a South African functionary based in Windhoek.

The measures, in effect, mean that the Republic would retain sovereignty over the territory, although Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said that 'South Africa reserves the right to withdraw unilaterally its administration and its presence from the territory at any time it may so wish'.

The proposed government has met with wide international disapproval, but South African officials said the granting of autonomous rule to the people of the territory

was not in conflict with its international commitments to work for an acceptable solution to the territory's dispute

South Africa and the United States are insisting that Cuban armed forces stationed in Angola should be sent home as a condition to implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 concerning South West African independence

'However, the people of South West Africa, including Swapo, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola,' Mr Botha said on Saturday — (Sapa)

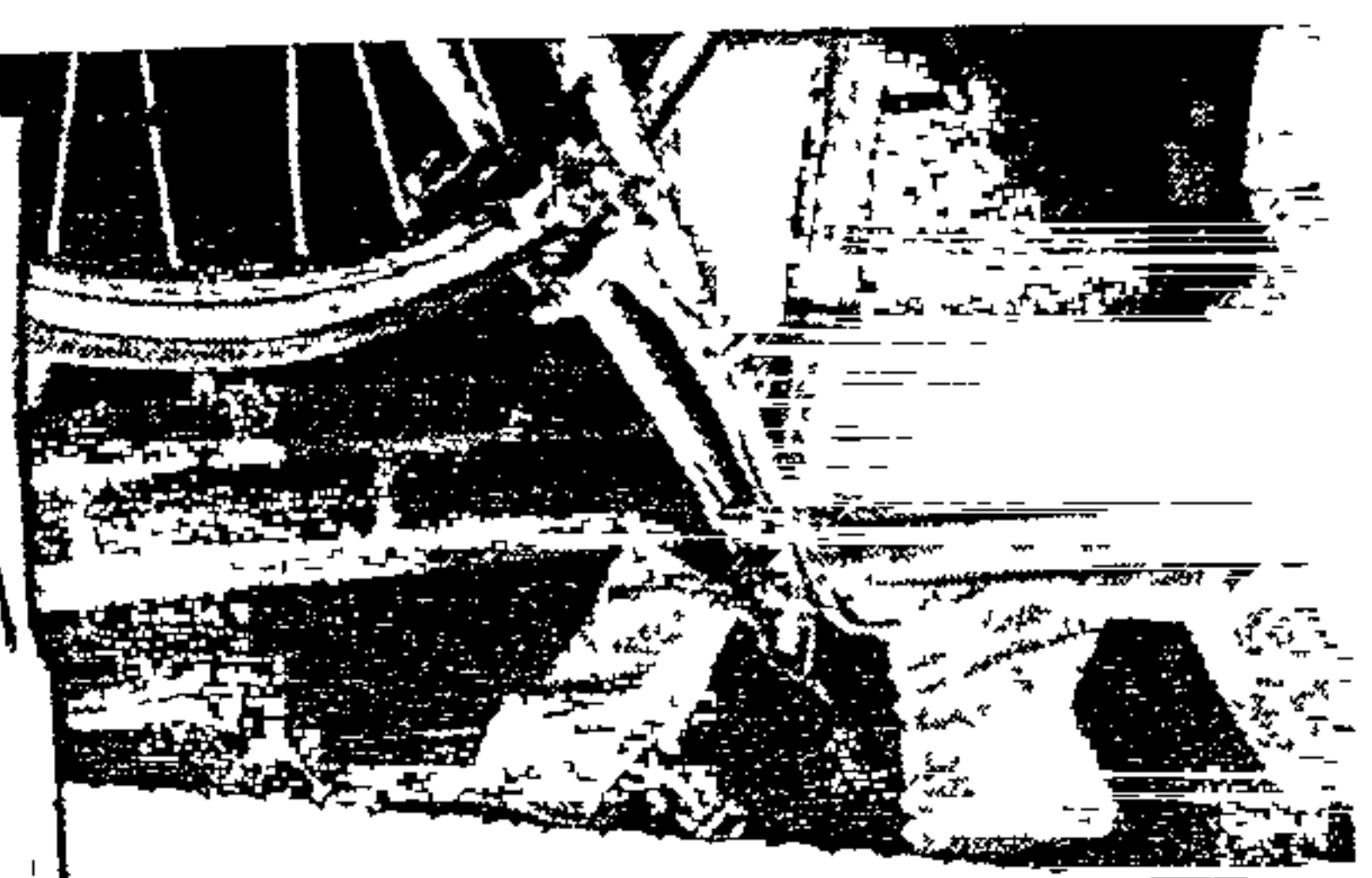
Star 10/5/85
 (221)
Namibia takes over rail assets

WINDHOEK — The assets of the South African Transport Services (SATS) in Namibia were today officially handed over to the territory's Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and covers railway assets valued at R144,8 million

In the agreement South Africa renounces ownership of the railway network from Nakop in the south to the southern bank of the Swakop River in the north-west. All fixed assets used in operating the road transport services in the territory, the Luderitz Harbour area and the lighthouses along the coastline are included

The harbour and harbour services at Walvis Bay will remain the responsibility of SATS and South African Airways will continue to operate air services — Transport Reporter



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 Ian Davidson has dug his he-
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 says.
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Cape Times 10/1/85 (22)

Swapo leaders to be charged

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Court charges are to be brought against Swapo leaders involved in the organization's 25th anniversary celebrations held in Katutura township here on Sunday, April 21

Three Swapo members would be prosecuted under the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act, Act 22 of 1981, the Attorney-General, Mr Tielman Louw, said yesterday

In terms of this Act no organization may hold a public gathering if it advocates violence as a means of political change

Colonel Jasper Coffee of the security police confirmed yesterday that charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act were also being investigated following a Cassinga Day commemorative service in Katutura last Saturday when police dispersed a crowd

SWA cabinet members named

Cape Times 11/15/85
221

WINDHOEK — The names have been published of the eight members of the cabinet in the SWA/Namibian transitional government to be inaugurated on June 14.

They are Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, Mr Andrew Matjila and Mr Dirk Mudge, all of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Moses Katjuongua, leader of a SWANU group, Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Eben van Zijl, SWA National Party, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, leader of the coloured Labour Party, and Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party

The names of five of the eight deputy ministers have also been announced

They are Mr Gregor Tibinyane, Mr Piet Junius and Mr Katutire Kaura, all of the DTA, Mr Tinus Blauw, SWANP, and Dr Lukas de Vries, RFDP.

● The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday officially handed over the assets of the SA Transport Services worth R144 8-million to the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, here at South West Africa House

According to the agreement signed by Mr Schoeman and Dr Van Niekerk, SATS will continue to manage and operate the road and rail services in SWA as well as the harbour services at Luderitz as contractor until it is requested to hand over these functions

The harbour and services at Walvis Bay do not form part of the agreement and will remain the responsibility of SATS

SA Airways services to SWA will also continue as part of the regional services it offers from the Republic to other neighbouring countries — Sapa and Own Correspondent

S A hands over its railways assets in SWA

NM 11/5/85

221

Algo

Algo

WINDHOEK—The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, yesterday signed an agreement in Windhoek to transfer ownership of South African Transport Services assets of more than R2 billion in South West Africa to the territory's central government

The agreement was co-signed by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, who controls the South West African central authority

In terms of the agreement, South Africa renounced its right of ownership of all fixed property and rolling

stock used in the South West African road and rail transportation network, excluding the harbour and harbour services in the Walvis Bay enclave

Mr Schoeman said in a speech at the ceremony that the agreement provided for the continued operation by SATS of the transport services in South West Africa on a contractual basis

The arrangement would apply until the South West African Government was in a position to assume control of those functions

Until that time, the territory's authority would assume full financial responsibility for the management and operation by SATS of both the road and rail services in the territory, and the harbour services of Luderitz

Usual services

'In order to relieve the financial burden of the takeover for the territory SATS will, for the first three years, carry 30 percent, 20 percent and 10 percent respectively of any operational losses,' Mr Schoeman said

Mr Schoeman said South African Airways would continue its usual services to South West Africa

SATS personnel in the territory would remain on the payroll of South Africa and their conditions of service would be unchanged

'The Government of the Republic of South Africa trusts that the Government of South West Africa will utilise effectively these transport assets to develop and realise the physical and human potential of South West Africa,' Mr Schoeman said — (Sapa)

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10/11/85

Army ahead in SWA bush war, says report

NM 11/5/85

271

WINDHOEK—Security forces in South West Africa were achieving 'a remarkable feat' in modern revolutionary warfare because they were winning the bush war in the territory, the chief of staff operations of the South West Africa Territory Force, Brig Johan Louw, said in Windhoek.

In a statement published yesterday, he reviewed the war situation in South West Africa which was now entering its 20th year

In that period, Swapo had made no progress while the civilian population suffered most at the hands of insurgents, Brig Louw said

'Swapo began its customary summer rain offensive this year with the infiltration of about 400 terrorists through the Angolan bush into Owambo.

'Of these, more than 260 have already been killed Swapo's special unit suffered about 50 percent casualties and left South West Africa before the end of March'

Brig Louw said that since 1982 Swapo insurgents had not succeeded in infiltrating into the commercial farming areas, one of their main targets

In the operational zone, insurgents were roving about in small disorganised units

'They are avoiding con-

tact with the security forces at all costs and almost all skirmishes are initiated by the security forces,' he said

Intimidation, abduction and killing of civilians by Swapo insurgents indicated that Swapo could not win or hold the hearts and minds of the people, Brig Louw said.

'The security forces on the other hand are getting increased support from the people in the border areas

'More than 60 percent of the fighting component in the security forces consist of black and brown members

He said Swapo's military potential has suffered severely in the past number of years.

Brig Louw said the bush war had reached an important stage and Swapo was approaching the point where it could not maintain a cohesive insurgency force

The disengagement of South African forces in southern Angola had set the scene for further peace initiatives, he added — (Sapa)

Cabinet (221) members

named *Sapa*
11/5/89

WINDHOEK — The names of the eight-member cabinet of the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government to be inaugurated on June 14 have been published.

They are: Mr Fanel Kozonguizi, Mr Andrew Matjila and Mr Dirk Mudge, (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance); Mr Moses Katjuongua, (SWA National Union group); Mr Andreas Shipanga, (Swapo Democrats); Mr Eben van Zijl, (SWA National Party), Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, (coloured Labour Party), and Mr Hans Diergaardt, (Rehoboth Free Democratic Party).

The names of five of the eight deputy ministers have also been announced.

They are: Mr Gregor Tibinyane, Mr Piet Juniusm; Mr Katutire Kaura, Mr Tinus Blauw and Dr Lukas de Vries

— Sapa

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MPC poised to take over Namibian rule

221

Star 11/8/85

by
Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

All indications are that the Multi-Party Conference will take power in Namibia on the June 14 and that all senior South African officials — including Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk — will be withdrawn from the territory shortly afterwards

"We cannot confirm anything at the moment," a spokesman for the MPC said from Windhoek today, but he added, "it seems likely that the MPC will assume legislative and executive authority in the territory on the 14th or 15th of next month."

The MPC, an alliance of six political parties in Namibia including the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, The SWA National Union, the Swapo Democrats and the SWA National Party, were recently given the go-ahead by South Africa to set up a transitional government in the territory

It is expected Dr van Niekerk and all other senior South African Government officials in Namibia will be withdrawn and replaced by a low-key Governor-General

The Governor's powers will be limited and he will have no veto power to prevent the transistional government making and implementing its own policies

According to a report in *Die Republiek* today, the mouth-piece of the DTA, the chairmanship of the new Ministers' Council, and effective head of Government, will rotate between the parties

reat

Services, Mr D Butler, said it was illegal for any transport staff to strike or stay away from their jobs. The reason was that SATS provided an essential service. However, at the moment the SATS would not like to threaten workers with dismissal and would prefer to wait and see how the situation developed before taking any decisions. Sasol spokesman said no request or notice concerning the two-hour work stoppage had been received despite two different meetings with union representatives this week. Sources in the private sector have indicated that some major employers will discuss the call for a two-hour work stoppage with union representatives at branch level or, in the absence of unions, with worker representatives. Although many companies are expected to refuse to pay workers for time taken off, many are considering the possibility of employing workers in the time taken. Most employers have expressed a desire not to aggravate an already sensitive situation.

to Hillbrow



Michael Wulfhart (21), "is for the shops to open at night."

periment a success:
is just the start'

Namibia given SA transport assets

Star 11/5/85

by Zenaide Vendeiro,
Transport Reporter

The assets of the South African Transport Services (SATS) in Namibia were yesterday officially handed over to the territory's Government.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Mr Hendrik Schoeman, Minister of Transport Affairs, and the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, in Windhoek.

It embraces railway assets to the value of R144,8 million, including fixed assets of R80,4 million and rolling stock worth R44,7 million.

With the signing of the agreement, South Africa renounced ownership of the rail network in the territory, as well as all fixed assets used in operating the road transport services, the Luderitz harbour area and lighthouses along the coast.

SATS will continue to operate the services as contractor but the Namibian Government will accept financial responsibility for operations.

In his address, Mr Schoeman said concern had been expressed that the services that were handed over were running at a loss (R66 million in the last financial year). He said in order to relieve the financial burden on the territory, SATS would, for the first three years, carry 30 percent, 20 percent and 10 percent respectively of operational losses.

The transport infrastructure, said the Minister, was an important instrument in the territory's process of constitutional and economic independence.

Young rioters

221 Star 11/5/85

New SA moves in Namibia 'rejects UN resolution'

— by —
John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — By accepting the Multi-Party Conference proposals for an interim government in Namibia, South Africa had effectively rejected the United Nations plan for the territory's independence

This claim is made in a statement from the British Council of Churches, published in the latest issue of the *Church Times*, official organ of the Anglican Church in Britain

The statement was issued to commemorate "Kassinga Day", the day in which South African troops attacked a Swapo camp in Angola on May 4 1978 and allegedly killed more than 500 people.

Anti-apartheid forces here claimed afterwards that most of the dead and wounded were women and children while the South Africans claimed the tar-

get was a military one.

The statement from the Council of Churches praised clerics in Namibia for their courage and their dedication — and for the way in which they had maintained the faith and trust of their congregations "in circumstances of anguish and peril"

The BCC had "heard with dismay and concern" Mr P W Botha's announcement that a further attempt would be made to "force an interim government upon the Namibian people"

This flouted the Namibians' wishes for a democratically-elected Government and it meant that the South African Government had violated its word by rejecting in deed the UN plan for Namibian independence

It had also confirmed the worst fears of British churches that the Western Contact Group's policy of constructive engagement would prove detrimental to a successful settlement

MPC may take over in Namibia

221

Sowetan 13/5/85

ALL indications are that the Multi-Party Conference will take power in Namibia on June 14 and that all senior South African officials — including the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk — will be withdrawn from the territory shortly afterwards.

"We cannot confirm anything at the moment," a spokesman for the MPC said from Windhoek yesterday, but he added "It seems likely that the MPC will assume legislative and executive authority in the territory on June 14 or 15."

Alliance

The MPC, an alliance of six political parties in Namibia including the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the SWA Na-



MR DIRK MUDGE... leads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

tional Union, the Swapo Democrats and the SWA National party, were recently given the

go-ahead by South Africa to set up a transitional government in the territory

It is expected that Dr van Niekerk and all other senior South African Government officials in Namibia will be withdrawn and replaced by a low key governor general

The government's powers will be limited and he will have no veto power to prevent the transitional government making and implementing its own policies

According to a report in *Die Republik* yesterday the mouthpiece of the DTA, the chairmanship of the new ministers' council, and effective head of government, will rotate between the parties

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Capt Timp 73/5/85
221

Malan warns of SADF raids

THE Defence Force would go back to Angola if the Angolan armed forces (Fapla) failed to contain Swapo cross-border terror raids, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said last night

General Malan had just returned from a parliamentary study group visit to the operational area on the SWA/Namibian-Angolan border, where he and other MPs were briefed on the current security situation

"We have warned Fapla in Lusaka and now again that they must keep Swapo (the South West African People's Organization) under control or we will go back into Angola to perform our task," he said

"South West Africa's people asked us to perform this task and we cannot allow Swapo's murder gangs to resume their activities across the border"

Progress of local population

General Malan said a feature of the visit had been the marked progress made in the socio-economic development of the local population, particularly the Kavangos and Bushmen, as well as the Ovambos the major tribe of the territory

"The level of development of the local population has risen sharply and has proved their ability to be self-sufficient," he said

This also applied to the defence needs of SWA/Namibia

"The Bushmen were a primitive group living out in the open 10 years ago and today they have acquired many skills"

Their home life was now better than some found in other areas. The Kavangos and the Ovambos had also learnt how to help themselves

Since the revolutionary war began 20 years ago, South Africa had gained much in military skill while not once having its nose bloodied

Its military commitment had also provided it with a testing ground for its weapons systems, which were constantly updated and adjusted to provide South Africa with battle-tested export weapons of high quality, General Malan said — Sapa

ad accidents

Manenberg Avenue shortly before noon on Saturday.

An unidentified man in his mid-forties was killed when struck by a car on De Waal Drive, Cape Town, near the hospital bend on Saturday evening.

An 11-year-old boy, Gert Sargon, of Sneekop, Koue Bokkeveld, died on Friday morning after being struck by a motor vehicle on Cedarberg Road, near Ceres.

A five-year-old girl, Fredalina Mart, of Fourth Street, Firtrove, died on Friday afternoon after being struck by a vehicle on the Macassar turnoff from

thank you for past work and combining it with "Indaba" the hope that there will be a continued association in the future.

"I think too that it is significant that the Bax-foyer stagings for the years he has possible for the ter, without subsidy, Passion at Fas-ly generous"

CAPE TOWN'S
14/5/85 (221)

Pupils escape Swapo captors

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Sixteen of the secondary school pupils abducted last Friday night by eight Swapo guerillas in northern SWA/Namibia have escaped from their abductors

And a military spokesman in Windhoek said yesterday that security forces following the tracks of the abducted children had to give up their search for the other children when the tracks led across the border from Ovambo into southern Angola

About 80 children, aged between 15 and 20, were abducted from their boarding school at Ongha between 10 and 11pm on Friday, Mr Frans Viljoen, secretary for the Ovambo Legislative Council, confirmed yesterday.

The abduction was discovered the next morning by the principal

There have been a number of Swapo abduction attempts involving young people in the past week, Colonel A S Kleynhans, Senior Staff Officer of the SWA Territory Force Military Information Service, said in Windhoek yesterday.

"Only a month ago Swapo terrorists reported to their headquarters that their recruitment programme for people to join them on a voluntary basis was an abysmal failure," he said

● Swapo launched mortar attacks on the town of Oshakati and on a chief's kraal in Ovambo, a military spokesman said yesterday

It was not clear whether the attack on Oshakati yesterday was aimed at the town itself as the mortars fell one kilometre away and hit the kraal, injuring three people

The spokesman said it could have been an attempt to intimidate the kraal inhabitants

NR 645 45/5/85

26 Swapo insurgents shot dead

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 26 Swapo insurgents in the past 19 days, bringing to 275 the number of Swapo combatants "neutralised" in battle since January 1, the SWA Territory Force announced here today

Among incidents "of terror and intimidation" reported by the SWATF are

- A civilian from Ongenga, Mr Shoombe Sam, shot near the border on May 12.
- Several mortar attacks on kraals in northern SWA/Namibia
- The abduction of seven Owambo-speaking civilians from a spot 9km east of Okalango in northern SWA/Namibia
- The abduction of about 30 secondary school pupils from a hostel at Ongha, about 30km north of Oshakati — Sapa

275 Swapo
Star 15/5/85
members
(221)
shot dead

WINDHOEK Security
forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 26 Swapo insurgents in the last 19 days, bringing to 275 the number of Swapo members killed in battle since January 1, the SWA Territory Force announced today.

In the same period one member of the security forces was killed in a skirmish

In the corresponding period last year security forces killed 222 Swapo insurgents

"Several incidents of terror and intimidation (against civilians) were reported in the last two weeks," the Territory Force said.

There have also been several mortar attacks on kraals — Sapa

U S Senator slates new SWA plan as 'Moscow-devised'

Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—Dr Chester Crocker has offered a compromise package to South Africa and Angola under which South Africa would implement UN resolution 435 while 15 000 Cuban troops remained in Angola, Unita's chief foreign envoy, Mr Jeremias Chitunda, told Republican Senator Steven Symms this week

Without revealing his source, Mr Symms, a conservative from Idaho, denounced the plan on the Senate floor arguing that it 'could well have been devised in Moscow or Havana'.

Mr Symms is seeking the repeal of the Clark amendment, which blocks US aid to Unita, and has persuaded Sen Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to hold hearings on the matter early next month.

Allowed

As laid out in the Senate, Unita's version of the plan calls for Luanda to send 12 000 Cubans home over eight months, while South Africa reduces its military presence in South West Africa to 1 500 and pledges to uphold Angola's 'territorial integrity' by ending support for Unita and cross-border hot pursuit of Swapo.

After 12 months, Angola would be allowed to keep 15 000 Cuban troops 'indefinitely' as long as they were not used in an 'offensive manner', Mr Symms said.

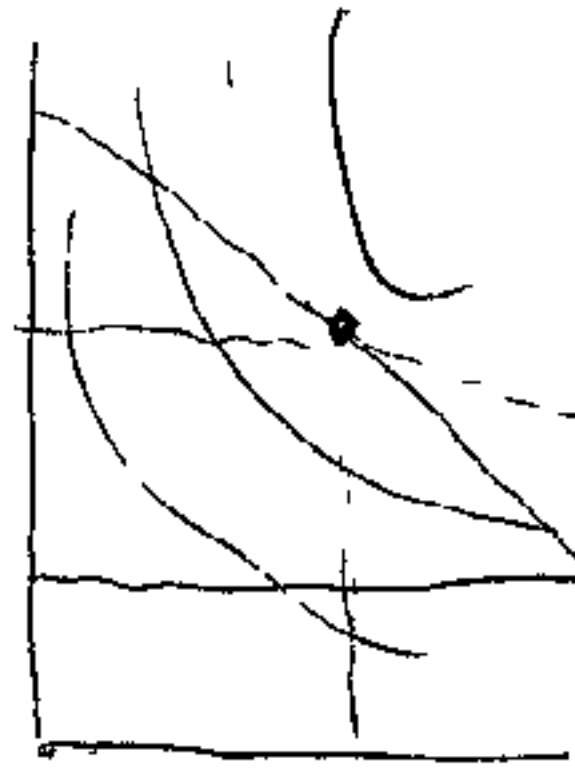
A State Department spokesman reconfirmed that the US had placed 'compromise proposals' before both sides, but said that the figures cited by Mr Symms and Unita were 'inaccurate'.

'That's all we're going to say,' he said.

Mr Symms blasted the State Department for refusing to be more forthcoming.

'I think it's shocking that (they) have kept the terms of this proposal under wraps in spite of inquiries from my office about its content.'

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment.



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221

11/17/85
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Digging even deeper

The Namibian mining industry is nervous about rumours that the Thirion Commission of Inquiry is going to dig deeper into alleged transfer pricing, overmining and tax evasion in the industry

Perhaps with good reason Judge P W Thirion has just confirmed to the *FM* that he will hear more evidence on mining practices when he goes back to Windhoek in July

A public showdown between the judge and Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk on the Commission's persistent interest in the mining sector has, however, probably been evaded through the fact that Van Niekerk is coming back to SA in June, when he hands over government to the transitional government of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

The Commission's interim reports have already exposed serious irregularities and corruption in ethnic second-tier governments in Namibia. The Commission has also led evidence pointing to gross incompetence of the Diamond Board and possible transfer pricing and overmining by CDM, De Beers's diamond mine. The *FM* understands that an investigator of the Commission, Martin Grote, has written a report of some 700 pages on the mining industry

It is said that if this document is ever made public, it will cause a world-wide outcry because it contains evidence of how some mines have allegedly denied Namibia many millions of **Van Niekerk**

Financial Mail May 17 1985

221 FM 17/5/85

rands over the last few years

Judge Thirion wanted to investigate the mining sector right from the start and formally asked his Commission's brief — to investigate irregularities and maladministration by government bodies — to be widened to include the mines. After pressure from certain quarters and consultations with SA, Van Niekerk refused. As a result, Judge Thirion confined his investigations to the Diamond Board, a state body that is supposed to monitor the diamond mining industry

Now it seems as if a new "loophole" has been found to investigate mining without changing the terms of reference of the Commission. Asked how, a terse Judge Thirion told the *FM* "The Mines, Works and Minerals Ordinance, Number 20 of 1968 of SWA, gives the state certain duties as far as mining is concerned, and our further investigation must be seen in that light"

The judge seemed surprised when the *FM* told him that Van Niekerk has announced that a comprehensive government report on "overmining" is to be published soon — in CDM's scientific journal. The gist of it will be that "overmining" is a technical term and does not necessarily mean over-exploitation. This has been CDM's main argument since the allegations made to the Thirion commission about the mine's dramatic stepping up of production in the late Seventies

Namibians may well ask why Van Niekerk did not wait for the Thirion Commission's findings before publishing this report — it comes very close to being *sub judice* — and why is it published in the journal of the mine that stands accused of overmining?

Judge Thirion would also not be drawn on recent remarks by Van Niekerk that waiting so long for the Commission's final report "has been a tremendous frustration". The judge merely pointed out that he has been on the bench all the time and that he is going to use his long leave from July to hear further evidence and complete his final report. The report should be ready by the end of September, he added

Nujoma briefs Mugabe on struggle

221

Sowetan 17/5/85



SWAPO's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

HARARE — South Africa's plan to install an interim government in Namibia was another attempt to impose a neo-colonialist solution in the territory, the South West Africa People's Organisation president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in Harare yesterday

"South Africa has decided to impose an interim government on the people of Namibia next month without any elections or even a bogus referendum such as Ian Smith used to do in this country," he told Zimbabwe's *Herald* newspaper

"This will be done by proclamation of the so-called state president of South Africa through the colonial governor in Namibia."

Mr Nujoma arrived on Wednesday to brief the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on Swapo's military and diplomatic progress. He left the same night for Lusaka

Swapo's strategy was "To intensify the armed struggle to dislodge the racist forces of oppression," he said

He called on the Reagan administration to abandon its policy of constructive engagement "which really supports South Africa in practical terms and covers up the regime's criminal activities in

Namibia and its invasions of the neighbouring independent African states, especially the Republic of Angola "

Despite South Africa's announcement that it was withdrawing its troops from Angola, it was now threatening to invade the country once more on the pretext that Swapo fighters were crossing into Namibia from there

Its real aim, however, was "to unseat the Angolan government and replace it with a puppet regime of the Unita leader Jonas Savimbi "

Mr Nujoma said South Africa was aware that the "puppets in Namibia" did not enjoy the support of the people and that was the main reason behind attempts to circumvent United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which called for free and fair elections under UN supervision

"Ultimately the South Africans want to push further north the process of liberation," but that strategy was bound to fail "as all the puppets will be crushed" Mr Nujoma said — Sapa

Crocker proposes new deal on SWA

CALC.
Times
17/5/85
221

THE Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), set up to oversee the progressive withdrawal of SADF troops from southern Angola, disbanded yesterday as a United States senator denounced a "compromise package" on SWA/Namibia allegedly proposed to Pretoria and Luanda by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Republican Senator Steven Symms told the US Senate in Washington that Dr Crocker had offered a compromise package in terms of which South Africa would implement UN resolution 435 while 15 000 Cuban troops remained in Angola

The compromise offer was apparently disclosed by Unita's chief foreign envoy, Mr Jeremias Chitunda

Mr Symms denounced the plan on the Senate floor, arguing that it "could well have been devised in Moscow or Havana"

He said the compromise package called for Luanda to send 12 000

Cubans home over eight months, while South Africa reduced its military presence in SWA/Namibia to 1 500 and pledged to uphold Angola's "territorial integrity" by ending support for Unita and cross-border hot pursuit of Swapo

'Inaccurate'

After 12 months, Angola would be allowed to keep 15 000 Cuban troops "indefinitely" as long as they were not used in an "offensive manner", Mr Symms said

A State Department spokesman confirmed that the US had placed "compromise proposals" before both sides, but

said that the figures cited by Mr Symms and Unita were "inaccurate"

"That's all we're going to say," he said

Mr Symms blasted the State Department for refusing to be more forthcoming "I think it's shocking that they have kept the terms of this proposal under wraps despite inquiries from my office about its content"

A spokesman for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday "The department has no comment on the reported comments of Senator Symms since this matter is still the subject of discussion between the United States, Angola and South Africa"

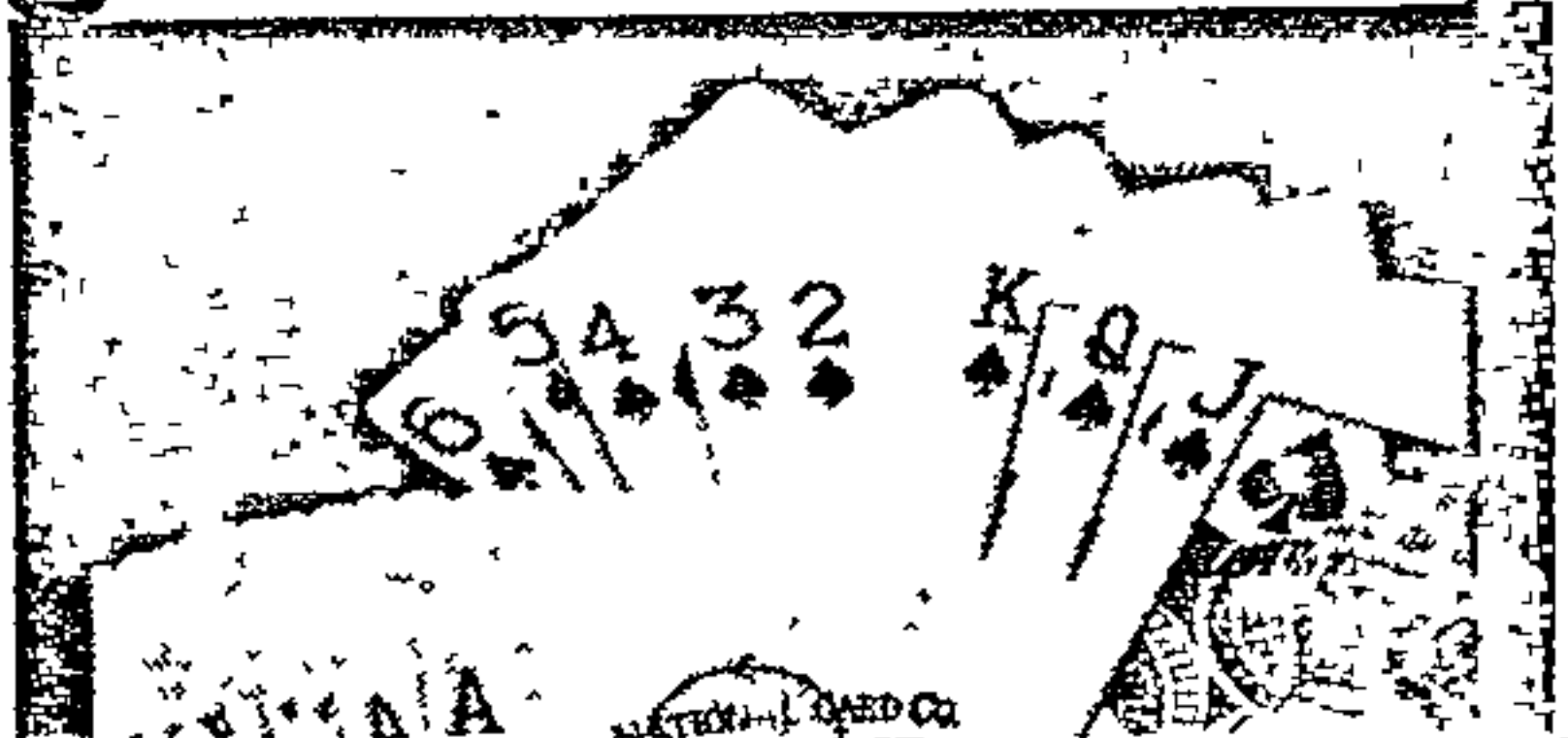
The dissolution of the JMC, which was also charged with restricting the movement of Swapo forces from Angola to SWA/Namibia, comes 30 days after the disengagement of South African troops was completed

A spokeswoman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday that contact between South Africa and Angola would continue to take place through military channels on the Angola/Namibia border

Activity

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IT COSTS LESS at
Grand
Bazaars and Ultramarkets



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"In the meantime, South Africa and Angola are exploring the possibility of holding a ministerial meeting to discuss the problems of the region," she said

One of the problems facing Pretoria is the prospect of increased Swapo activity in southern Angola now that the JMC has stopped operating in the area

During a visit to the border last week, the Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, warned that South Africa would once again invade Angola if that country's military failed to control Swapo activity

Another issue that is cause for concern in government circles is the future of the joint SA-Angolan hydro-electric project a few kilometres north of the SWA/Namibian border — Own Correspondent and Political Staff

IT COSTS LESS at
Grand
Bazaars and Ultramarkets



Bicycle
PLAYING CARDS

299

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$320.50
FT index (close) 1012.50

Taking over

SA's colonial ties with Namibia loosened further last week with the formal handing over of all the Namibian assets of SA Transport Services (Sats) to the Namibian authorities

Transfer will soon be made of the assets and control of the SWA Water and Electricity Commission (Swawec), wholly owned by the Industrial Development Corporation, Swawec MD Polla Brand tells the *FM*.

Namibia's First National Development Corporation (Enok) already has as its sole shareholder the Administrator General, and the Namibian equivalent of Soekor — Swakor — has already been Namibianised. Swakor has assumed control of the concessions for the Kudu gasfield off the west coast. Swakor is owned by Enok.

The Namibians have also received a 50,4% block of voting shares in Rossing Uranium, the world's largest uranium mine, which entitles it to appoint one director. These shares were owned by the IDC, and represent a 3,5% commercial interest in the mine.

The transfer of assets precedes the formal establishment of a transitional government by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) on June 14. The SA Police's Security Branch and the anti-insurgency unit, Koevoet, were placed under the control of the SWA Police two weeks ago. The transitional government will have a status approaching responsible self-government (defence and foreign affairs excepted) and will present its first budget a week or two after being installed.

The agreement on transfer of Sats' assets was signed by Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman and Namibian Administrator General Wilhe van Niekerk last Friday. The deal involves assets of R144,8m — R80,4m in fixed assets and R44,7m in rolling stock. The rolling stock includes 148 diesel locomotives (48 of them brand new), 180 passenger coaches and 2 900 goods wagons. The replacement value of the assets is estimated at R2,28 billion, of which 2 150 km of track represents R1,96 billion.

Sats will not bear the loss — the Treasury

Financial Mail May 17 1985

will reduce current indebtedness by R144,8m

According to the agreement, Sats "renounces its rights of ownership of the rail network in SWA from Nakop in the south to the southern bank of the Swakop river in the north-west, including all fixed assets which form part of and are used in operating the system." The Swakop River on the outskirts of Swakopmund forms the border between Namibia and the SA-owned Walvis Bay en-

clave, so this means that the line, harbour and other facilities in the enclave are still owned by Sats.

The agreement also includes all fixed assets used in operating the road transport system in Namibia, the harbour area and fixed assets of the harbour of Luderitz in the south and the lighthouses along the coast.

According to the agreement, Sats will manage and operate the road and rail services in Namibia and the Luderitz harbour

as a contractor until it is requested to hand over these functions. All Sats employees in Namibia will remain employees of Sats.

The Sats operations in Namibia operated at a loss of some R66m in 1983-1984 and the loss this year is expected to be around R26m. Schoeman announced that Sats will carry 30% of the expected loss in the first year, 20% in the second and 10% in the third, after which the Namibian government will be fully responsible.

Cape Times 21/5/85 (241)
27 Swapo killed at weekend

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in the SWA/Namibian war zone killed 27 Swapo guerillas in two separate contacts at the weekend, a SWA Territory Force headquarters spokesman said yesterday

Since January 21, 302 guerillas had been "neutralized"

Security forces suffered no losses at the weekend

SA 'sabotage'

Cape Times 24/5/85 (B) (221)
Political Correspondent

THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, yesterday admitted that "small groups" of South African soldiers had been deployed in northern Angola, but would not confirm reports that two soldiers had died in a clash with Angolan forces on Tuesday.

The announcement comes five weeks after the SADF invited journalists to the Angolan border with SWA/Namibia to witness what it said was the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

The Angolan Ministry of Defence said on Wednesday that an army patrol had surprised a South African army unit "attempting to destroy the Malongo oil installations in Cabinda" at 5.30pm on Tuesday, according to the state-run news agency, Angop.

Two South Africans had died and one had been captured, Angop said.

'Violation'

The Angolan forces reportedly captured three shortwave radios, walkie-talkies, silencer-equipped guns, 16 contact mines and two fire bombs.

Angop did not identify the South African casualties or give details of the sabotage operation.

The Angop statement said "Racist South Africa has not given up its plans to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola and is violating not only the rules of international law but also its own undertakings entered into with a view to the normalization of the

situation in Southern Africa.

"As can be seen, South Africa, while simulating the withdrawal of its troops from Southern Angola, is now attempting new military adventures in the north of our country, giving the lie to its propaganda."

General Viljoen did not comment on these claims in his brief statement.

General Viljoen said "The Defence Force is involved in gathering information about hostile elements which threaten the safety of South West Africa and South Africa."

The SADF had deployed small groups of soldiers north of South Africa's borders to gather information on Swapo, the African National Congress and what General Viljoen described as "Russian surrogate forces".

"At the moment there is concern because contact with such a small element has been broken."

"This element was gathering information about ANC bases, Swapo bases, as well as Cuban involvement with them in the area south and north of Luanda."

● The Cape Times correspondent reports from London that Angop said

yesterday that a massive manhunt was under way for any survivors of the South African sabotage attempt in Cabinda.

The undercover operation was major international news yesterday.

An Angop spokesman in London said Angolan Army units were scouring wide areas of Cabinda after indications that more South African saboteurs were in the area as part of an operation to cripple the oil fields.

'No right'

● The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said last night that South Africa had no right to be militarily involved in Angola.

He said he was "greatly disturbed" by reports of SADF presence deep in Angola after the impression had been created that South Africa had withdrawn completely from Angolan soil.

Dr Slabbert said exposure of the latest covert SADF operation would "of necessity reflect on our international credibility".

South Africa refused to abide interference in its domestic affairs and neighbouring states had the right to expect the same from this country.

The government had to decide whether it wished South Africa to be "a force for peace and regional co-operation or to be seen as a force for destabilization", he said.

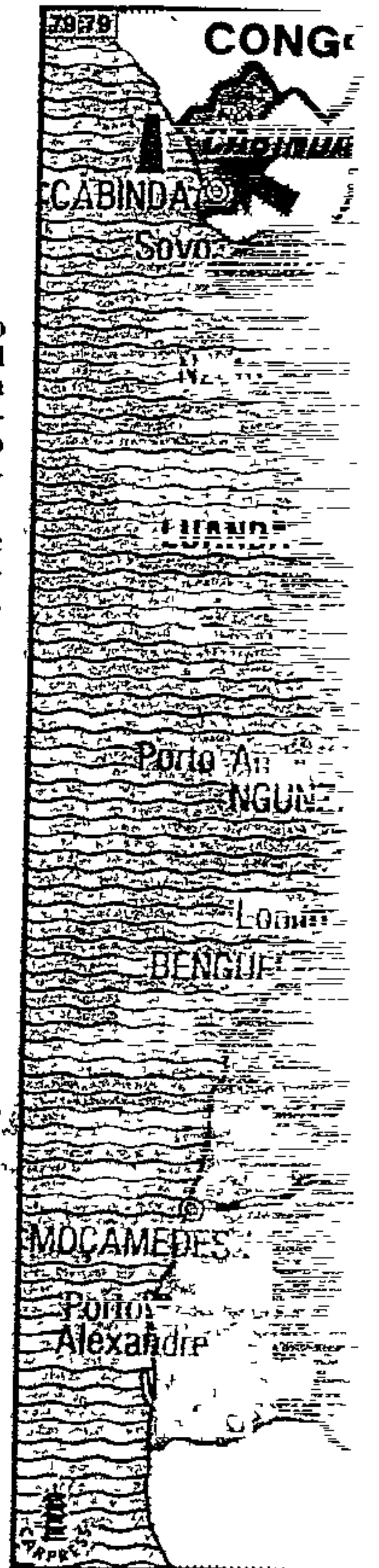
The New Republic Party spokesman on Defence, Mr Vause Raw, said "It appears that this incident is one of the unfortunate hazards of maintaining effective military intelligence in areas where hostile forces are being trained to engage in terrorist action against South Africa."

'Risk'

"This is a calculated risk of war which we have to take if we are to be prepared to be properly informed and prepared to resist incursion across our borders."

The Conservative Party spokesman on Defence, Dr W J Snyman, said it was "with regret" that his party had learnt of the deaths of the two South Africans and the capture of a third.

Since April 17, South African authorities have repeatedly denied a continued presence in Angola. Yesterday's disclosure is the first admission by Pretoria that it is still maintaining forces in Angola.



This map shows the link into northern Angola.

Hostage row

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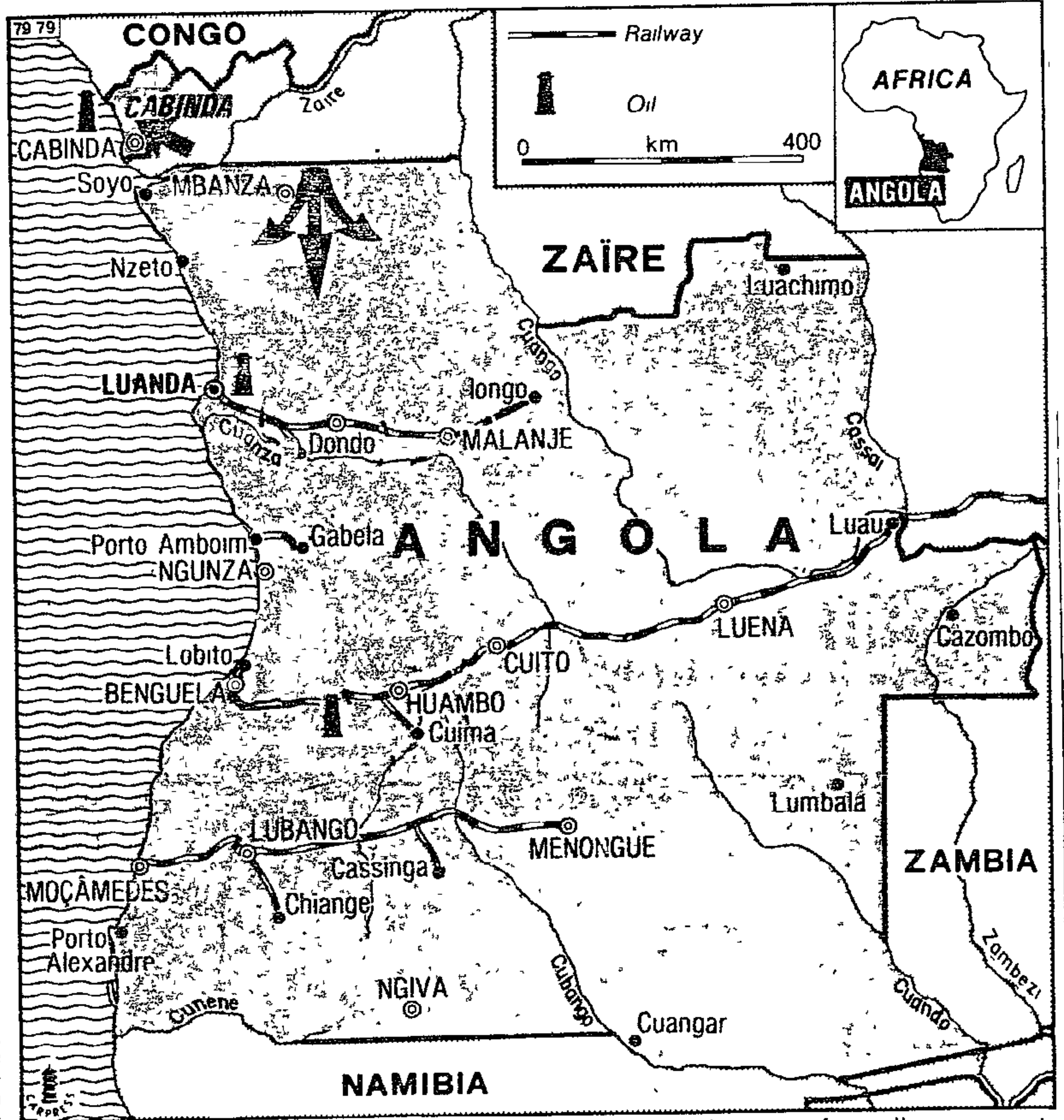
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This map shows the location of Cabinda and illustrates the direction of guerilla movement into northern Angola and the oil-producing enclave. Persistent international rumours have linked South African forces to guerillas operating in this area

(b) (i) Lt Gen J J Geldenhuys.

(ii) Dr W J de Villiers, Cndt P G Marais and Lt Gen R F Holtzhausen.

Notes.

1 National servicemen are only utilized at Black and Coloured schools and not all of them are qualified teachers.

(c) 30 March 1984

2. On the date given there were also 28 national servicemen at schools in the TBVC States

(d) Only R11 582 of the estimated amount of R74 000 has been spent on subsistence and travelling costs and remuneration of non-SA Defence Force members of the committee, and officers on the Permanent Force Reserve who have been called up to assist the committee

Own Affairs

Pre-primary schools

77 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Education and Culture.

(2) (a) and (b) No the hon member is referred to the reply to Question No 7 on Tuesday, 19 February 1985 The committee has not yet submitted any interim reports.

(e) 30 March 1985

(1) Whether his Department has laid down any requirements or norms for the establishment and/or inspection of pre-primary schools, if not, why not, if so,

Whether any national servicemen are teaching in civilian schools in (a) South Africa and (b) Namibia at present, if so, how many in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:
Yes, as on 14 May 1985

(a) 84 in the Republic of South Africa including the National States

(b) 87 in South West Africa

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(2) what are his Department's requirements in respect of (a)(i) indoor and (ii) outdoor space per pupil, (b) the teacher/pupil ratio, (c) the number of pupils per (i) toilet cubicle and (ii) wash-basin and (d) tuition fees and grants?

(1) The Department of Education and Culture did not lay down requirements or norms for pre-primary schools because it does not administer such schools. When the functions of the provincial education departments have been transferred to this department, a co-ordinated policy for these schools will be considered

(2) Falls away

QUESTIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

Andrew, Mr K M—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352

Communications, 268, 270, 310, 312, 480

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1065, 1238

Co-operation, Development and Education, 8, 9, 10, 78, 79, 103, 122, 162,

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576, 626, 637, 645, 734, 753, 863,

866, 869, 930, 947, 948, 979, 980,

1007, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1231, 1233,

1234, 1293, 1297, 1321, 1322, 1364,

1373, 1377, 1414, 1415, 1493, 1551

Defence, 444, 1594

Environmental Affairs and Tourism, 478

Finance, 240, 451, 1290

Foreign Affairs, 695

Health and Welfare, 463

Home Affairs, 785, 1364

Justice, 160, 312, 319, 328, 363, 898, 986,

1553

Law and Order, 199, 207, 376, 1761, 1423,

1492, 1552

Manpower, 609

Mineral and Energy Affairs, 239

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State President, 610, 611

Trade and Industry, 648

Transport Affairs, 77, 263, 444, 732, 899

Water Affairs, 377

Own Affairs

Agriculture and Water Supply, 464

Budget, 179, 288

Education and Culture, 240, 288, 382,

1259, 1560

Health Services and Welfare, 433, 465

Local Government, Housing and Works,

180, 183, 619, 1430

Aronson, Mr T—

Public Works, 1147

HOA

Bamford, Mr B R—
Public Works, 276, 1221

Barnard, Dr M S—

General Affairs

Agricultural Economics, 352, 832

Constitutional Development and Planning, 218

Co-operation, Development and Education, 53, 150, 456, 461, 647, 823,

981

Finance, 403, 498

Health and Welfare, 82, 142, 147, 207,

237, 238, 239, 248, 263, 411, 460,

461, 462, 464, 473, 482, 483, 487,

488, 508, 587, 588, 810, 815, 816,

817, 821, 858, 917, 1125, 1135,

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Home Affairs, 697, 1026

Justice, 681

Law and Order, 318, 1222

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Education and Culture, 174, 454

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756, 763

Barnard, Mr S P—

Defence, 47

Finance, 15

Boraine, Dr A L—

Communications, 799

Constitutional Development and Planning, 1070

Co-operation, Development and Education, 7, 628, 1118

Health and Welfare, 451, 1572

Justice, 988

Law and Order, 29, 203, 256, 594, 893,

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Manpower, 7, 8, 82, 86, 93, 99, 145, 204,

256, 378, 379, 381, 486, 603, 604,

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24/5/85
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UN Namibia Council to make 'publicity' move to Vienna

CAT limit 24/5/85

221

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The UN Council for Namibia, its support staff and scores of diplomats all make a temporary move to Europe next month.

The occasion — a week of "extraordinary plenary meetings" in Vienna to evangelize against South Africa's continued

hold over the territory. Austrian chancellor Fred Sinowatz will address the opening session on June 3. With an agenda no different from that deliberated at constant council meetings at UN headquarters, the costly change of scene is part of a campaign to keep SWA/Namibia — and Swapo — in the pub-

lic eye throughout the world.

As part of that effort, Namibia council "symposiums" were staged last month in Singapore and Bulgaria. As Vienna is certain to do, the symposiums ended with calls on the Security Council to force SA from Windhoek by imposing global economic and other sanctions.

Plans laid in April, when South Africa gave the go-ahead for an MPC government, call for the Security Council to take up the Namibia issue right after Vienna, but the West has been quietly lobbying against this and arguing once more that negotiations outside the UN be given more time.

One of the West's

points — the non-aligned movement is to hold a ministerial-level meeting in Luanda in September, just before the convening of this year's UN General Assembly in New York.

Security Council consideration of the matter should best be left until after Luanda, the reasoning goes.

One vitalizing element at Vienna will be the presence of Guyanan ambassador Noel Sinclair in the chair.

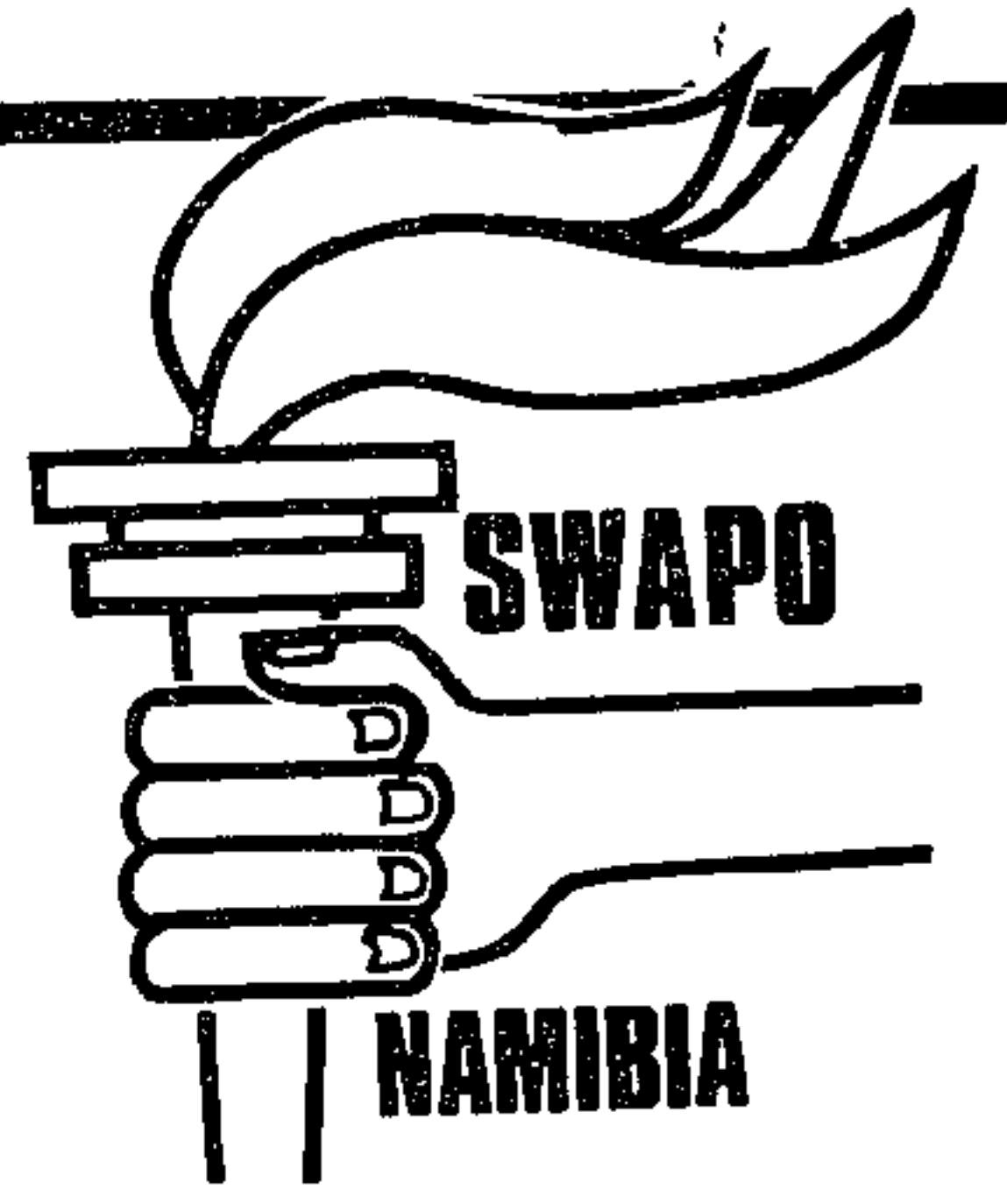
As the Council for Namibia's acting chairman, Mr Sinclair has stepped up activity, it was he who gave the go-ahead for a lawsuit against the European processors of SWA/Namibian uranium, which the council regards as illegal plunder.

Ready — and not waiting

221

C. Press

26/5/85



THE South West African People's Organisation is ready to take power in Namibia.

All over the world, thousands of Namibians have obtained degrees and technical qualifications and are ready to serve the country's people internally and externally.

And internally, there's massive support too — the 25th anniversary and commemorations of the Kassinga Day this year attracted thousands in defiance of the "colonial occupier", South Africa.

This was said by Jerry Ekandjo, a 38-year-old community school teacher and Swapo youth secretary, during a familiarization tour of the Eastern Cape recently.

Mr Ekandjo, a Swapo member since 1969, delivered two lectures at Rhodes University recently at the invitation of the National Union of Sa Students.

The Swapo youth secretary said some 50 women magistrates recently received qualifications in Durban and a large batch of traffic officers were in the final stages of their training.

Mr Ekandjo said confidence was growing among Namibians and Pretoria was unable to keep a grip on the country.

"Our liberation struggle is intensifying while colonial South Africa falters economically, militarily and politically in Namibia.

"We are ready for the day of freedom. We are actually preparing for the celebrations. Pretoria is merely blocking our way and thus marking time," he said.

Mr Ekandjo said the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 was the only acceptable solution to Namibia's problems.

"South Africa accepted Resolution 435 during the 70's, but

Swapo's waiting to take over the reigns

By MONO BADELA

lied because of its greed and oppression. But the foundation has been laid for an independent Namibia in which the people shall truly govern."

Mr Ekandjo challenged the SA Government to implement the resolution "so the people of Namibia can choose their own leaders. Anything short of 435 can never be a success."

"If free and fair elections are held under the resolution, Swapo will emerge as the next rulers of Namibia because the organisation enjoys the support of 70 percent of Namibians," said Mr Ekandjo.

More than 80 000 Namibians have been scattered all over the world since 1960 — some are studying and others have joined Swapo's military wing.

"In every country there is a Swapo member."

Mr Ekandjo said the Multi-Party Conference, to be instituted next month, was bound to be a failure.



Swapo supporters are everywhere, according to the organisation's youth secretary — and this proud member in Windhoek isn't shy to show it.

"Just like the Ministers' Council, it won't have the support of the people. Any institution which is not elected by the people won't last long."

South Africa has tried many manoeuvres to deceive the Namibian people, according to Mr Ekandjo.

In 1960 it tried the homeland system of government. In the 70's it instituted the so-called Minister's Council.

Later the council was disbanded, as it was "not representative."

The same applies to the Multi-Party Conference. Mr Ekandjo said, because Namibians regard

the South African presence in the area as illegal.

On conscription, he said the youth rejected the conscription campaign in Namibia.

"We regard South Africa as an illegal coloniser of our country and we do not see any need to defend apartheid. Namibians are being trained to fight against each other. Brother is being made to fight brother."

The Namibian youth were more prepared to join the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) to fight for liberation than join the "apartheid army", he said.

CARE Times 28/5/85 (221)

Swapo homes raided

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Security police searched the homes of leading Swapo members in Windhoek's Katutura township yesterday and confiscated documents

Mr Nico Bessinger, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, said about 15 security police with a search warrant were in his home for more than an hour. They confiscated a number of items.

Security police also searched the home of Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, the Swapo vice-president, who lives in Gibeon in the south of SWA/Namibia.

It is believed that houses of other Swapo members were also searched.

Brigadier Sarel Strydom, head of the Security Police, said last night that the action was connected with investigations into Swapo. He said no arrests were being made and that the security police had confiscated mainly documents.

Angola will go to UN

LUANDA — Angola says it may ask the United Nations Security Council to take up the matter of South African commandos operating in Angolan territory.

Angola says it killed two South Africans and captured a third member of a commando

group it said was preparing to sabotage the US-Angolan Malango oil complex in northern Cabinda province last Tuesday

A government information officer, Mr Adelino de Almeida, told reporters the captured South African,

221
identified by Pretoria as Wynand Petrus du Toit, would be presented to the Press, "once the proper preparations have been made"

He is being treated in a Luanda hospital for a gunshot wound in the shoulder

Mr de Almeida said

Sowetan 28/5/85
the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was considering calling on the Security Council to take up the issue. The Angolan government had earlier asked for a Security Council discussion on Namibia, its neighbour to the south

"We may seek a general discussion on southern Africa that would cover both issues," Mr de Almeida said

He noted that the United States would have been affected if the commandos had been able to carry out a raid on the Cabinda Gulf oil complex, 49 percent US-owned and 51 percent Angolan-owned. The complex has a daily output of 120 000 barrels

"A lot of Americans would have been killed if the commandos had not been discovered," Mr de Almeida said

A US state department spokesman, Mr Edward Djerejian, said on Friday the US reaction to the incident was one of "great displeasure", since it not only could have sabotaged the US-operated oil installation but a peace initiative in southern Africa sponsored by the United States as well — Sapa

Two Koevoet men killed by guerillas

Dispatch 221

30/5/85

Dispatch Bureau
WINDHOEK — Two Koevoet men were killed in a follow-up operation against Swapo guerillas in the South West Africa war zone, according to a military headquarters statement released here yesterday

They were Constable Johan Jurgen Vos, 19, and Special Constable Frans Baniuy, 18

Seven Swapo guerillas were killed by the Secur-

ity Forces during the operation, the statement said. It followed an abortive sabotage attempt by the guerillas on the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa in Ovambo.

Three or four landmines and 15 kg explosives were used in the attempt to blow up a culvert. Only minor damage was caused to the concrete structure and farmac.

The statement said security forces had eli-

minated 20 guerillas since May 20. It said the Swapo leadership suffered a "severe" setback. Among the dead were the second-in-command of a Swapo detachment, Amjanjo Hangua, two platoon commanders, Elia and Petrus Ijambo, and the HQ engineering commander, Otto Shiyagaya.

Since January 1, 322 Swapo guerillas have been reported killed by security forces.

'Cubans will stay' — Castro

CAPC Times
30/5/85

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HAVANA — President Fidel Castro said yesterday Cuba would keep its estimated 25 000 troops in Angola until the independence SWA/Namibia was assured, and that more would be sent if necessary

The Cuban leader made the comments to reporters while accompanying the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, around a college for SWA/Namibian students on the Isle of Youth off south-western Cuba

"Not a single Cuban

soldier will be withdrawn from Angola until real steps are made towards the independence of Namibia," he said, adding that the South Africans should withdraw, allowing the UN to take interim control

"Indeed, if more Cuban soldiers have to be sent, we will send more," Mr Castro said

The Southern African question was one of the main topics discussed by Mr Castro and Mr Perez de Cuellar soon after the secretary-general ar-

rived in Havana for a three-day official visit.

● The pro-Western Unita guerilla movement yesterday rejected as "absurd" allegations by a captured South African army officer that recent sabotage strikes against vital Angolan economic targets were the work of South African commandos

"All the actions claimed by Unita are Unita's and statements to the contrary are either in bad faith or made under duress," said rebel spokesman Mr Marco Samondo

Captain Wynand du Toit told a press conference in the Angolan capital, Luanda, on Tuesday that he was captured and two of his men were killed on May 21 during a foiled attempt to blow up the US-operated Cabinda-Gulf Oil Co complex in northern Angola

During the past three years, he said, South African commandos sabotaged several vital Angolan installations — including a bridge, an oil refinery and two ships in Luanda harbour — in strikes later claimed by the rebels — Sapa-Reuter and UPI

Man tortured by Koevoet — claim

CAPT Tants 30/5/85
Staff Reporter

221

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AN Ovambo schoolteacher whom Swapo terrorists had forced to carry mortars at gunpoint was later tortured and beaten by three officers of the controversial Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in May this year, Mr Hans Rohr, leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, alleged yesterday

Speaking at a press conference organized by the Cape Town End Conscription Committee, Mr Rohr gave the incident as an example of what he termed "continuing widespread atrocities" by Koevoet

He said the man, Mr Andreas Tshapumba, a teacher at Ongongo Primary School, was detained on March 31 and taken to the South African police station at Oshakati where he had immediately admitted carrying the mortars for the Swapo terrorists

During his month in detention, Mr Tshapumba had been hung by his hands and given electric shocks by three Koevoet members before being transferred to Osire on April 18, where he was released two days later without charge or trial. A second man, Mr Damaran Leopold, had suffered the same treatment

Inspector Richard Durand, liaison officer for the SWA Police, last night asked why, if Mr Rohr had not reported these "so-called atrocities to the police", he had only brought them up at press conference

● Mr Rohr also alleged at the conference that the South African Defence Force was conducting a sophisticated indoctrination campaign among locals in Ovamboland and Kavango

A spokesman for the SADF declined to comment

Pik Botha lashes out at Angola

CAPL TIME 3.15/88

221

Political Staff

THE Angolan Government has informed South Africa that it is breaking off all negotiations with the Republic, delivering a hammer-blow to prospects of an international settlement in SWA/Namibia. The Angolan move is a direct consequence of the raid by South African Defence Force reconnaissance commandos into Cabinda, which ended last week in the killing of two soldiers and the capture of a third by MPLA troops.

Last night's statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha seems to indicate that the government may now press on with an internal settlement in SWA/Namibia if the United States will agree.

Mr Botha said in Pietersburg that the Luanda government had informed South Africa through US channels of its intention to break off negotiations with South Africa.

The government, he said, remained willing to honour its international commitments in regard to SWA/Namibia, provided a firm agreement could be reached on Cuban withdrawal from Angola. He said that, in the light of the position now adopted by Luanda, the South African Government was no longer sure to what extent this goal remained attainable.

It would therefore have to exchange views with the parties participating in the Multi-Party Conference of SWA/Na-

mibia, with the US Government and possibly other governments before it would be possible to determine whether worthwhile negotiations could still be conducted.

Mr Botha said that "the Luanda government will have to realize that they cannot continue playing host to tens of thousands of foreign forces, to terrorist groups such as the ANC and Swapo, all of whom are hostile to peace and stability in Southern Africa."

"The presence of foreign forces on such a large scale, together with the presence of organizations which proclaim the so-called virtues of international terrorism, can only serve the purposes of a superpower whose ideology and policy have brought misery to untold millions of people all over the world, and which are the very antithesis of peace, stability and progress."

"It is revealing to note that the Luanda government has not denied that it is providing facilities to the ANC and Swapo and that it is assisting them in their planning of acts of violence against the peoples of South Africa and SWA/Namibia."

Mr Botha said there could not be peace in Southern Africa unless all foreign forces were removed, and unless all the countries of the region agreed not to host those groups committed to acts of violence and subversion against other states in the region.

Major blow
to SWA
Settlement

Now Angola breaks all ties with SA

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31/5/85 B. Day

THE Angolan government has informed South Africa that it is breaking off all negotiations with the Republic, delivering a hammer-blow to prospects of an international settlement in South West Africa.

The Angolan move is a direct sequel to the raid by SA Defence Force recon commandos into Cabinda in northern Angola, which ended last week in the killing of two soldiers and the capture of a third by MPLA troops.

These setbacks come only six weeks after the withdrawal of what were said at the time to be the last SA troops stationed in southern Angola.

Two weeks ago the joint monitoring commission — set up by the Lusaka agreement last year after months of shuttle diplomacy and negotiations on the Cape Verde Islands — was disbanded, and Foreign minister Pik Botha said he hoped to continue talks with Angola at ministerial level.

Mutual replies to Du Plessis

OLD Mutual's Chief Actuary, Theo Hartwig, said yesterday that his firm was "very disturbed at the extent of the attack on the life assurance industry" by the Finance Minister Barend du Plessis on Wednesday.

Hartwig said: "But (we) understand his underlying objectives in announcing the measures," to clamp down on certain endowment insurance policies.

At a Press conference in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday night, Du Plessis said the action had been taken to curb the misuse of endowment policies to evade tax.

Hartwig said in a statement: "These measures not only prevent pure endowment policies but also curb the freedom of the average policy-holder to effect insurance policies and to deal with them according to his needs." — Sapa.

Hoechst sells to Gallia

HOECHST SA has sold off its South African cosmetics interests to the House of Gallia.

The deal is expected to make House of Gallia the largest privately-owned cosmetic company in SA. The company is now predicting a turnover of R10m this year.

Hoechst will remain involved in the industry through the parent company's international ownership of Roussel Laboratories, Marbert and the Fragrance House of Balenciaga.

By PAUL BELL

Last night's statement by Botha seems to indicate that government may now press on with an internal settlement in SWA if the United States will agree.

Botha said in Pietersburg that the Luanda government had informed SA through US channels of its intention to break off negotiations with SA.

Government, he said, remained willing to honour its international commitments with regard to SWA provided a firm agreement could be reached on Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

He said that, in the light of the position now adopted by Luanda, government was no longer sure to what extent this goal remained attainable.

It would therefore have to exchange views with the parties participating in the Multi-Party Conference of SWA, with the US government, and possibly other governments before it would be possible to determine whether worthwhile negotiations could still be conducted.

Botha said that if the Angolans were taking this line, "it would appear that they were seeking a pretext on which to break off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawals from Angola, and it would reveal that they have never been serious about finding a solution to this problem.

"Sooner or later, the Luanda government will have to realise that it cannot continue playing host to tens of thousands of foreign forces, to terrorist groups such as the ANC and Swapo, all of whom are hostile to peace and stability in southern Africa.

"The presence of foreign forces on such a large scale, together with the presence of organisations which proclaim the so-called virtues of international terrorism, can only serve the purposes of a superpower whose ideology and policy have brought misery to untold millions of people all over the world, and which are the very antithesis of peace, stability and progress.

"In the meantime, it is revealing to note that the Luanda government has not denied that it is providing facilities to the ANC and Swapo, and that it is assisting them in their planning of acts of violence against the peoples of South Africa and SWA.

Botha said there could not be peace in Southern Africa unless all foreign forces were removed and unless all the countries of the region agreed not to host those groups who committed acts of violence and subversion against other states in the region, and who use violence to achieve political objectives.

FM 31/5/85

ANGOLA/NAMIBIA

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A blow for talks

The incident in Angola's Cabinda enclave, where a SA reconnaissance unit was caught in an ambush, has set back negotiations on a Cuban withdrawal. It is also going to complicate negotiations with the Angolans on the situation on the Namibian border, diplomatic sources tell the *FM*.

It has also been an embarrassment for the Reagan administration whose policy of constructive engagement is under fire. Diplomats say it gratuitously strengthens the propaganda of elements unwilling to come to terms with peace proposals for southern Africa and, worse, undermines SA's credibility in Africa.

But it seems equally certain, diplomatic sources say, that the Angolans will remain interested in maintaining informal contact with SA. "They have said all along that SA soldiers are still active in Angola, so to them this should be nothing new. It is only that the South Africans got caught this time. It is likely they will concede to a ministerial meeting with SA soon because they are now in a stronger position than before and such a meeting has been in the pipeline anyway," says one source.



SA soldier in Angola ... rethink on clandestine operations

The incident is likely to prompt a major rethink in the SA Defence Force on clandestine operations.

Cuban troops saga 'merely a pretext'

(221) NY 1/6/85

HAVANA—The linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with South West African independence was 'merely a pretext by South Africa', as all conditions for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 were ready, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, commenting on 20 hours of talks he had with Cuban President Fidel Castro, said southern Africa was one of the main issues discussed during the talks, which were held over three days.

He told a news conference shortly before leaving Cuba for the Dominican Republic that a withdrawal of Cuba's 25 000 troops from Angola could not be linked to South West African independence.

Dr Castro warned dur-

ing Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit that Cuba might strengthen its garrison in Angola if South Africa refused to grant independence to the territory.

The Secretary-General said he shared the anguish of the South West African people in their struggle towards independence.

'The completion of South West Africa's independence is one of the aims closest to my heart,' he said.

'All the conditions for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 are ready and the so-called

linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops is merely a pretext by South Africa,' he added.

Mr Perez de Cuellar said he shared Cuba's support for the peace process in Central America initiated by the Contadora group of countries, 'though Central America is a complex problem which cannot be solved in weeks or months'.

He said a recent UN mandate obliged him to try to persuade the United States and Nicaragua to resume their direct talks in Mexico — (Sapa-Reuter)

companied a television film crew of the South African Broadcasting Company to Mathopestad in May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of this official and (c) what was the purpose of their visit to Mathopestad.

(4) whether (a) he, (b) this official and/or (c) any member of his Department or any Development Board obtained permission from the leaders of the residents of Mathopestad for this visit, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) what is name of the leader who gave this official the necessary permission and (iii) what was the nature of the request made to these leaders,

(5) whether the official concerned (a) gave any instructions and/or (b) made any suggestions to the film crew regarding whom they should interview, if so (i) why, (ii) what was the nature of the instructions or suggestions and (iii) what are the names of the persons who were recommended or suggested for interviews.

(6) whether any of these persons have agreed to move to the resettlement site near Onderstepoort, if so, how many of these persons (a) have and (b) have not agreed to move,

(7) whether he or the previous Minister of Co-operation and Development was informed of the establishment of a liaison committee by the residents of Mathopestad, if so, when,

(8) whether he or any member of his Department has met with this committee, if so, (a) on what dates, (b) where (c) what matters were discussed and (d) what was the outcome in each case, if not, why not,

(9) whether he intends meeting with this committee, if not, why not, if so, when,

(10) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

HQA

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE OPINION AND OF LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) During discussions with a deputation of Mathopestad in May 1983 it was agreed that visits to Mathopestad will be arranged by Government officials. This arrangement has not been cancelled.

(3) and (4) Yes. In view of the many press reports about Mathopestad a television filming unit visited the area in April 1985 in order to inform the public about the factual situation. The team was accompanied by Mr J Pretorius, Commissioner at Rustenburg in whose area Mathopestad is situated, and Mr T A du Preez an Administrative officer.

(5) and (6) No suggestions were made to the film crew nor were they given any instructions. The crew did however conduct brief general discussions with individuals in Mathopestad.

(7) to (9) I am not aware of the existence of an official liaison committee. The community did indeed establish a Planning Committee. The intention is that discussions will be held with the Planning Committee.

(10) No. *He was on of Police stations' protection/security 1664 4/10/85 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order*

(1) Whether the protection of and security at police stations in the Republic have been upgraded, if so

(2) (a) what total amount was spent in this regard in the 1984-85 financial year or in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many police stations was this amount spent?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(12) (a) 1984-1985 - RA 372 047

(b) 108 *Defoliant/herbicides*
Q. 61/1665
The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force or any agency or person connected with the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliant or herbicides to eliminate vegetation in any areas in (a) South West Africa, (b) the operational area and/or (c) Angola, if so, (i) where, (ii) on what dates, (iii) why, (iv) on whose authority in each case and (v)(aa) what was the chemical content of the defoliant or herbicide used and (bb) from whom was it obtained, if not,

(2) whether it was at any time the intention of the South African Defence Force to make use of any defoliant or herbicides in any of these areas, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding these plans and (e) why was it decided not to carry out these plans,

(3) whether any tests have been carried out to determine the effects of such herbicides or defoliant on (a) people, (b) animals and (c) vegetation, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) what were the findings,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, a herbicide was used as part of defensive measures

(c) No

(a) and (b) (1) On the outlines and the so called Yau strip

HQA

(ii) In 1981, 1983 and 1985

(iii) To facilitate the location of enemy crossings of the stripe they have to be free of vegetation. The most cost effective method to eradicate vegetation is by means of the use of herbicides

(iv) The General - (v) Chief Commanding CVA Territory force with the approval of the Territorial Security Council

(v) (aa) and (bb) It is not in the public interest to divulge this information. I am, however, willing to supply it to the hon Leader of the Official Opposition on a confidential basis.

(2) Falls away

(3) No. Because the herbicide is a commercially available product which has been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if it is applied according to the directions. It has been applied according to the directions at all times.

(4) No

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the problems that have arisen in the USA as a result of the use of defoliant in Vietnam? May I ask him if he has studied those reports to ensure that our troops who apply these defoliant or work with them are properly protected in their own interests?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply to the question is "yes". We have studied the reports concerned.

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accompanied a television film crew of the South African Broadcasting Company to Mathopestad in May 1985, if so, (a) when, (b) what is the (i) name and (ii) rank of this official and (c) what was the purpose of their visit to Mathopestad.

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HoA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND OF LAND AFFAIRS

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Police stations: protection/security
Q. Col. 1664 4/6/85
**Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order*

(1) Whether the protection of and security at police stations in the Republic have been upgraded, if so,

(2) (a) what total amount was spent in this regard in the 1984-85 financial year or in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) in respect of how many police stations was this amount spent?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) Yes.



(2) (a) 1984-1985—R4 372 047

(b) 108.

Defoliants/herbicides
Q. Col. 1665
**The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Defence.*

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force or any agency or person connected with the South African Defence Force has made use of defoliants or herbicides to eliminate vegetation in any areas in (a) South West Africa, (b) the operational area and/or (c) Angola, if so, (i) where, (ii) on what dates, (iii) why, (iv) on whose authority in each case and (v)(aa) what was the chemical content of the defoliant or herbicide used and (bb) from whom was it obtained, if not,

(2) whether it was at any time the intention of the South African Defence Force to make use of any defoliants or herbicides in any of these areas, if so, (a) when, (b) where, (c) why, (d) what were the circumstances surrounding these plans and (e) why was it decided not to carry out these plans,

(3) whether any tests have been carried out to determine the effects of such herbicides or defoliants on (a) people, (b) animals and (c) vegetation, if not, why not, if so, (i) when, (ii) by whom and (iii) what were the findings,

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) and (b) Yes, a herbicide was used as part of defensive measures.

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HoA

(ii) In 1981, 1983 and 1985

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(iv) The General Officer Commanding SWA Territory force with the approval of the Territorial Security Council

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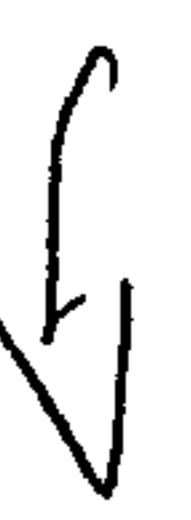
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(3) No. Because the herbicide is a commercially available product which has been tested world wide by the manufacturers and found to be harmless to humans and animals if it is applied according to the directions. It has been applied according to the directions at all times

(4) No.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply to the question in the USA as a result of the use of defoliants in Vietnam? May I ask him if he has studied those reports to ensure that our troops who apply these defoliants or work with them are properly protected in their own interests?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the reply to the question is "yes". We have studied the reports concerned



Mr Speaker

PIK BOTHA: SA won't attack US property

CNN-TIME
4/6/85
221

Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has given the United States Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, an assurance that South Africa will not be a party to any attacks on United States installations or personnel anywhere in the world.

The assurance was given yesterday during talks between Mr Nickel and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on recent events in Southern Africa, including the Cabinda incident.

The Angolan Government and Captain Wynand du Toit, a Defence Force officer captured during the Cabinda incident in which two SADF men died, have said that the South African unit's mission was to sabotage Gulf Oil installations in the oil-rich enclave.

This has been denied by the government which insists that the South Africans clashed with Angolan forces while on an intelligence-gathering operation.

Yesterday, American diplomatic sources were tight-lipped about their

reaction to the meeting with Mr Botha and were unwilling to disclose whether the South African assurances on future SADF action or Mr Botha's version of the Cabinda incident had been accepted.

However, they indicated that the American response to the meeting would be issued from Washington.

Mr Botha told Mr Nickel that South Africa remained committed to the international settlement plan, United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, for SWA/Namibian independence.

He also repeated his view that the Angolan Government was using the Cabinda incident as a pretext for breaking off negotiations on the question of Cuban withdrawal, the main obstacle to the implementation of Resolution 435 as far as South Africa is concerned.

Swapo, ANC

Mr Botha said that if this was not a correct assumption, it would be relatively easy for the Angolan Government to correct this impression by stating that it would continue discussions to resolve the problem of Cuban withdrawal.

Mr Botha also said that "sovereignty is a two-way street", indicating that the US could not criticize the South African action in Cabinda without also criticizing the assistance rendered to the African National Congress and Swapo by Luanda. The Angolan Govern-

ment had not yet denied that the ANC and Swapo were afforded facilities and assistance in Angola in their planning of violence against the people of South Africa and SWA/Namibia.

Mr Botha further told Mr Nickel that South African troops stationed near Calueque in southern Angola for the protection of installations there were withdrawn recently on the basis of an understanding with the Angolan Government that it would provide the required security.

Mr Botha warned that if a return were allowed to the 1978 position when Swapo bases were established at various points in Angola close to the SWA/Namibian border, "South African forces would have no alternative but to take appropriate action".

● John Battersby reports from London that mounting international concern over the intentions of the South African Government in SWA/Namibia are likely to be discussed during contacts between Britain and the US in London this week.

A meeting between the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker, and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Britain's Foreign Office Minister responsible for Southern Africa, is on the cards.

Dr Crocker is expected to use the opportunity to inform Mr Rifkind of his talks on Southern Africa with his Soviet counterpart in Paris last week.

WATCHDOG

- Worried about school textbook costs?
- Wondering how much dough can be made out of bread?
- Checked your till slip lately?

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BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$316.00
Rand	\$0.5035/45
FT index (close)	1010.70
JSE	1060.20
Dow Jones	1310.93

Mirage of Namibian statehood

By ARIK BACHAR in Windhoek

IN SWA/Namibia, everybody talks about independence, but the prospect of statehood is a mirage as elusive as any in the Kalahari Desert.

Africa's last dependency appears no nearer to getting rid of South African rule as Pretoria prepares to instal an interim government which political analysts say lacks broad local support.

The analysts say the former German colony on the Atlantic coast, which last year seemed close to independence, remains hostage to issues like black unrest in South Africa and Pretoria's intense opposition to the presence of an estimated 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

South Africa's plan for internal self-government has caused a stir among sponsors of a 1978 United

Nations prescription for independence of the mineral-rich desert land, nearly four times the size of Britain, with a population of one million

UN Resolution 435 calls for a South African withdrawal from the territory and internationally-supervised elections

Pretoria has accepted the plan in principle, but its implementation has been delayed by South Africa's insistence that the Cuban troops in Angola be withdrawn prior to independence

The analysts say unrest sweeping South Africa since last year reduces the prospects of an imminent solution of the SWA/Namibian problem

"A South African with-

drawal from SWA/Namibia under present circumstances would polarise its population further and will be regarded by black hardliners as a victory, to be followed in South Africa," said one analyst who declined to be named

Statistics are not available, but economists say the cost to Pretoria is offset to some extent by benefits from large diamond and uranium mines in the territory

Some analysts say South Africa is still trying to delay independence, awaiting more favourable conditions to emerge

Military experts view last month's bungled South African military mission deep inside

Angola as evidence of growing support by Pretoria for Unita right-wing rebels fighting Luanda's Marxist regime.

"South Africa has still not lost hope that Unita may win Angola's civil war and remove the Cubans," one said

The new administration, made up of black and white politicians, will probably be installed with President P W Botha in attendance in a bid to bestow credibility

Its leaders, from the Multi-Party Conference coalition set up in 1983 to counter the dominance of Swapo, are the subject of scorn at home and abroad

Swapo official Mr. Anthon Lubowski said his movement would not join the new administration, or any formula other than Resolution 435

"The new government is incapable of any fundamental achievements," he said

Although Pretoria's apartheid laws have been removed from SWA/Namibia's statute books, the territory's 75 000 whites effectively remain the most affluent section of a society comprising a variety of black tribes

Leaders of Swapo say their armed struggle has made the group the hero of blacks, and analysts say the organisation would probably win future free elections

Swapo's socialist-tinted ideology makes it more appealing to most blacks as economic apartheid remains firmly entrenched.

Koevoet *AKL 105*
killer *5/6/85*
hanged *(22)*

WINDHOEK — A former Koevoet policeman, Jonas Paulus, 24, has been hanged in Windhoek Prison.

Paulus, who had been exposed to bush-war conditions in Angola and SWA/Namibia since he was 14, was sentenced to death on December 6 1983 by the Windhoek Supreme Court.

He was convicted of murder with aggravation, three charges of attempted murder, rape and four charges of robbery with aggravation.

The trial arose from incidents on the night of January 2 1983 when Paulus and a friend raided kraals in Owambo in northern SWA/Namibia "in search of money and girls" — Sapa

SA troops still in Angola — claim

CAPE TIMES
6/6/85

(221) (224)

VIENNA — The Angolan Ambassador to the United Nations said yesterday South Africa still had troops in his country, denying Pretoria's announcement on Monday that it had completed their withdrawal

South Africa made its announcement after a meeting between the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel

Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, Angola's UN Ambassador, told a news conference "There are still South African troops in Angola despite the pathetic lies of Mr Botha

'Proof'

"It is difficult to specify figures, but we know and we have proof of the continuing presence of certain South African forces within the Angolan territory," Mr De Figueiredo said

He said Pretoria's only interest was to destabilize its black African neighbours. He called on the world community to press South Africa to change its policy on SWA/Namibia

The diplomat was in

Vienna to attend a meeting of the 31-nation Council for Namibia, the UN body appointed to administer SWA/Namibia

High on the agenda of the week-long meeting are South African plans to launch an interim government in Windhoek on June 17 to which parliamentarians from Britain, the United States, France and West Germany were invited

'Ploy'

The council strongly condemned this as Pretoria's "ploy to instal a puppet administration in Namibia"

It said the move would further jeopardise prospects of implementing the 1978 UN Security Council Resolution 435, calling for free elections for an independent SWA/Namibia

Another top item is the council's decision to file suits in courts of member nations against companies to try to block unauthorized exploitation of SWA/Namibia's natural resources

Meanwhile, JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London that the discovery of South African Defence Force commandos

in northern Angola last month was the subject of Anglo-US talks in London yesterday

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office for Southern Africa, met his United States counterpart, Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, for wide-ranging talks on the situation in the region

The talks took place ahead of a crucial United Nations Security Council debate on SWA/Namibia and in the face of mounting international condemnation of the SADF action in Angola

It is understood that Dr Crocker and Mr Rifkind were trying to hammer out a joint strategy for next week's UN debate

A Foreign Office spokesman confirmed the talks but no statement was released

It is understood, however, that the impact of the Cabinda incident, in which two South African commandos were killed and one was captured, on US-South African relations and the US-sponsored SWA independence initiative were the main subjects discussed — Sapa-Reuter

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Dispatch Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The South African Security Police in SWA/Namibia will be controlled by all eight ministers in the cabinet of the country's new interim government

The government of national unity will be made up of various parties and the security portfolio is regarded as "too sensitive" to be handled by one cabinet minister of one political party.

These details were revealed for the first time by Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu), one of the future cabinet ministers, in an exclusive interview

"The eight cabinet ministers and the secur-

221 *D. Dispatch*
SWA
6/6/85
move on security police

ity chiefs will have joint responsibility for all security forces," he said

● Sapa reports Swapo insurgents have killed four civilians in northern SWA/Namibia since last Friday, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday

A tribesman from the Oshakati area was shot by insurgents armed with AK47 assault rifles

near his home on Friday night, the SWATF said

The next day, groups of Swapo insurgents shot and killed another civilian in the same area and two others near Etale in Ovambo

A SWATF spokesman said earlier a Catholic nun was injured when Swapo insurgents fired mortars at a village in the north of the territory on May 28

In a separate statement, the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Windhoek said the nun had been hurt in crossfire between Swapo insurgents and the security forces

A Swapo fighter was killed in the skirmish

from D

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ANGOLA/NAMIBIA

The clouds gather

The US and its Western allies are seriously concerned about the hardening of attitudes on the Angola/Namibia question. A further deterioration in the diplomatic atmosphere could have serious consequences for peace in the sub-continent, diplomats say.

At the base of the new situation is the abortive mission of a group of SA soldiers in Angola's Cabinda enclave, two weeks ago. US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker discussed it with senior officials from the Soviet Union last week. According to a spokesman of the US Embassy in Cape Town, "security issues in southern Africa" and independence for Namibia were discussed.

There are several indications that the situation around Angola and Namibia is going to get a lot worse. There have been several veiled threats, from at least two Cabinet ministers, of new military intervention in Angola.

The latest was a statement by Foreign Minister Pik Botha this week, after a meeting with US ambassador Herman Nickel, when he said that SA will have no choice but "to take the necessary steps" if Angola is going to allow Swapo bases near the Namibian border.

The Cabinda debacle will be discussed, and most certainly condemned in strong terms, at a meeting of the UN Security Council to be held soon.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro displayed new intransigence on the conditions for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. He made a hard-hitting speech this week, after a visit to Cuba by UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar, stating that "if Namibia is not free, or at least all concrete steps not taken, not a single Cuban soldier will leave before UN Resolution 435 is implemented. We will send more soldiers if we need to."

The controversial transitional government of the internal Namibian Multi-Party Conference will be installed between June 14 and 17.

Rumours persist that Crocker is fast falling out of favour with both the left and the right in Washington, and that he could be replaced before the end of the year. This could affect SA's attitude towards US involvement in peace initiatives in southern Africa, and

A new military offensive by the rebel movement Unita and worldwide publicity gained after a conference of anti-communist guerrilla forces in the southern Angolan bush.

A draft proclamation making provision for a transitional government in Namibia with all powers short of defence and foreign affairs has already been handed to the State President. The inaugural ceremony in Windhoek will be accompanied by a military parade and much pomp and circumstance. It will probably be attended by State President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Botha, Defence Minister

Magnus Malan and several senior officers and officials.

There are strong rumours in Windhoek and Pretoria that Unita president Jonas Savimbi has also been invited to the festivities in Windhoek, but no confirmation could be obtained.

In a recent statement, Unita expressed its support for the transitional government, and Savimbi is on record saying he will do everything in his power to be part of the Namibian independence negotiations. Savimbi attended the inauguration of President Botha in Cape Town last year.

The conference of "freedom fighters" at the secret Unita headquarters in Jamba, Angola, was organised by a prominent Republican-dominated movement in the US,

Citizens for America. It is headed by Lewis Lehrman, a leading Republican — and friend of president Ronald Reagan — who once ran for office of Governor of New York.

Representatives of anti-communist guerrilla movements from Nicaragua, Cambodia and Afghanistan, as well as a large contingent of press representatives attended the conference. Diplomatic sources say that, at the insistence of SA, the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) was not invited.

SACC

Prey to division

The SA Council of Churches (SACC) is facing a serious internal split on the issue of whether churches should pray for the "downfall and removal of the present government." It presents the SACC and, in particular, its new general secretary, Beyers Naudé, who is overseas, with the biggest crisis in its existence.

In an unprecedented step, the expanded SACC praesidium has unanimously repudiated senior SACC vice-president Allan Boesak and the Western Province Council of Churches (WPCC) for announcing such prayers on behalf of the SACC.

The praesidium — which includes such leading radical church leaders as SACC president Manas Buthelezi, life honorary president Sally Motlana, and the Rev Dale White — stressed that church regional councils were only called to hold memorial services on June 16 "to pray for the end of unjust rule," nothing more. And it categorically rejected claims by Boesak that a study document drafted by an informal ecumenical group, which calls for "a change and the removal of the government," was ever accepted as a policy document by the SACC executive.

The praesidium also endorsed an earlier statement by Archbishop Philip Russell and the Rev Peter Storey, leaders of the Anglican and Methodist churches, respectively. These two denied that the SACC member churches had ever been consulted on such a prayer day and stressed that neither the SACC executive nor its national conference had ever approved a prayer day for the "downfall and removal of the government."

The rumpus started when Boesak announced at a press conference organised by the WPCC that the SACC executive had decided to hold a prayer day for the "downfall" of the government. And the WPCC has published in booklet form thousands of



Cuba's Castro ... new intransigence on troops in Angola



Savimbi

For 7/6/85

Koevoet: time for the system to be changed

From M F BLATCHFORD
(Newlands)

MR WILLEM Steenkamp's accidental insults of May 22 require rebuttal

"The personal animus displayed" is his, not mine. The words "put into his mouth" are his own "interrogation and liquidation"

The issue was Koevoet's atrocities and "torture" seemed less euphemistic than "interrogation". Mr Steenkamp must explain what he means. Koevoet has murdered suspects. Mr Steenkamp says I think this is official policy.

Assuming me ignorant, Mr Steenkamp conflates questioning with torture. He admits a difference but says our troops haven't the time or train-

ing to ask questions. Eventually, he seems to agree that torture leads to pointless murder. This is no management problem. A system leading to torture and murder (which I regret having aided) must be changed.

The cases cited by Mr Steenkamp do not show the effectiveness of terrorism. Both sides terrorized the public in Vietnam, but the public preferred the guerilla doctrines to the government's. Guerilla atrocities thus became popular triumphs, government atrocities, popular defeats.

Mr Steenkamp says that good government "depends on the stage at which counter-insurgency efforts begin". Why? If we offered good government to Namibia, the Na-

mibians might hate us less, even after 70 years of terror.

If I've misrepresented Mr Steenkamp, I'm sorry. But while he fails to denounce Koevoet's crimes and attacks whoever tries to expose them, he shouldn't be amazed if he is misunderstood.

[Willem Steenkamp replies: My fault. Mrs Suzman's words were "interrogation and elimination". In Vietnam the Vietcong were more judicious terrorizers than the government. My point was that good government will not defeat an insurgency, but it can prevent an insurgency from starting. I have not attacked anybody for exposing Koevoet's crimes. I have tried to be objective about the subject and have been attacked for it. — Editor, Cape Times]

Cape Times 8/6/85 (221)

Cape Times 11/6/85
221

UN chief makes new plea to SA on SWA

NEW YORK — The Security Council began a new attempt yesterday to bring SWA/Namibia to independence from South Africa, with a possible threat of sanctions if there was no positive movement by September

The council opened debate on the issue as the United States Senate and House of Representatives sought agreement on rival Bills which would apply economic measures against South Africa with the aim of forcing an end to apartheid

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, appealed again to South Africa yesterday to expedite a UN plan for Namibian independence, which Pretoria accepted seven years ago but has

not implemented. As the council met, at the request of African and other non-aligned member states, the first draft of a possible resolution was circulated that would condemn the recent establishment of an interim administration in SWA/Namibia

According to the draft paper, the council would declare the interim administration "illegal, null and void" and would demand immediate abrogation

The council would also reject demands by both South Africa and the United States that Cuban troops, deployed in Angola to defend the Marxist government from rebels that have been backed by South Africa, be withdrawn as a condition for Namibian

independence

In a reference to possible coercive measures if South Africa remained intransigent, the draft paper would have the council issue a strong warning of "appropriate actions under the Charter of the United Nations, including in particular the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against it" as additional pressure to ensure South Africa's compliance

A number of foreign ministers have come to New York for the council meetings, expected to go on all week

In his written report to the council, the Secretary-General said the 15-nation body had itself described the issue of Cuban troops as "irrelevant and extraneous" — Sapa-Reuter . . .

dies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

R52 000 050

TUESDAY, 11 JUNE 1985

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

(221) *(287)* *11/6/85* *1735*
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President

Whether any members of the fighting unit Koevoet were at any time members of any armed forces other than the South African Defence Force, the South West African Territory Force and the South African Police Force, prior to their joining the said fighting unit, if so, (a) how many and (b)(i) of which armed forces and (ii) when were they members of these armed forces?

The STATE PRESIDENT

No (a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away

Koevoet

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President.

- (1) Whether any persons were detained by the fighting unit Koevoet during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available, if so,
- (2) whether any of these persons died while being detained by the said

fighting unit, if so, (a) how many and (b) what was the cause of death in each case;

- (3) whether any action has been taken as a result of these deaths, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) on what dates?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

- (3) Falls away.

Ministers

Police Regulation 64(1)(b): board

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 19 on 16 April 1985, the board convened in terms of Police Regulation 64(1)(b) has completed its investigation, if not, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, what were the findings,

- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result of the findings of the board, if not, why not, if so, what action,

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No, it is expected to be completed soon

- (2) Falls away

(3) *NO* *Howland*
Remnant Force/Citizen Force/Commandos
Col 1736 11/6/85
*2 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:†

- (1) Whether his Department is respon-

Fuel pipelines

*3 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

sible for matters relating to the pensions and disability benefits for members of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force and the Commandos, if not, (a) why not and (b) which Department or Departments are responsible for these matters, if so,

- (2) whether there are any differences in respect of the pension and disability benefits for such members, if so, what differences,

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

- (1) Yes

(a), (b), (c) falls away

- (2) Yes

(a) (i) Members of the Permanent Force are contributing members of the Government Service Pension Fund or the Temporary Employees Pension Fund pending on whether they serve in a permanent or a temporary capacity,

(ii) members of the Government Service Pension Fund or the Temporary Employees fund serving in the Citizen Force or the Commandos remain members of these Funds while so serving, and is entitled to the benefits payable under the laws on the said Funds

(b) members of the Citizen Force and the Commandos who are not entitled to any benefits under paragraph (a) are entitled to benefits under the Military Pensions Act, 1976

- (3) No

*3 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether there have been any losses of fuel from the South African Transport Services fuel pipelines during the past three years, if so, (a) how many litres of fuel were lost during the latest specified 3-year period for which information is available, (b) what were the causes of these losses (c) on what dates did the losses occur and (d) what was the total estimated cost involved,

(2) whether any damage was caused to adjacent or surrounding areas as a result of these losses, if so, (a) to what areas, (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) nature of the damage and (c) what action was taken as a result on each occasion.

(3) whether the South African Transport Services received any reports of (a) spillage, (b) leakage, (c) rupture, (d) sabotage and (e) any other specified damage to fuel pipelines during the above period of three years, if so, (i) on what dates and (ii) what was the nature of the damage in each case,

(4) whether these reports were investigated, if not, why not, if so (a) on what dates, (b) by whom, (c) what were the findings and (d) what action was taken as a result in each case

(5) whether any measures have been taken to prevent further losses of fuel from pipelines, if not, why not, if so, (a) what measures, (b) when and (c) with what result,

(6) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) Yes

(a), (b), (c) and (d) During the

SWA independence stalled by Cubans, says SA envoy

Argus 11/6/85

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Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The continued presence in Angola of up to 30 000 Cuban troops was the main reason why United Nations independence plans for SWA/Namibia were stalled, the UN Security Council heard from the South African ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding.

Speaking during the opening stage of a debate on lack of progress towards independence for the territory, Mr von Schirnding said "The presence in Angola of a large number of surrogate troops of a superpower represented in this council has made it impossible for the people of Angola and the people of South West Africa to determine their own future free from intimidation."

Mr von Schirnding said Pretoria "insists on the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region".

US backing

However, although the council resolution has the backing of most Western nations, it makes no mention of the removal of Cuban troops

While the United States backs South Africa in this demand, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has said on many occasions that he does not acknowledge the "linkage" factor

Mr von Schirnding said South Africa would continue to "search for a reasonable formula for genuine Cuban withdrawal from Angola", and hoped that dialogue with all the parties involved would replace violence

A draft resolution prepared by Swapo urges the council to adopt sanctions against Pretoria if concrete steps are not taken towards SWA/Namibian independence by September

However, Western diplomats placed little significance on the document and stated that both the United States and Britain firmly believed that sanctions against South Africa would be counter-productive.

One Western diplomat said the document had been "torn up" and that the African group would start re-writing a draft in the next few days

There are about 18 Foreign Ministers here for the debate, called by the African and non-aligned countries.

From NEIL LURSSSEN
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Senate has acted to reduce the financial support that Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation get from the United Nations.

It has approved a measure to cut by 25 percent American funding for UN committees, special units or projects that benefit the two organisations.

The measure was attached as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act which the Reagan administration needs to finance its foreign operations during 1986-87.

Hardly any debate

The Senate adopted the amendment with hardly any debate

Introducing it, Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, told his colleagues "The most demeaning thing the UN — an organisation dedicated to peace — could do is to promote terrorism

"Once the world's foremost peace organisation is tied to terrorist groups, it becomes difficult for that organisation to claim the legitimacy necessary to act as an effective vanguard of peace"

Warning

He warned that the UN would cease to exist as an impartial body if it were to be controlled by "ideological factions" using their powers against other members on a partisan basis

The amendment was approved after Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana and Democratic Senator Clayborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking members of the foreign relations committee, told the President of the Senate that there would be no opposition from their sides

"We find it a commendable amendment," Senator Lugar added

The amendment also specifies that US funding must be cut if the UN provides financial support for "entities associated with" Swapo and the PLO

UN warned on
terrorist links

US Senate acts to cut aid to Swapo and PLO

USA Press 12/6/87

221 30

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

CAPE TIMES. 13/6/88

339 Swapo insurgents 'eliminated' this year

221

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 10 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes in the past week, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday

In the same period, the security forces lost one man in an operation against insurgents

The latest number of Swapo fatalities brings to 339 the number of insurgents "eliminated" since the beginning of the year

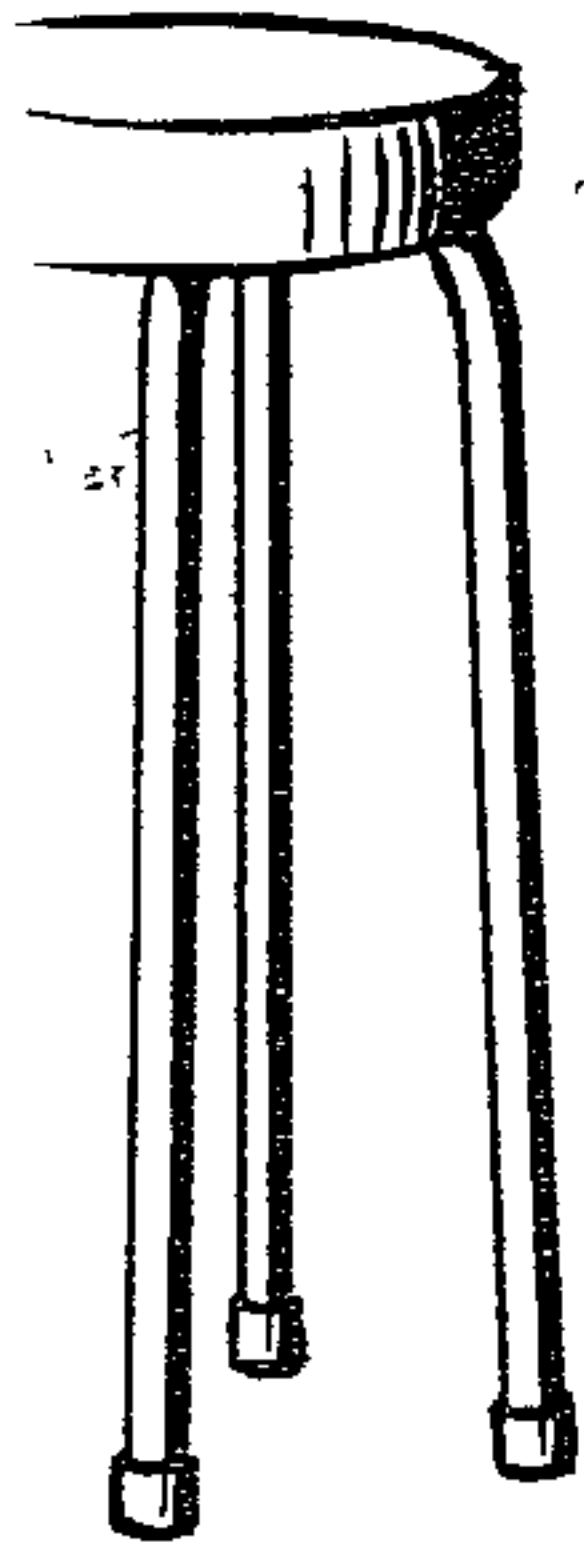
A group of insurgents abducted between 20 and 30 schoolchildren from Ovambo last Friday, using two bakkies stolen from teachers

Three of the abducted escaped, SWATF said
In another incident, insurgents shot and killed a resident of a village at Eheke last Thursday night

The SWATF said civilians in northern SWA/Namibia were co-operating with the security forces

"In the past week, civilians have pointed out enemy weaponry and gave information about enemy movements on at least 10 occasions," it said — Sapa

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(10 QUANTITIES)

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UN sanctions threat over new SWA govt

ARGUS
13/6/88

221



Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — The non-aligned countries have begun privately circulating a draft copy of a new resolution which they would like the United Nations Security Council to adopt at the end of its debate on SWA/Namibia tomorrow

Diplomats on the council said its contents would be studied today "with a view to making certain changes," to accommodate its authors

The new draft condemns South Africa "for its decision to install a so-called interim government in Windhoek"

But the most crucial paragraph is one which warns South Africa that if it does not abide by UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia, the council is to meet again to impose "comprehensive and mandatory sanctions" under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter

Voluntary

In the meantime the draft urges that member of the UN who have not already done so should take voluntary measures to sever all links and dealings with South Africa

These should include

- Severance of diplomatic relations
- The observance of an oil embargo
- Disinvestment of existing interests, prohibition of new investments and application of disincentives
- The withholding of overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels
- Banning of sales of Kruggerrands and other coins

● Strict observance of the sports and cultural boycott of South Africa

The resolution would also ask the UN Secretary-General to report back to the council on implementation no later than the first week of next September

"Friends"

While the main thrust during this debate has been a barrage of criticism at South Africa for its decision to go ahead with an interim government in SWA/Namibia next week, Western diplomats repeated that "they could still not support" the latest draft resolution

Diplomats added that South Africa's "friends" in the council would insist that the non-aligned countries remove any reference to Chapter 7 — UN parlance for sanctions

Three members of the Western Five contact group, Britain, France and Canada, will speak in the council debate today as India, as chairman of the non-aligned movement, works behind the scenes with Western countries to find a modified version of this latest resolution which so that it can be acceptable to all the council members

The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that five Conservative Party MPs are to fly to SWA/Namibia for next week's inauguration of South Africa's transitional government, in defiance of Britain's boycott of the event

They have accepted invitations issued by the Multiparty Conference in SWA/Namibia to attend the celebration marking the establishment of the interim government. Their expenses will be paid by South Africa

Living in a permanent state of temporariness

(221) W. N. M. 14/6/85

WHILE controversy rages abroad about Namibia, apathy has set the mood in the streets of Windhoek for the inauguration next week of a government neither elected by the people nor granting sovereignty to Africa's last colony

The South African move to install a unilaterally-negotiated government in Namibia has been greeted with international condemnation

The United Nations described it as "an attempt by South Africa to impose an internal settlement in Namibia in contravention of the Security Council Resolution 435"

Swapo President Sam Nujoma said that South Africa was aware that the "puppets in Namibia" did not enjoy the support of the people

But in Windhoek itself, not even the prospect of a one-day public holiday has created enthusiasm, and many plan to work on Monday in protest against the new dispensation. Dr Abisai Shejvali, General Secretary of the Council of Churches in Namibia, said that the staff of the Council would not observe the public holiday, but instead would be at their posts and working routinely on the day of inauguration

Other institutions may well follow suit. Already students of the Khomasdal Training College have informed the Rector that they "did not recognise the interim govern-

There's a public holiday on Monday in Namibia, when yet another interim government is installed. Many locals plan to go to work any way — a kind of boycott in reverse.

By GWEN LISTER: Windhoek

ment" and would not participate in the proceedings

Most schools and colleges in Namibia were approached by officials to stage "spontaneous demonstrations" in support of the new dispensation. Examination timetables have been put forward or delayed so that students and scholars may take part in what promises to be an event of official pomp and military ceremony

"Interim governments" have become a virtually a permanent feature of life in Namibia and inspire no interest among the people

Even promises of scrapping legislation providing for draconian security laws, are greeted either with boredom or disbelief, for the same promises were made in the past

And the face of the new "interim government" is little different to those of the past. With the exception of the Swapo Democrats, led by Andreas Shipanga, and a faction of Swanu, led by Moses Katjuongua, the same groups which were dismissed as "unrepresentative" in

the past, will resume the task of administering Namibia in the future

The Multi Party Conference proposals, accepted in principle by South Africa, stipulate that the internal government take over all the legislative functions and executive powers presently exercised by the South African appointed Administrator General

Such a transfer would confer wide autonomous rule on the proposed 62-member National Assembly, but it would not have control of Foreign Affairs, State security institutions and defence

It would also be powerless to meddle with the South West Africa Act, which describes the constitutional status of Namibia as a non-independent country

The executive powers would be vested in an eight-member Cabinet assisted by eight deputy ministers. An extension of the government would be a sixteen-member Constitutional Council assigned to draft a constitution for Namibia within a period of no more than eighteen months

MPC spokesmen have been vague about the plans for the constitution, but the mere existence of the Council has led critics to believe that South Africa is planning to grant independence to Namibia "through the back door"

ARGUES 14/6/85 (221)

Interim govt for SWA/Namibia

South Africa is to hand over internal control of SWA/Namibia to an interim government which has been given the green light to search for an acceptable settlement plan. BRUCE CAMERON of the Argus Political Staff reports.

ON MONDAY the South African Government hands internal control of SWA/Namibia to an interim government against the background of an international logjam on the future of the territory

The main cause of the logjam is the Cuban presence in Angola, so it is claimed

But by going ahead with the formation of the interim government, which has been given the go-ahead to look for an acceptable settlement — the South African Government is showing signs of not sticking to the Cuban withdrawal precondition on the implementation of the United Nations Resolution Number 435 settlement

This does not mean the government is not concerned about the Cuban presence, but weighed against the cost of current stalemate it would appear preferable to get an independent Namibia

Diplomatic sources say it appears that South Africa is in fact more concerned about a United Nations-sponsored election than the Cuban forces

The South African reply to the latest United States proposals on the Cuban presence is expected to give a better indication on this score

The American offer devised by Dr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is apparently based on sending about 12 000 Cubans home over eight months while the South African troops would be reduced to 1 500

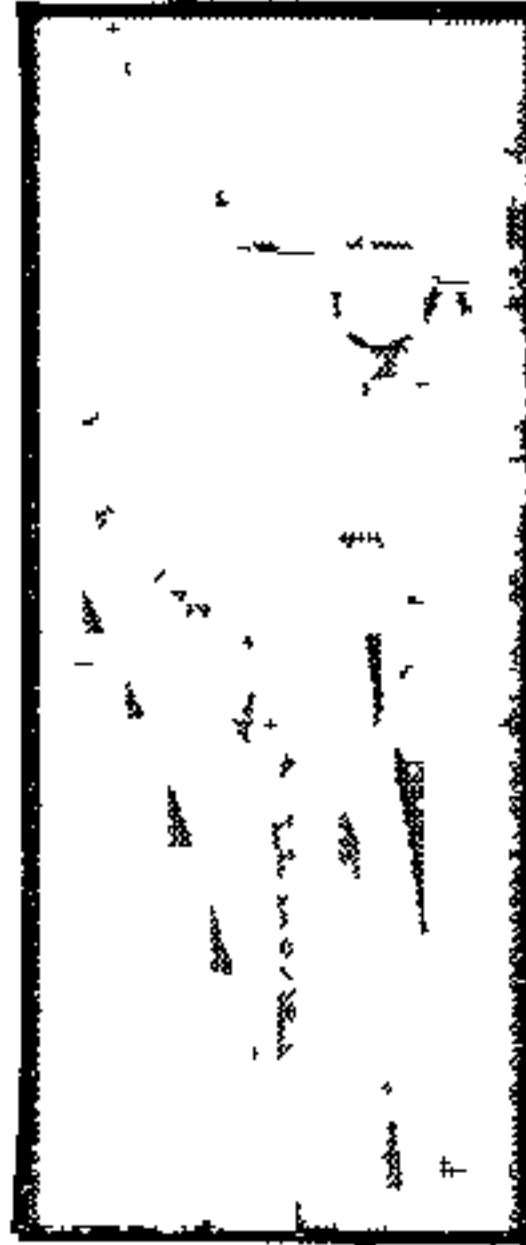
South Africa would have to agree to a halt to over-the-border operations while the remaining 15 000 Cuban troops would not be used in an offensive manner.

President P W Botha, in accepting the interim government proposals, stated firmly that South Africa remained committed to a settlement in terms of resolution 435 and would not permit the interim government to declare independence unilaterally

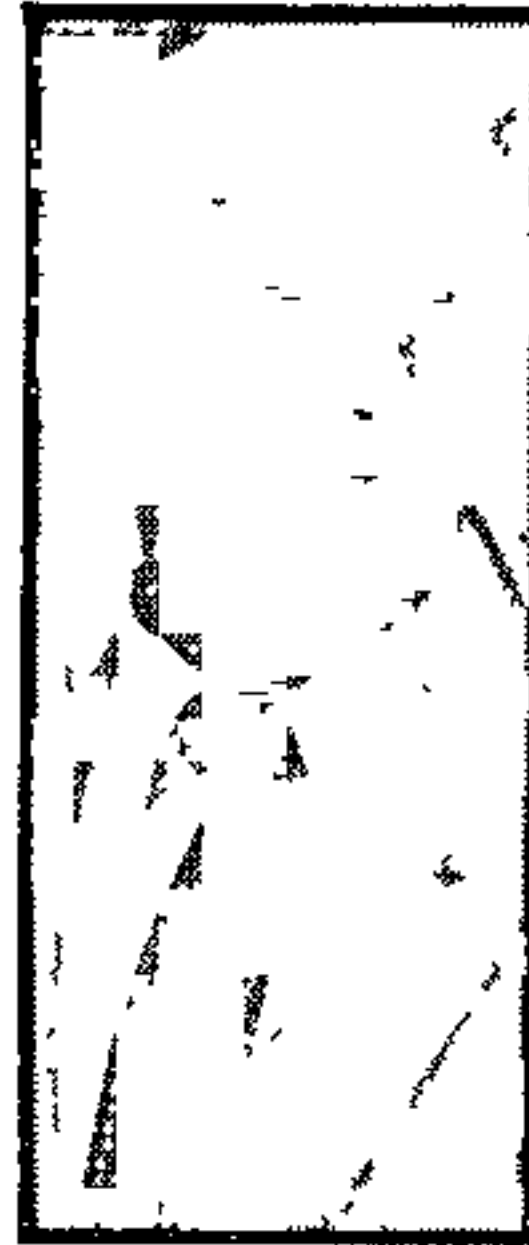
But he also said he would not stand in the way of the interim government finding alternative solutions

One of the first tasks of the virtually self-appointed interim legislature will be to appoint a constitutional council which will consider constitutional systems, including possible elections

The expectation is to put any proposals to a referendum. What happens from that point is the problem



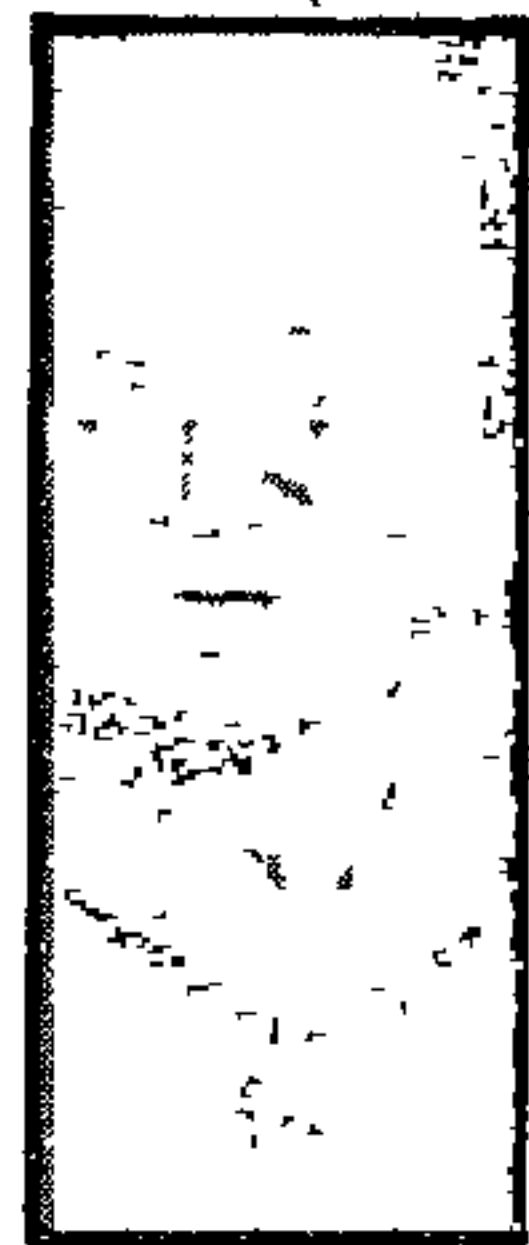
Mr Chester Crocker ... an offer based on Cubans



President Botha ... no unilateral independence



Dr van Niekerk ... joint chairman of Lusaka talks



President Kaunda ... hopes of pressure on Swapo

Both South Africa and the members of the Multi-Party Conference know that independence without international acceptance is not worth much. Namibia would be in the same position as the independent homelands and would not lessen the burden on South Africa

The plan is obviously to draw Swapo into talks and reach an agreement with the organisation that would be recognised by the front-line states

Even better and even more optimistically the front line states could lose patience with Swapo resulting in a recognition of an internal settlement

Western powers have firmly rejected the interim government moves with some even seeing it as an attempt to declare UDI. Their dissatisfaction will be obvious next week. No diplomatic representatives of any note will be there

Publicly the western countries are saying they are sticking to resolution 435 as the only way in which to attain independence for the territory

But the diplomats concede that if the front line states recognise another settlement they would have to follow suit

The diplomats however are not very optimistic of a so-called "regional settlement" being pulled off

Much of the opposition to the interim government cannot be taken seriously as this is not the first time there has been internal government

The South African appointment of an administrator general with dictatorial

powers to run the territory in January 1983 was the result of the then National Assembly falling apart because of infighting and squabbling

Whether the six-party alliance in the Multi-Party Conference can keep a more united front remains to be seen.

And a united front will be vital in any negotiations

In May last year the Multi-Party Conference held talks in Lusaka and Swapo under the joint chairmanship of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk

Progress was made but the negotiations fell apart when Swapo suddenly (according to Pretoria on the instructions of a "foreign power") launched an attack on the alliance

The talks broke down and attempts by the MPC to draw Swapo into new talks in October were spurned

Swapo has condemned the installation of the interim government and still shows little sign of wanting to talk

South Africa and the MPC are obviously hoping that through people like Dr Kaunda pressure can be put on Swapo to meet the MPC and reach a settlement

Monday's celebrations definitely will not be a signal that independence is any closer or that the issues are simpler or that South Africa is nearer extricating herself and her soldiers

221 B. Day

Koevoet on 14/6/85 call for SWA inauguration

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Pitched battles between security police and anti-interim government forces are almost certain to take place here on Sunday and Monday.

Koevoet, the security police's counter-insurgency unit, has also been called in to Windhoek for the inauguration ceremony of the transitional government on Monday.

It is also rumoured that they may be issued with live ammunition instead of rubber bullets in case guerillas are bussed in from the north to try to assassinate the members of the new government. However, this could not be officially confirmed.

On Sunday, anti-interim government groups, including the internal wing of Swapo and Swanu, will take part in a prayer service called by the Council of Churches in Namibia in Windhoek's Katutura township.

A pro-government group, Nudo (National Unity Democratic Organisation) will hold a meeting at a soccer field in Katutura on the same day.

Swapo and Swanu and other anti-government sympathisers plan a mass demonstration and rally in Katutura on Monday while the new government is being installed

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"Myself, I am a convinced socialist ideologically I regard Mao Tse-tung as a great statesman and revolutionary"

These words come not from an enemy of the state but from one of the key figures in the new interim government of South West Africa (Namibia), Mr Moses Katjuongua

He is one of the most able of the eight ministers to form the Cabinet and has travelled extensively in the East and West, thus gaining wide insight into political systems

Having gained an MA in International Affairs in Sweden and a degree in Public Administration from Carleton University in Ottawa, he also has a solid academic background

South Africa will hand over administrative and legislative power to the transitional Government of National Unity which will be sworn in here this afternoon

Moses Katjuongua, now 43, began to understand political realities as a child from his father, who in the fifties was involved in petitioning the United Nations to get South Africa out of SWA (Namibia)

His father also sent

Namibian leader who is a convinced socialist

him to Botswana in 1959 to attend high school

"That was the time when Bantu education was being introduced here. My father was very much against it as it was likely to rob me of equal opportunities for education," he explains

Katjuongua left Botswana for Europe in 1960 to continue his studies in East Germany with a group of friends who wanted to "escape from South Africa for a variety of reasons in a hurry"

He returned to SWA (Namibia) in 1981, 21 years later, after having travelled the world

"Throughout the years I had been able to see different societies, different political ideologies, the mode of life of different peoples"

He spent many years in Red China, where he met Mao Tse-tung, whom he admires

"I regard him as a

great statesman and revolutionary. I admire his theory on guerrilla warfare and his way of bringing a unique form of social change for China without appealing any particular country," Katjuongua says

"But I must point out I don't transplant the ideas of modern China. Those that can apply to our country, I will not hesitate to use, but not those of a purely Chinese background or which are purely part of international power struggles

"Though I admire his qualities as a man, there's no way I can imitate Mao Tse-tung in Namibia"

It was during this time that his socialist ideas took shape

He defines himself as a socialist who wants socialism in freedom, democracy and political pluralism and "if we are realistic that socialism in the end can only be

From Noel Bruyns in Windhoek

successful if we exploit capitalism to build socialism," he says

"A rejection of social and political injustice — that is the basis of my socialism, and it should have a Namibian face"

While he boasts of his leanings to socialism, nervous capitalists and conservative whites in SWA (Namibia) at least need not fear Russian interference through Mr Katjuongua's lobbying in the new political dispensation

While overseas, he fell out of favour with the Soviet Union when he made speeches in Tokyo and Peking during which he sketched an independence policy of his Swanu party

"Unfortunately it collided with Soviet desires to try to make the whole Afro-Asian movement an appendage of

Soviet foreign policy," he explains

Katjuongua's socialist stance shows how much consensus has had to be ploughed in to form this national unity government

His Swanu has been working with the conservative National Party and the other parties in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) for almost two years to reach this day

The two parties would be strange bed-fellows in a government of national unity

In Mr Katjuongua's own words, Swanu has more in common with Swapo than with the Nationalists

However, he explains "Being in the MPC with the National Party is more of a political necessity than a marriage of convenience, as it represents a significant political faction in this country that one cannot ignore"

"Of course, working with the Nationalists makes the whole process of change slow, because they are basically conservative and to move them from all kinds of perceptions will take a hell of a time, patience and energy

"But they have moved significantly from the original positions they took"

A Professor of Economics at the University of the Western Cape, Prof Wolfgang Thomas, said recently that the interim government would succeed only if it went beyond "mere cosmetic adjustments to the status quo of racially discriminatory, white-centred rule"

Instead it should work towards open-ended, aggressive reform aimed at strengthening the bridge between Swapo and non-Swapo Namibian nationalists, he said

How did Katjuongua feel about making a

breakthrough to Sam Nujoma and Swapo?

Amicably he answers "We've got to keep on keeping the doors open to remain patient and hope that one day our brothers in Swapo will wake up to reality"

This is a position he has constantly held but feels frustrated that "those of us who have been struggling for their participation are somehow left in the desert"

He believes neither Swapo on its own nor the internal parties alone can achieve stability and independence for SWA-Namibia

He also reckons that if the two parties can have a dialogue about the political future of the country, Namibia could be independent in the next year or two

"If we and Swapo can agree that Namibia will become independent, that we will not pose a threat to South Africa militarily, we are not going to allow the ANC or anybody else to operate from here, that Namibia will be non-aligned, with no Soviet bases, I am convinced that South Africa would get out of this country"

"I think South Africa would be willing to tolerate a Botswana here which would not pose a military threat or problems to them"

Protests planned for SWA govt ceremony

CASE T-475 17/6/85 221

WINDHOEK. — Anti-interim government groups will hold a mass demonstration and public rally in the Katutura township here today while the government is being inaugurated.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, will formally hand over power to the new government in the Tintenpalast at 2 30pm.

Various open-air activities, a march-past of vehicles and units of the SWA Territory Force and an air display by the SAAF will mark the inauguration.

Dignitaries and politicians from the United States, West Germany and France will be among the guests at the inauguration.

About 3 000 people attended a Council of Churches of Namibia prayer service for peace

and independence in Katutura yesterday. It was attended by those against the new political dispensation in SWA/Namibia.

In contrast, a similar gathering organized by the pro-government National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), also in Katutura, drew about 1 000 people.

There was no conflict or violence and police kept a low profile.

Casspirs

Earlier in the day four Casspir vehicles with armed security force members in camouflage uniforms passed through the township.

At a press conference held yesterday afternoon, Mr Dan Tjongarero, Swapo's deputy president, described Katutura hours before the

installation of the new interim government as a "beleaguered township".

Casspirs running hourly through the township was evidence of "naked intimidation", he said.

● Mr David Bezuidenhout, 49, leader of the coloured Labour Party in SWA/Namibia, will become the first chairman of the cabinet in the country's new interim government.

The chairmanship will rotate among the eight cabinet ministers to be sworn in by the Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice H J Berker, today.

Mr Bezuidenhout was born in Keetmanshoop and graduated as a teacher from the Athlone Training College at Paarl in 1954. He taught in SWA/Namibia until 1971 — Own Correspondent and Sapa

'Quiet, polite' teacher to lead SWA government

ARGUS 17/6/85 (221)
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A coloured schoolteacher has been chosen as the first leader of SWA/Namibia's transitional government, which is being sworn in later today

He is Mr David Bezuidenhout, 49, leader of the territory's Labour Party

BELIEVED

The announcement of Mr Bezuidenhout as chairman of the Cabinet strengthens belief here that the leadership of the transitional government will be given to all the members of the eight-man Cabinet on a rota basis of three months or so each.

This has not yet been announced

It is also believed Mr Bezuidenhout was the first because he is a quiet and polite politician not known for outbursts, harsh language or radical views

The Cabinet chairmen following Mr Bezuidenhout will probably be chosen in alphabetical order

The teacher's appointment is seen in Windhoek as a compromise — it is believed here the multi-party conference which takes power today intends starting its rule conservatively so as not to upset members such as the white SWA National Party

Election of tough-talking Mr Moses Katjuongua of the black nationalist South West African National Union would undoubtedly have caused problems with the National Party's Cabinet member, Mr Eben van Zijl

TIPPED

Mr Katjuongua was at one stage tipped to be the government leader but has since made several statements on the transitional regime's aims, including a call to change places named after South African prime ministers.

Powers of new Govt proclaimed

PRETORIA — A proclamation to establish and empower a legislative and executive Government in SWA/Namibia was promulgated in Pretoria today by the State President, Mr P W Botha

Issued in a Government Gazette, the proclamation stated that the new law-making forum, the National Assembly, could change any existing law, although it could not alter the international status of SWA/Namibia

The South West Africa Legislative and Executive Authority Establishment Proclamation specifies that the Assembly can also amend security laws and any legislation detrimental to the 11 human rights contemplated in a Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives

In the 22-page gazette, the powers of the Assembly are outlined in half a column, while most of the document deals with the establishment of Government machinery

The Assembly, which will sit in Windhoek, is to consist of 62 members to be nominated by the political parties who were members of the Multi-Party Conference on April 18 this year

According to the proclamation, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance can choose 22 of the parliamentary representatives, while the remaining five parties can have eight each

Of the eight Cabinet Ministers, three will come from the DTA, and one each from the other parties — the Labour Party, National Party, Rehoboth Beryde Demokratiese Party, SWA National Union and SWAPO-Democrats. There will be eight Deputy Ministers

The salaries and benefits of all members and Ministers are to be determined by the Administrator-General

Nominations had to be submitted before 10am today and the Assembly will

choose its first Speaker when it sits later in the day

Nine standing committees, each consisting of at least one person from each party, would in future consider matters put forward by the Assembly, the proclamation said

The Supreme Court of SWA/Namibia can inquire into any Act of Parliament and pronounce on its validity

Meanwhile, in Windhoek sections of the SWA Territory Force paraded through the centre of Windhoek today at the start of the official celebration to mark the inauguration of the transitional Government

Hundreds of people lined the city's main Kaiser Street and crowded balconies to watch the show of force as the SWATF commander, Major-General George Meiring, took the salute — Sapa

● New head for SWA/Namibia — Page 6

President to hand over power to interim govt

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK—A mass demonstration and public rally in Windhoek's Katutura township will be held today by groups opposed to the interim government while the government is being inaugurated in town itself.

President Botha will formally hand over power to the new government in the Tintenpalast at 2 30 p m

Various open-air activities, a march-past of vehicles and units of the South West African Territory Force and an air-display of the S A Air Force will be held throughout the day to mark the inauguration

About 3 000 people attended a Council of Churches in Namibia prayer service for peace and independence in Katutura yesterday. It was attended by those against the new political dispensation in South West Africa

No conflict

In contrast, a similar gathering organised by the pro-government National Unity Democratic Organisation, also in Katutura, drew only about 1 000 people

There was no conflict or violence and police kept a low profile

Earlier in the day four Casspir vehicles with armed Security Force members dressed in camouflage uniforms passed through the township

At a Press conference held yesterday afternoon, Mr Dan Tjongarero, Swapo's deputy president, de-

scribed Katutura hours before the installation of the new interim government as a 'beleaguered township'

Casspirs running hourly through the township yesterday were evidence of 'naked intimidation', he said

Five die on Natal roads at weekend

Mercury Reporter

FIVE people were killed on roads in and around Durban and Pietermaritzburg at the weekend

Three people were killed and two seriously injured when two cars collided on Durban's Higginson Highway about 9 p m on Saturday

An Indian man and woman, who have not been identified, died instantly. A third man died after being admitted to R K Khan Hospital

A spokesman for the hospital said the two men who were injured in the accident, Mr S Govender and Mr Abel Thaver, were in a stable condition.

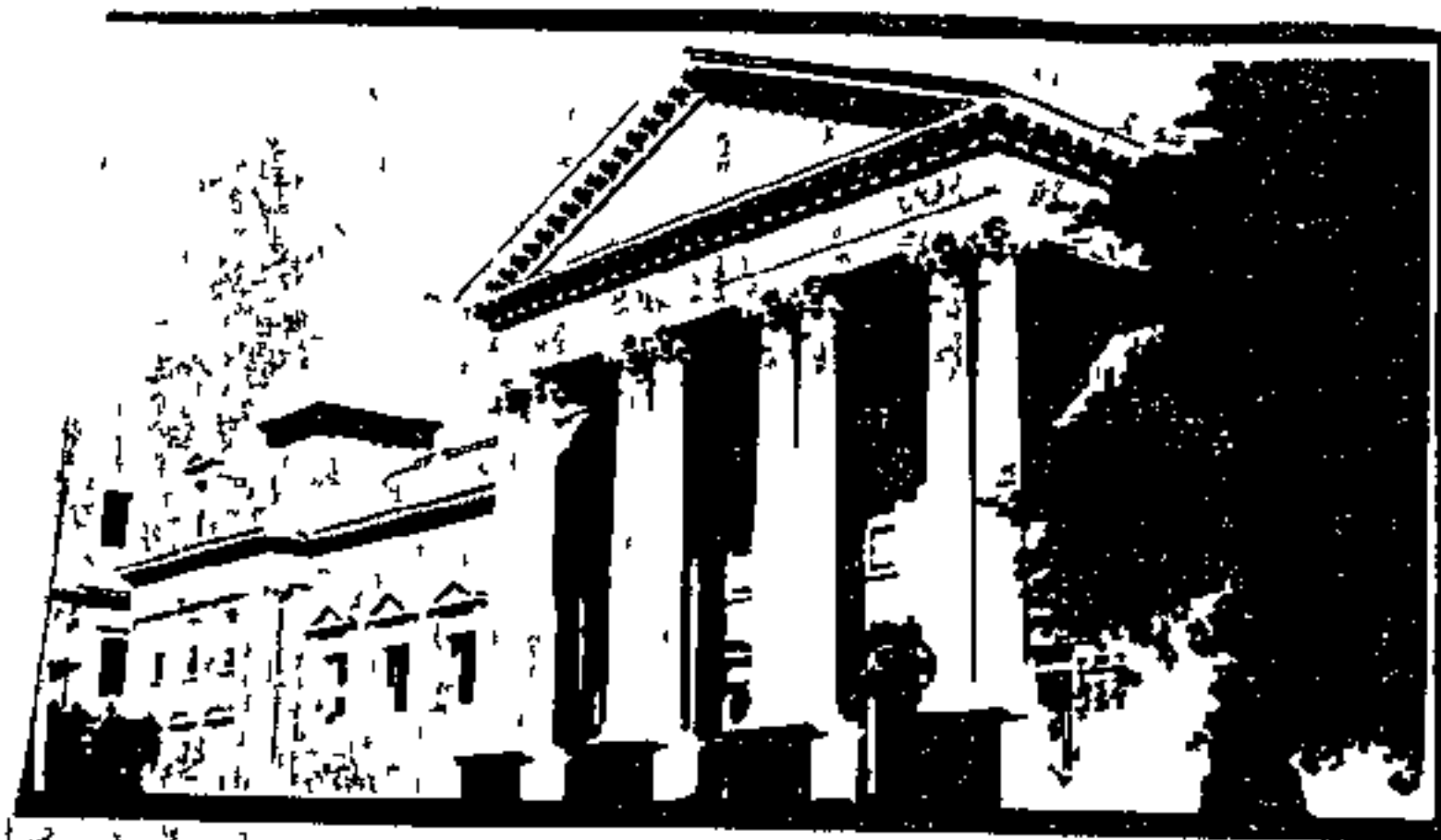
On Northway in Durban North, an unidentified black woman died instantly after being knocked down by a car yesterday morning

Seven people, all black, were injured in a collision between two cars on the Outer Ring Road near the Quarry Road turnoff yesterday afternoon

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Pik Botha hits back at US

CAPE TOWN 18/6/85

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night hit back at a United States Government statement that South Africa had attacked the Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda.

He was reacting to a statement by the US Embassy in Cape Town that their Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, had been recalled to Washington.

Diplomatic observers in Cape Town have dismissed the possibility of a total "freeze" by the US on contact with the South African Government because of the Gaborone raid and have suggested that hints in this direction may be aimed at appeasing American domestic pressure on the Reagan Administration.

'Havens'

Mr Botha said last night "According to the US spokesman in the UN Security Council, the US Government does 'not condone' acts of violence perpetrated by the ANC from safe havens across SA's borders, but it 'condemns' actions by the South African Government in attacking these terrorist bases in order to protect the lives and property of South Africans

"Apparently the US is of the opinion that it has the right to protect US interests wherever they might be threatened, but that smaller nations like South Africa should be denied that same right. South Africa cannot accept this I am sure the majority of Americans would also not accept this ..

'First time'

"As regards the US Embassy spokesman's statement that the South African Government was responsible for an attack on Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda, this is the first time that I have heard that the installation had been attacked during the recent Cabinda incident

"I personally conveyed the facts to Ambassador Nickel. When invited to produce evidence that South Africa had even so much as 'intended' to attack the Gulf Oil installation in Cabinda, Ambassador Nickel relied on statements made by Captain Wynand du Toit, the captured South African soldier," said Mr Botha.

"I pointed out that it was obvious that Capt Du Toit was either drugged or forced under duress to make that statement, or both"

Opposition rejects bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Opposition parties in the House yesterday rejected the Regional Services Councils Bill, although for vastly different reasons

Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) said the bill entrenched apartheid at local government level, undermined local government by placing autocratic power in the hands of central government and imposed new forms of taxation at a time when the Margo Commission was reviewing the tax structure

Mr Eglin moved an amendment that the bill be rejected

He asked how black participation in RSCs could be effective when the structures on which this participation was based were matters of serious dispute in the black community

PFP finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz reiterated his party's rejection of the financial aspects of the bill, saying it was remarkable that the payroll and turnover levies had not been referred to the Margo Commission

Taxation on the wrong group

He said the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, had already conceded the possibility that the commission might reject the levies, in which case government might have to dismantle the bureaucracy set up to collect levies

He said the levies were taxation on the wrong group inasmuch as metropolitan areas were already paying the bulk of taxation, and that they were disincentives to industrialization in metropolitan areas, which was utterly unacceptable

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht (Waterberg) condemned the bill in the strongest terms, describing it as a "socialist" measure which would kill the goose that laid the golden egg — and that the goose was white. It was also another step towards integration

Mr Vause Raw (NRP Durban Point) said that, while his party rejected the payroll and turnover levies, it would support the measure because it provide much-need cash for the improvement of life in black townships, and included an element of joint decision-making at local government level

from NEIL LURSSSEN
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The United States Senate has acted to reduce the financial support that Swapo and the Palestine Liberation Organisation get from the United Nations.

It has approved a measure to cut by 25 percent American funding for UN committees, special units or projects that benefit the two organisations.

The measure was attached as an amendment to the Foreign Relations Authorisation Act, which the Reagan administration needs to finance its foreign operations during 1986-87.

Hardly any debate

The Senate adopted the amendment with hardly any debate.

Introducing it, Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican from South Dakota, told his colleagues: "The most demeaning thing the UN — an organisation dedicated to peace — could do is to promote terrorism."

Once the world's foremost peace organisation is tied to terrorist groups, it becomes difficult for that organisation to claim the legitimacy necessary to act as an effective vanguard of peace.

Warning

He warned that the UN would cease to exist as an impartial body if it were to be controlled by "ideological factions" using their powers against other members on a partisan basis.

The amendment was approved after Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana and Democratic Senator Clayborne Pell of Rhode Island, the ranking members of the foreign relations committee, told the President of the Senate that there would be no opposition from their sides.

"We find it a commendable amendment," Senator Lugar added.

The amendment also specifies that US funding must be cut if the UN provides financial support for "entities associated with" Swapo and the PLO.

UN warned on
terrorist links

US Senate acts to cut aid to Swapo and PLO

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NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

President keeps powers in SWA

CAPE TIMES 18/6/80 221

From BARRY STREEK WINDHOEK — A strong bill of rights has been incorporated into the new SWA/Namibian constitution, but the South African President will retain his powers to proclaim any laws in the country

The new Legislative Assembly, consisting of 62 nominated members, will also not have the power to amend key pro-

visions of the South African proclamation establishing it

The assembly is prevented from making "any law altering the international status of the territory" These provisions will mean that the South African Government will retain significant control over the new government

A special Government Gazette was issued in

Pretoria yesterday providing for the establishment of a new legislative and executive for SWA/Namibia

Significantly, the new constitution prohibits the new assembly from passing "any law abolishing, diminishing or derogating from any fundamental right"

The "bill of fundamental rights and objectives", which is incorporated in the proclamation, has far-reaching implications and lays down that

● "No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law" Everyone shall be equal before the law and "no branch or organ of government nor any public institution may prejudice nor afford any advantage to any person on the grounds of his ethnic or social origin, sex, race, language, colour, religion or political conviction"

● Everyone will be entitled to "a fair and public hearing by an independent, impartial and competent court"

Freedoms

● "Everyone has the right to freedom of expression of opinion, conscience and religious belief, including freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through the press and other media."

● The right to peaceful assembly and the freedom of association is guaranteed "Every citizen shall have the right to participate in peaceful political activities intended to influence the composition and policies of the government."

● Freedom of religion and movement is provided for.

● Everyone will have the right to acquire and own property

A government spokesman explained yesterday that the declaration of fundamental rights would not affect any law or proclamation already in force and measures contravening the decla-

ration would have to be specifically repealed

● This means, for instance, that the controversial proclamation AG 9 of 1977, which provides for detention without trial in SWA/Namibia, would remain in force until it is repealed

And if the Legislative Assembly did decide to abolish detention without trial in SWA/Namibia, the State President could reimpose it by proclamation This is because the new constitution specifically says that it "shall not detract from the powers of the State President to amend or repeal, under Section 38 of the South West African Constitution Act, 1968, any law to which the Administrator-General has assented"

● The eight ministers in the new interim government are Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout (Labour), Minister of Transportation and first chairman of the cabinet, Mr Eben van Zijl (NA/SWA), Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries, Mr Moses Katjuongua (Swanu), Minister of Manpower and of National Health and Welfare, Mr Andreas Shipanga (Swapo Democrats) Minister of Nature Conservation, Mining, Commerce and Tourism, Kaptein Hans Diergaardt (Rehoboth Liberation Front), Minister of Local Authorities and of Civic Affairs, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi (DTA), Minister of Information, Justice, and of Posts and Communications, Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA) Minister of Finance and of Governmental Affairs, and Mr Andrew Matjila (DTA) Minister of National Education and of Central Personnel Institution

P W hints at possible new SWA independence plan

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK—President Botha yesterday hinted that a new plan for internationally acceptable independence might have to be reconsidered if there was no realistic prospect of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

He said this at the installation of the new transitional government of national unity for South West Africa

The territory received its interim government when Mr Botha signed the Legislative and Executive Authority Establishment Proclamation of 1985 in the Historica Tintenpalast.

'The fact that South West Africa has not yet acceded to independence may be ascribed to the deviations by the United Nations and Swapo from the original contact group proposal, to the UN's continuing bias in favour of Swapo and to the continuing threat posed by the presence of more than 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola,' Mr Botha said

Swearing-in

'Should it become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances,' he said

The Judge President of South West Africa, Mr Justice H J Berker, presided over the swearing in of the 62 Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the eight ministers and their deputies

Mr David Bezuidenhout, Minister of Transportation, is also the first chairman of the Cabinet. The chairmanship will rotate among ministers.

While the inauguration ceremony was being held in the Tintenpalast, 15 000 spectators at the Windhoek Athletics Stadium watched an all-day programme of activities

At the stadium Mr Bezuidenhout said in his first address that South West Africans were tired of 'all the words, hollow promises, meaningless gestures' of the UN

A large crowd gathered at the alternative mass meeting of anti-interim government supporters in Windhoek's Katutura township, in spite of alleged police intimidation.

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Botha: SWA govt 'a stage on the road'

WINDHOEK — There should be no doubt SWA/Namibia's transitional government was simply a stage on the road of the territory's constitutional development and not its culmination, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha was speaking at the official inauguration ceremony of the transitional government in the old Legislative Assembly Hall at the Tintenpalast here

Cubans

"The fact that South-West Africa has not yet acceded to independence may be ascribed to the deviations by the United Nations and Swapo from the original contact group proposals, the UN's continuing bias in favour of Swapo, and to the continuing threat posed by the presence of more than 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola," the President said

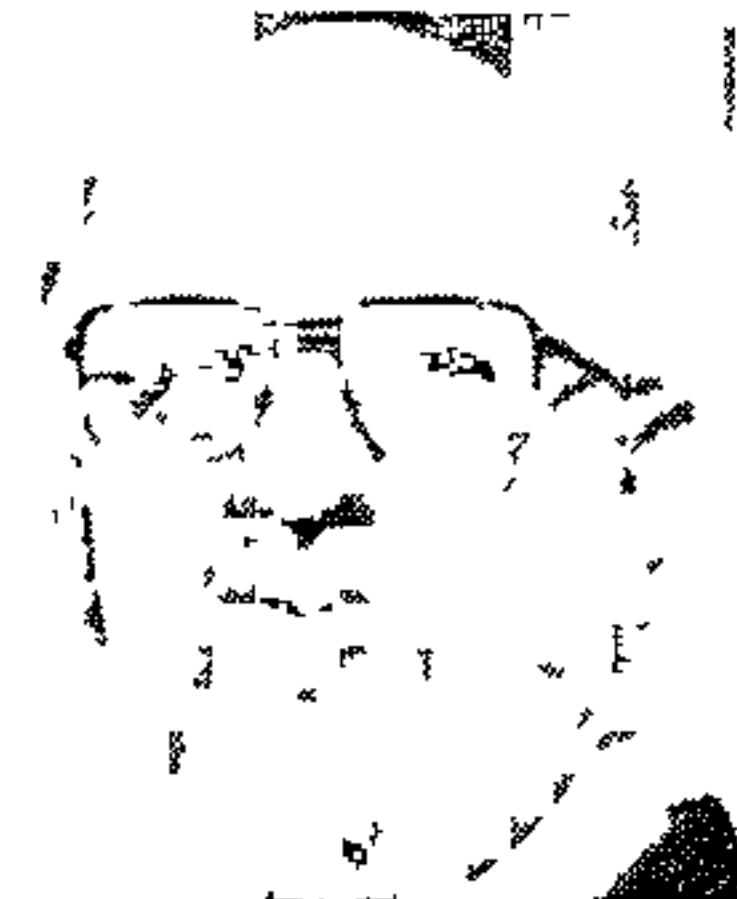
While efforts to find an internationally acceptable solution to the future of SWA/Namibia continued, "the South African Government sees no reason why it

should continue to retain full responsibility for the day-to-day administration of South-West Africa", he said

Mr Botha said certain ground rules for relations between the states of the sub-continent were gaining wider acceptance

These included, firstly, that no state should make its territory available to individuals and organizations who wished to promote or prepare for violence against other states in the region, and secondly, that no foreign forces should be permitted to intervene in the region

Other ground rules were that the problems of conflict in the region should be solved by peaceful means rather than by violence, and that these problems should be solved on a regional basis by the



Mr P W Botha

leaders of the region themselves

Another was that although the states of the region had different socio-economic and political systems, they could live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests.

"Each country of the region has the right to order its affairs as it deems fit and inter-state relations, particularly between neighbours,

should not be disturbed by differing internal policies"

The international settlement plan provided categorically that when SWA/Namibia acceded to internationally recognized independence, it would do so in circumstances of freedom, fairness and security

Outlining events in recent months leading up to yesterday's inauguration, he said his government had studied the Multi-Party Conference's proposal for the future of the territory very carefully

A national election would have complicated current efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable independence

"At the same time I was satisfied the MPC had done everything in its power to involve all the parties of SWA/Namibia in its deliberations

and that it would continue to do so"

The MPC had now received the power to administer the territory in the interest of all SWA/Namibians

The South African Government would not act in a manner irreconcilable with the international settlement plan "for as long as there is a possibility that the recent international negotiations hold any realistic prospect of bringing about the genuine withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola"

But the people of SWA/Namibia, including Swapo, could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the Cuban withdrawal, he said

"Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations will obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be attained in the light of prevailing circumstances" — Sapa

Koevoet charge erupts in violence

CAPE TIMES

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From BARRY STREEK

WINDHOEK. — Police last night baton-charged and teargassed about 3 000 people in the black township of Katatura near here who were marching in protest at the installation of the new transitional government.

Windhoek Hospital said 36 people had been admitted last night but it was not possible to establish how seriously they were hurt. No deaths were reported.

The marchers, mainly Swapo supporters, were singing freedom songs after leaving a protest meeting.

They had marched some distance from the meeting at a local soccer field when police, wielding batons and firing teargas canisters, stopped them.

Witnesses reported seeing a group of policemen delivering at least six heavy blows to an injured woman lying on the ground — then one of them gave her a solid kick in the stomach.

A man wearing a "No to interim government" T-shirt, who accompanied her to a nearby clinic, said "We were only going home."

A man standing next to my car watching the scene was suddenly attacked by another group of policemen, one of whom broke his baton on the man's head.

It was impossible in the growing darkness to establish the number of injured.

● UPI correspondent Tony Weaver reports that by 7 30pm Katatura resembled a war zone under military occupation.

The violence started about 6pm at the end of a six-hour Swapo rally.

About 3 500 people

started marching into the central part of Katatura and about 10 Koevoet Casspirs came from behind the rally and began pushing. The rally marched for about 1km, then five carloads of security police came from the opposite direction, led by Colonel Gerrit Badenhorst, deputy chief of security police in SWA/Namibia.

He remonstrated with the leaders and threatened to arrest a TV team from Worldwide Television Network.

When the march kept moving, five Casspirs pulled in at the front of the march and blocked the street. No warning was given before teargas was fired into the crowd and the entire complement of Koevoet men — between 150 and 200 — jumped off their Casspirs and began randomly beating anyone in sight.

At least 10 people were mercilessly beaten by groups of five to six Koevoet men. A man of about 60 was dragged across a fence and six Koevoet men surrounded him and kicked and beat him with batons.

A nurse who had been sitting on the front stoep of her house was dragged across her front garden and beaten by four Koevoet men with batons. She was beaten with such force that the police broke their batons and resorted to kicking her.



Violence

From BARRY STREEK

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The marchers, mainly Swapo supporters, were singing freedom songs after leaving a protest meeting.

They had marched some distance from the meeting at a local soccer field when police, wielding batons and firing teargas canisters, stopped them.

Witnesses reported seeing a group of policemen delivering at least six heavy blows to an injured woman lying on the ground — then one of them gave her a solid kick in the stomach.

A man wearing a "No to interim government" T-shirt, who accompanied her to a nearby clinic, said "We were only going home."

A man standing next to my car watching the scene was suddenly attacked by another group of policemen, one of whom broke his baton on the man's head.

It was impossible in the growing darkness to establish the number of injured.

● UPI correspondent Tony Weaver reports that by 7 30pm Katatura resembled a war zone under military occupation.

The violence started about 6pm at the end of a six-hour Swapo rally.

About 3 500 people

started marching into the central part of Katatura and about 10 Koevoet Casspirs came from behind the rally and began pushing. The rally marched for about 1km, then five carloads of security police came from the opposite direction, led by Colonel Gerrit Badenhorst, deputy chief of security police in SWA/Namibia.

He remonstrated with the leaders and threatened to arrest a TV team from Worldwide Television Network.

When the march kept moving, five Casspirs pulled in at the front of the march and blocked the street. No warning was given before teargas was fired into the crowd and the entire complement of Koevoet men — between 150 and 200 — jumped off their Casspirs and began randomly beating anyone in sight.

At least 10 people were mercilessly beaten by groups of five to six Koevoet men. A man of about 60 was dragged across a fence and six Koevoet men surrounded him and kicked and beat him with batons.

A nurse who had been sitting on the front stoep of her house was dragged across her front garden and beaten by four Koevoet men with batons. She was beaten with such force that the police broke their batons and resorted to kicking her.

● A police media liaison officer for SWA/Namibia, Inspector Kierie du Rand, said last night that a full statement on the incident would be issued today.

Pending a full statement, he said "There was an illegal gathering and a march. The people were requested to disperse. They did not do so. The police then took action. A few people required medical treatment and one policeman was hit behind the ear with a rock. No one was arrested and after that everything was quiet and calm."

● President keeps powers in SWA, page 4

● SWA govt 'a stage on the road', page 4



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WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

2004

manage full-time as well as part-time courses

ment of the Rumpff Commission on 6 May 1983

(a) (i) PTD (Pre-primary) course

(2) and (3) fall away

(aa) 1982 0
1983-19
1984 18

KwaZulu: consolidation proposals

1015 Mr M A Tarr asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(bb) Not applicable.

(3) No

(a) and (b) Only students whose mother tongue is Xhosa and who have the qualities looked for in a prospective pre-primary teacher are eligible

(4) Yes

(a) To increase enrolment to 30 new students per year

(b) January 1986
1986/87
1987/88

Borders between Republic/Swaziland

1000 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 28 May 1985, he or any member of the South African Government has held talks with (a) KaNgwane and (b) KwaZulu concerning adjustments of the borders between the Republic and Swaziland, if not, why not, if so, (a) on what date, (b) where, (c) with whom were these talks held and (d) what was the nature of these discussions in each case,

(3) what is the total estimated cost of expropriating White farms in Natal in the current financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) The areas involved appear in Schedule B to the Second Report of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs, 1973 and Schedule B to the First Report of the Select Committee on Bantu Affairs, 1975

(2) whether any decisions were reached, if so, what decisions,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) No, not by me or the Department of Foreign Affairs since the appointment

HoA

2005

WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1985

2006

Umtzinto	(67)
Ixopo	(69, 70 and 71)
Polela	(72 and 73)
Richmond	(74)
Mpendle	(75 and 76)
Kliprivier	(80)
Newcastle/Dannhauser	(81)
Eshowe	(84)
Vryheid	(85)
Babanango/Vryheid	(86)
Lower Umfolozi	(87)
Hiabisa	(90)
Mtonjaneni/Babanango	(94)
Ubombo	(95)
Estcourt	(98)
Inanda	(99)
Pietermaritzburg	(102)

(c) (i) Approximately 385 900 hectares

(ii) Approximately 150 000 hectares as at 10 June 1985

(2) (a) Approximately 112 000 hectares and approximately 273 900 hectares, respectively

(b) As at 10 June 1985

(3) R34 million (estimated costs involved in purchasing all the outstanding property situated in KwaZulu and the earmarked areas)

Ovamboland: alleged instances of abuse

1016 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the State President

(1) Whether any special liaison committee was established in Ovamboland in or about 1982 to investigate complaints by Namibian civilians concerning alleged instances of abuse, if so, (a) (i) in which centres and (ii) when were liaison offices established, (b) who took the decision to appoint this committee, (c) who appointed the members of the committee, (d) what was the (i) name, (ii) nationality and (iii) occupation of each member of the committee, (e) what was the brief given to this committee and (f) (i) how many complainants had been

(aa) received and (bb) investigated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (ii) what were the findings in each case,

(2) whether this committee is still operating, if not, (a) why not and (b) when did it cease to operate?

THE STATE PRESIDENT

(1) Yes

(a) (i) Ondangwa

(ii) No special liaison offices were established

(b) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 and the Chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Mr P Kallangula

(c) The then SADF commanding officer of Sector 10 invited and involved the commanding officers of other security force elements (Police), and Mr Kallangula involved the members of his Executive Committee. Other people were also occasionally involved in the meetings when it was considered necessary

(d) The permanent members of the Committee were the following

- Mr P Kallangula (Chairman)
- The other members of the Ovambo Executive Committee
- Mr Frans Viljoen, acting secretary of the Administration of Ovambo
- Pastor Kandume
- Mr Oswald Shvute (interpreter)
- The Commanding Officer or a senior representative of the following
 - SA Defence Force (Sector 10)
 - Special Unit K, the Security Branch and the Counter-insurgency unit of the SA Police and

HoA

(221) D. Disputis
19/6/85

Swapo held responsible for charge

WINDHOEK — Swapo's leadership should take responsibility for circumstances surrounding a baton charge by police against a protest march in Katutura on Monday night, a cabinet member of the SWA/Namibian transitional government, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Police reported earlier that about 30 people were injured in the procession to protest against the inauguration on Monday of the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

At the first media conference of the new cabinet, Mr Shipanga described as "malicious" a Swapo statement that the baton charge was one of the first actions to be taken by the new government.

A cabinet member who will be handling the portfolio of justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said Swapo would be allowed to hold political meetings in SWA/Namibia if the organisation de-

nounced violence.

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday there had been a sharp increase in acts of intimidation by Swapo insurgents against the people of Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia in the last two months.

● France said yesterday it considered the interim government "null and void, adding it remained in favour of the rapid application of the UN plan calling for internationally supervised elections — Sapa-RNS

Police action: '67 hurt

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — A total of 67 people were injured in police action on Monday against opponents of the interim government, a Swapo spokesman told a press conference here yesterday.

Mr Nico Bessinger, Swapo secretary for foreign affairs, said two people were in the intensive-care unit and a two-months pregnant woman had lost her baby after she had been hit in the stomach by police.

Bruised and bandaged victims of the attack were present at the conference. International media representatives were also shown broken rubber batons, a teargas canister, 24 shoes and blood-stained clothes.

The general secretary of the South West African National Union (Swanu), Mr Veli Rukoro, said the police involved in the attack were members of the controversial Koevoet unit which is usually active against Swapo guerillas in the war zone.

At a separate press conference yesterday, the eight new cabinet ministers denied prior knowledge of, or responsibility for, the attack.

'Unlawful'

The newly-appointed Minister of National Health, Mr Moses Katjuongua, who yesterday visited victims in hospital, was quoted as saying that excessive violence had been used.

Another cabinet minister, Mr Dirk Mudge, said, "We will set up an investigation and will act accordingly."

● Police, meanwhile, released a statement to Sapa in Windhoek saying they had taken action against the crowd to prevent the procession from "turning into violence".

Police said a group of people had gathered in the township outside Windhoek "and took part in an unlawful procession under Swapo banners".

The people were asked to disperse, and after they had ignored the second request to disband, police used batons and teargas to scatter the crowd.

About 30 people who took part in the march were slightly injured, and a policeman was hit by a stone.

"The police are aware of numerous false and distorted rumours, now being disseminated," the statement said.

esday, June 19, 1985

Botswana raid: SA condemned

Political Correspondent

THE 10 member states of the European Community have joined the international outcry against the Defence Force raid on Gaborone by "strongly condemning" the South African action

In a statement issued after a meeting of foreign ministers in Rome, they also criticized the South African installation of an interim government in SWA/Namibia on Monday and refused to recognize the new administration

The statement follows the "serious concern" expressed on Monday by the United States over these two South African actions, as well as its "attack" on Gulf Oil in Cabinda

Resolution 435

The statement says "The Ten Member States of the European Community strongly condemn the South African incursion into Botswana, which seriously violated that country's sovereignty and has resulted in many casualties

"The Ten consider that bringing into force, at the present time, of decisions concerning the transfer of powers in Namibia will delay the implementation without preconditions of Security Council Resolution 435, which remains the only acceptable basis for a final settlement in Namibia

"The Ten consider the establishment, on 17 June, of an interim government in Namibia to be null and void"

Meanwhile in London the Daily Telegraph, in an editorial yesterday, described the installation of the transitional government in SWA/Namibia as "another smack in the eye for the United States" and warns Mr P W

Botha not to push Washington too far
"Namibia remains a costly venture for South Africa and it is difficult to see what Pretoria hopes ultimately to gain by installing yet another new regime in Windhoek," the paper says

"It does seem, however, that South Africa has no real intention of loosening its grip on the territory and, to gauge by the recent raid on Botswana and commando operations in Angola, it remains bent on upsetting neighbours by aggressive destabilizing military actions

"Until quite recently the United States was arguing that its policy had succeeded in lowering the level of violence in Southern Africa Mr Botha should be careful not to push Washington too far in case it sets a time limit for a demonstration of his good faith"

France said yesterday it considered the interim government null and void, adding that it remained in favour of the rapid application of the UN plan calling for internationally-supervised elections

'Hoodwink' bid

The Herald newspaper in Harare said in an editorial "The Windhoek puppeteers will never be taken seriously by anybody They will be treated rightly as nothing more than Pretoria's attempt to hoodwink the world"

It said any SWA/Namibian settlement that excluded Swapo was not worth the paper it was written on

The government-owned Kenya Times said in an editorial South Africa had defied international opinion by "treacherously" handing over limited powers of government to "puppets" in SWA/Namibia — Sapa-AP-Reuter and Own Correspondent

Namibia: letting go of the power and the pain

TWENTY minutes after President Botha handed control of Namibia to its new government on Monday, his French-built Falcon jet dipped a wing over Windhoek's Tintinpalast and streaked off to Pretoria at well-nigh the speed of sound.

Inside the old German building, the members of the new government were still taking their oaths of office. By the time they emerged, the sky was empty. Botha was long gone.

The symbolism of his hurried departure was no doubt unintended, but it captured exactly the mood of irritation and impatience among the South African officials who have had to deal with the endlessly squabbling factions of Africa's last colony.

The new "government of national unity" (a typical Namibian misnomer) has been constructed from elements of six political parties, one of them in turn composed of 11 political parties. The coalition is known as the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and it represents diversity taken to the point of insanity.

Quarrelled

Even so, it is not representative. The Ovambos make up half the population but are essentially unrepresented because Peter Kalangula has quarrelled dreadfully with Dirk Mudge, and nothing has so far brought them together.

The two Caprivan tribes are likewise too busy quarrelling with each other to be able to give their attention to national affairs, and every other tribe (including the whites) is split, or sulking, or nursing old grievances.

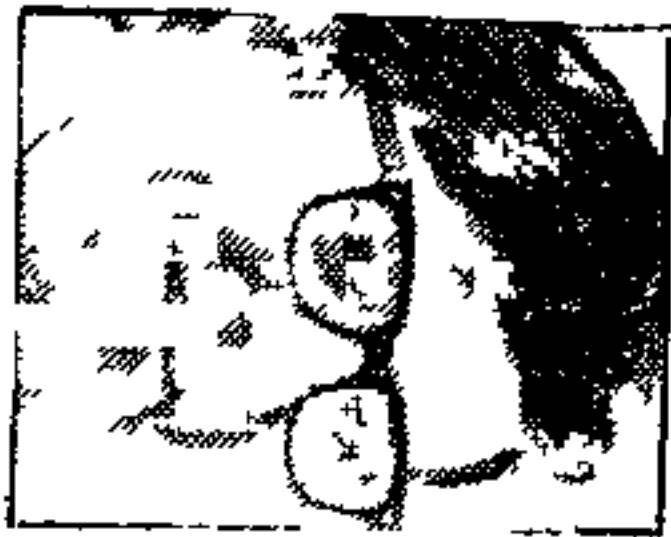
Such is the "democratic alternative to Swapo", which is perhaps best described in its present state as Namibia's equivalent of Frelimo (The comparison, of course, casts South Africa in the role of Portugal, but that is a different subject).

The MPC did try, at a meeting in Lusaka under the auspices of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, to entice Swapo into the coalition. The Swapo delegation refused to sign even a communique that recorded the points of agreement and disagreement.

All of this leads some South African officials to conclude, not unreasonably, that if Namibia hopes to avoid the fate of Mozambique, and if Namibia's white community hopes to remain in the territory, the innumerable squabbling factions of the "democratic alternative" must somehow be brought to face facts.

So far, they have found it impossible to concentrate Namibian minds on the realities. So long as the South African army holds the border, and South African subsidy holds up the economy, Namibians feel themselves free to indulge in what might fairly be called the politics of adolescence.

Their Bills of Rights and State-



KEN OWEN in Windhoek

ments of Principle are as impeccable as any teenager's moral judgments, and their ability to reach sensible compromises as lacking. South Africa is, they know with unblinking certainty, mishandling everything. From Mudge down, they do not hesitate to say so.

Boasts

Meanwhile, the realities of Namibia have become less comfortable. Despite the ritual boasts of the military, the situation on the border is best summed up in Hemingway's immortal words about Spain: "Our glorious troops continue to advance without losing a foot of ground."

In South Africa, commitment to the colonial war remains firmer than that of the French towards Algeria, or the Americans towards Vietnam, but the cracks are beginning to show both in campaigns against conscription and in impatience with taxation

Nor has Namibia shown progress in other fields. Agriculture, fisheries, mining, all have been in the doldrums, gross domestic product shrinks as the population expands. (There is one notable exception: the white population has fallen by some 40% as Southwesterners follow their cash to Somerset West.)

And the condition of public life was brutally summed up this week by Moses Katjuongua, the key leader of the MPC coalition: "Vandalism, blunders and failures, double-dealing and dishonesty, bribery and corruption."

Background

That is the background to Botha's words to the Namibians this week: "I can assure you that nothing would please South Africa more than to be able to lighten its financial, security, administrative and diplomatic responsibilities with regard to your country."

And with that, he handed over the whole lot, power, patronage and pain.

The new "constitution" — cast as a proclamation in order to avoid unnecessary injury to the sensibilities of Washington and London — enables the cobbled-together interim government to do almost anything it pleases.

The government is enjoined to devise a workable constitution, to raise taxes, to divide them, to spend them, to run the police and — at least —

administratively — the territorial force, and generally to get on with the government of the country.

The rights reserved to the administrator-general are technical, and those reserved to the State President are inescapable so long as South Africa intends to avoid a UDI. Indeed, South Africa has taken such infinite pains to preserve the possibility of an internationally approved independence for Namibia, and it has issued so many reassurances on that point, that it is hard to understand the pique of the Western powers towards the interim government.

That government is born under pressure. Already the territorial force numbers 21 000, backed by only 7 000 South Africans (who can, of course, be quickly reinforced). Just as President Nixon tried to "Vietnamise" the war in Vietnam, so South Africa is trying to "Namibianise" the war in Namibia.

At the same time, Botha has been cutting apron strings quite systematically. This week's handover of power and patronage was preceded, for example, by the transfer to Namibia of the transport system run by S.A.T.S. Like the war, the civil administration is being Namibianised.

The test now is political. It is not only whether the MPC can wield the power which Botha has put into its hands, but whether it can broaden its political base to create a truly viable "democratic alternative."

If it succeeds, well and good. If not, South Africa might as well hand over to Swapo and go home for good.

AR 885 20/4/82 221

Namibia... a chance for peace

ALAN DUNN of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Windhoek on the prospects for peace and a settlement following the appointment of the new interim government.

South West Africa/Namibia's transitional government has started its arduous quest for popular support while Pretoria watches as anxiously as a parent at a school rugby match.

The parent pacing the sideline is not sure how the youngster is going to perform, restricted to support and words of guidance only as the player plunges into the melee.

Whether or not the lad receives a bloody nose depends largely on how much muscle he is prepared to throw into it. This will only be known as the match goes on.

And the South African Government's reaction will, like the parent's, pivot on how much ground the transitional mechanism covers and gains with the electorate.

If it does well, Pretoria might be prepared to let it continue in the hope of scoring more points. If it does not, the whistle might blow and the ball be taken from the player's

hands.

Observers in Windhoek believe South Africa has at this stage no formulated game plan for the territory, although publicly committing itself to internationally-recognised independence amid a widening feeling here that the current United Nations peace plan is dead.

South Africa dreads the possibility — a very real one at this stage — of a Swapo government and will try anything to prevent this, as is happening now.

The government will constantly be assessing the transitional government's moves. But with speculation rife here on what will happen in the next few years, it becomes clear that South Africa will choose a strategy only when the people had a chance to see win or break.

"The challenge is now yours to make a success of this venture," the State President, Mr P W Botha, told the 62

members of the new national assembly when he handed legislative and executive power to them in Windhoek on Monday.

The six-party authority, determined though it is to prove itself, is hamstringing in several areas at the outset.

- The ideological differences between its members,

- The similarity between this model and the failed government which ruled for more than three years until January 1983,

- Lack of funds in a territory which is at this stage deep in the red,

- The stigma of South African approval which is seen here as a political albatross,

- Lack of support among Ovambo-speaking people who constitute more than half the territory's voters, and

- A compromise on the cabinet leader who will rotate al-

phabetically on a three-month basis.

Observers believe the interim rulers must now make bold changes in SWA/Namibia to gain any popular attention from an apathetic electorate. "We have enough power," says the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge. "The question is whether we have enough pluck. Are we going to be too scared to tread on toes?"

It seems from statements by the eight-man cabinet at a news conference that they will not start spectacularly. On changing legislation which created ethnic second-tier authorities — the most disliked law in SWA/Namibia because it reminds black people of the old apartheid order — they are cautious.

"It's all very well for people to want us to scrap it," they say defensively, "but what do they suggest we replace it with?"

The cabinet appears to be toying with the idea of a provincial rather than ethnic second-tier system, based perhaps on the American system with federal and state laws.

Another crucial credibility test will be how they handle security legislation here, often the target of rhetoric of those sharply and violently against any South African doings.

"Should we get overwhelmed by the international community will have any option? They will have to recognise us," said one cabinet member.

As they battle for popularity with a disinterested public which has seen it all before, security forces continue to hold Swapo's armed insurgents at bay in northern SWA/Namibia. Pretoria's nod to giving an interim government another

chance coincides with the military view that Swapo is losing its revolutionary drive which gives it a high profile in most of the operational area, home of 66 percent of the population.

Military intelligence thinks Swapo will divest itself of its armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (known as Plan), in two years or so because it is becoming a loser.

Swapo will then, they predict, become just another of 35 political parties in SWA/Namibia, which would possibly force Swapo to the table for talks aimed at creating with the internal parties a solution of some kind which could be bluntly presented to the world for its recognition.

This, however, is one of many ideas doing the rounds in Windhoek among the people who are still interested enough to engage themselves in that tricky pastime of crystal ball gazing on SWA/Namibia.

ARGUS 20/6/85

UN tones down threat of sanctions

Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has warned South Africa that if it continues to obstruct UN plans for SWA/Namibian independence it could be faced with punitive measures under the UN Charter, including mandatory sanctions

The warning came in a resolution approved by the council 13-0, with abstentions from the United States and Britain, at the end of a 10-day debate during which more than 80 speakers took the floor to criticise South Africa for illegally occupying SWA/Namibia and for failing to heed UN resolutions bringing the territory to independence

The threat of sanctions was removed in the final hours before the voting after the French delegation worked behind the scenes with African and non-aligned countries to delete language objectionable to the Western permanent members of the council

Docking rights

Before the final amendments diplomatic sources indicated that Britain would use its veto, while France and Australia would abstain

The new version eliminated the earlier threat of the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions, as well as

the voluntary call that member nations should sever diplomatic relations with South Africa and observe an oil embargo

A reference to disinvestment was also deleted, as well as one on withholding overflight and landing facilities to aircraft and docking rights to ocean vessels

The resolution also urges member states to take voluntary measures against South Africa which could include

- Stopping of new investments and the application of disincentives to this end
- Re-examination of maritime and aerial relations with South Africa
- The prohibition of the sale of Krugerrands
- Restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations

As expected, the resolution condemned the decision by South Africa to install an interim government in SWA/Namibia this week

Last night's abstention marked the first time that the Reagan administration had not vetoed a resolution which explicitly mentioned the possible imposition of sanctions against South Africa

Diplomatic observers here said that was a clear sign that the US wanted to send a message to Pretoria concerning its recent actions in the area

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A HOUSE-TO-HOUSE SEARCH WAS CONDUCTED SOON AFTER THE BLAST

LOUIS PIENAAR

New man in the desert

Louis Pienaar, newly appointed Namibian Administrator-General, has a desk strewn with the pages of a nearly completed report of a President's Council (PC) committee he's

believes he has the basic knowledge to "find his way very soon" However, he doesn't believe that the establishment of the new interim administration will leave him with

a Declaration of Human Rights and a Constitutional Court were both issues close to his heart when constitutional reform was being discussed by the previous PC

"I think I'm going to find the dialogue, discussion and argument on these particular issues very interesting in terms of my legal and political background," he says

Pienaar is quick to defend the PC and explains uncondescendingly how relevant it is, particularly as a research-orientated body A lawyer by training, Pienaar served as the National Party (NP) MP for Bellville from 1970 to 1974, when he was appointed SA's ambassador to France

When he returned from his Paris posting at the end of 1979, Pienaar set up practice as an advocate in Bellville He was appointed to the first PC at the end of 1980 and served on the Council's constitutional committee which made a major contribution to the formulation of the new Constitution Last year he was elected to the new PC by the House of Assembly and is again a member of the constitutional committee

But he doesn't see a role for himself in formulating a Namibian constitution — unless consulted for advice "I wouldn't like to create the impression that the SA government is dictating at all The drawing up of constitutions is the challenge facing them, the people of Namibia"

At most, he envisages informal discussions where he hopes to be able to "converse intelligently" Pienaar's views on the workings of the new Constitution, which he had a major hand in drawing up, are not veiled in the normal niceties favoured by many NP politicians

He's quietly confident of future success, but acknowledges credibility problems, particularly in the coloured and Indian communities, where he believes the Constitution has not achieved the legitimacy necessary for such a system

"But it's working, and I have great hopes that it'll be successful I'm very happy with the way it's shaping," he says He's also confident about the success of broader constitutional reform involving those sections of the population presently excluded from central decision making

BERNARD JANISCH

Hi-tech hiatus

Bernard Janisch, new CE of Anglo-Vaal subsidiary Steelmetals (SM), believes to date the SA economy has been far too dependent on the primary sector



Pienaar ... doesn't know much about Namibia yet

chairing A possible revamping of the remains of the Immorality Act, after the removal of Section 16 is the brief

He seems anxious to get back to his task and to complete it before rushing off to Windhoek at the end of the month Pienaar (58) replies cautiously when asked about his Windhoek posting "My training is basically that of a lawyer I now have my brief," he says "I'll have a good hard look at it, at all the practical and theoretical aspects and come to my conclusions later I want to have a thorough look before I express myself on what should or shouldn't be done"

Pienaar concedes that his knowledge of Namibia is no more than that of the average, well-informed member of the public But he

little more than ceremonial duties

"There's much more to it than just being a figurehead I'll be carrying the messages of the SA government to the new administration and there'll also be a good measure of counselling to be done," he says

He sees his position as similar to that of a diplomat, but with added responsibilities "It must be remembered that Defence and Foreign Affairs will still be in the hands of the SA government," he says

Pienaar's other significant duty will be his involvement in the international negotiations on Namibia's future "That alone is an important task It's going to be very stimulating I rather like the level of involvement"

Talk among Namibia's internal parties of

US gags Swapo president

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21/6/85

D. Asfath

NEW YORK — The United States has imposed a gag order on Swapo's President, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Under terms of the visa issued to enable him to attend UN Security Council meetings on SWA (Namibia), the Swapo leader is prohibited from public speaking. The ban extends everywhere except the United Nations, Swapo officials said.

Last year, Mr Nujoma was admitted under a visa that restricted his movements to the New York area, but not his activities, according to Swapo.

While a special diplomatic accord enables delegates from adversary countries to gain entry to the US to visit the UN, under President

Reagan the US has toughened its attitude towards visits by representatives of Swapo and the ANC, sometimes denying visas outright.

Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's permanent observer at the UN, has been subject to entry delays, even though he is a long-time American resident with an American wife and children. Similarly, the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, abruptly ended a US visit earlier this year, apparently because of visa restrictions.

The PAC has also complained of members not being able to come here. "It's as well to get this out in the open," said Dr Pius Asheeke, Mr Gurirab's deputy. "It shows how things really stand."

Pressure increases UK's dilemma on SWA issue

221 B. Jones 21/6/85

By JOHN BATTERSBY

INTERNATIONAL pressure on Britain to fall into line with moves for selective economic sanctions against South Africa gained momentum with yesterday's United Nations Security Council vote

The British Government's decision not to use its veto powers to block a compromise resolution advising member states to adopt selective sanctions against SA reflects Britain's increasing dilemma in holding out against international pressure

But Britain made it clear that the vote does not imply the acceptance of any future "pre-determined course of action" - namely selective economic sanctions.

Britain and the United States abstained in a 13-0 Security Council vote to consider applying mandatory punitive measures, including economic sanctions, against SA if it continued to "block independence for Namibia".

The vote which followed an 8-day Security Council vote on Namibia, reflected some hard

behind-the-scenes bargaining after both Britain and the US threatened to use their veto powers if the resolution had tied Security Council members to mandatory punitive action

But the compromise resolution on which Britain and the US abstained, did urge member states individually to adopt a range of sanctions including a ban on new investment, the review of maritime and air links with South Africa, a ban of the sale of krugerrands and restrictions in sports and cultural ties.

Foreign office sources yesterday conceded that the vote reflected a frustration felt by the international community over delays in the implementation of the UN independence plan for Namibia.

"We will continue to urge South Africa to bring about independence for Namibia in terms of UN resolution 435

"But we continue to believe that economic sanctions are not the most effective way to

achieve a settlement," the sources said.

In Britain's explanation of vote in the Security Council released by the Foreign Office yesterday, the UK's deputy permanent representative at the UN, Peter Maxey, elaborated on Britain's reasons for rejecting the original draft resolution.

"We cannot support any suggestion that armed struggle is to be preferred to negotiations," he said

"We do not think it helpful to ask the UN secretary-general to undertake steps which in their nature or time frame are unrealistic

"Above all we do not think the council should seek to tie the hands of member states in the manner proposed or to prejudice the outcome of future meetings," he said

"Our vote on this resolution, therefore, does not imply acceptance that in future circumstances the council will embark on pre-determined course of action"

Cape Times 24/6/85
221

Nujoma 'gagged' on visit to US

Own Correspondent

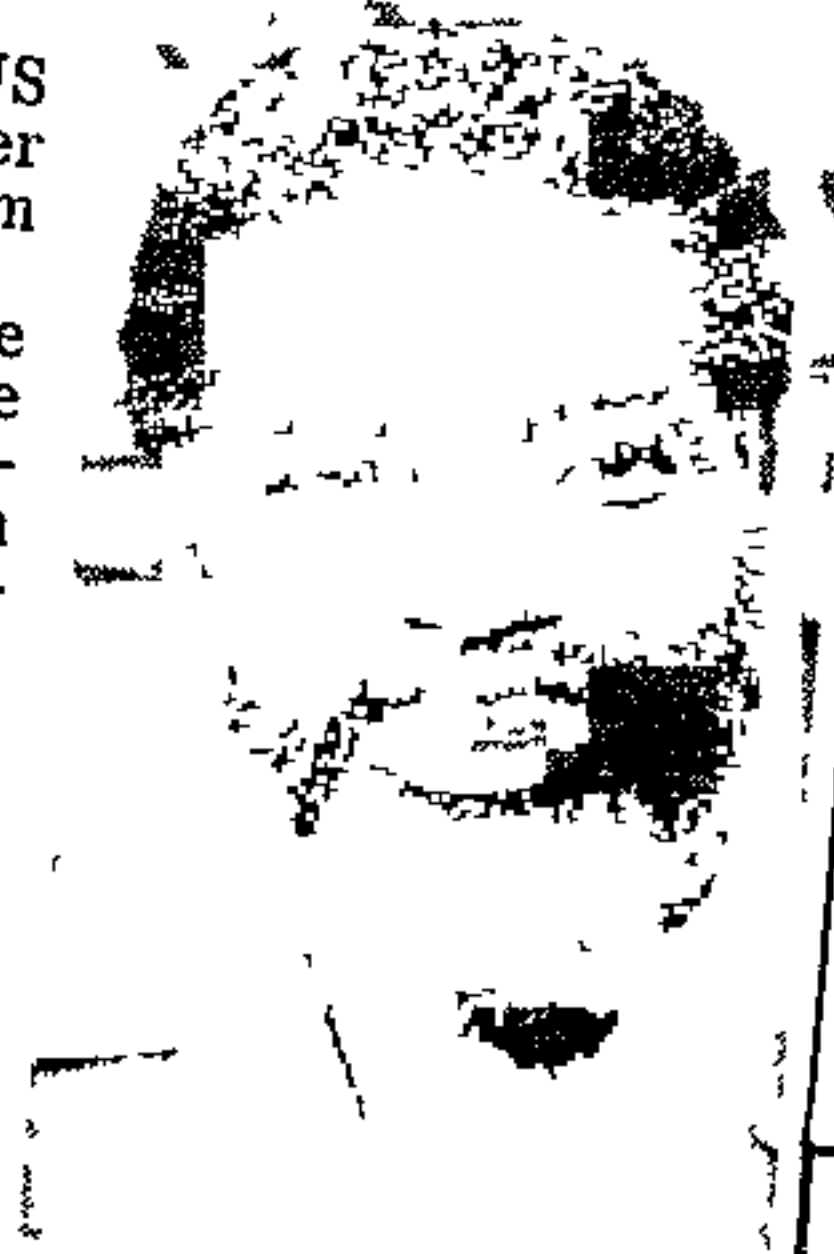
NEW YORK — The US has imposed a gag order on Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma

Under terms of the visa issued to enable him to attend UN Security Council meetings on SWA/Namibia, he is prohibited from public speaking. The ban — believed to be the first imposed on him by the US — applies everywhere except at the UN.

Last weekend Mr Nujoma attended a Harlem rally addressed by the Rev Jesse Jackson, but did not speak.

Last year he was admitted under a visa that restricted his movements to the New York area.

While a special diplomatic accord enables delegates from adversary countries to gain



Mr Nujoma

entry to the US to visit the UN, under Mr Ronald Reagan the US has toughened its attitude towards visits by representatives of Swapo and the ANC, sometimes denying visas outright.

Namibians squabble in politics of adolescence

Twenty minutes after President Botha handed control of Namibia to its new government last Monday, his French-built Falcon jet dipped a wing over Windhoek's Tintinpalast and streaked off to Pretoria at wellnigh the speed of sound.

Inside the old German building, the members of the new government were still taking their oaths of office. By the time they emerged, the sky was empty. Mr Botha was long gone.

The symbolism of his hurried departure was no doubt unintended, but it captured exactly the mood of irritation and impatience among the South African officials who have had to deal with the endlessly squabbling factions of Africa's last colony.

The new "government of national unity" (a typical Namibian misnomer) has been constructed from elements of six political parties, one of them in turn composed of 11 political parties.

The coalition is known as the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and it represents diversity taken to the point of insanity.

Even so it is not representative.

The Ovambos make up half the population but are essentially unrepresented because Mr Peter Kalangula has quarrelled dreadfully with Mr Dirk Mudge, and nothing has so far brought them together.

The two Caprivan tribes are likewise too busy quarrelling with each other to be able to give their attention to national affairs, and every other tribe (including the whites) is split, or sulking, or nursing old grievances.

Such is the "democratic alternative to Swapo," which is perhaps best described in its present state as Namibia's equivalent of Frelimo (The comparison, of course, casts South Africa in the role of Portugal, but that is a different subject).

The MPC did try, at a meeting in Lusaka under the auspices of Zambia's

President Kenneth Kaunda, to entice Swapo into the coalition. The Swapo delegation refused to sign even a communiqué that recorded the points of agreement and disagreement.

All of this leads some South African officials to conclude, not unreasonably, that if Namibia hopes to avoid the fate of Mozambique, and if Namibia's white community hopes to remain in the territory, the innumerable squabbling factions of the "democratic alternative" must somehow be brought to face facts.

So far, they have found it impossible to concentrate Namibian minds on the realities. So long as the South African army holds the border, and South African subsidy holds up the economy, Namibians feel themselves free to indulge in what might

From Ken Owen in Windhoek

fairly be called the politics of adolescence.

Their Bills of Rights and Statements of Principles are as impeccable as any teenager's moral judgments, and their ability to reach sensible compromises as lacking.

South Africa is, they know with unblinking certainty, mishandling everything. From Mr Mudge down, they do not hesitate to say so.

Meanwhile, the realities of Namibia have become less comfortable. Despite the ritual boasts of the military, the situation on the border is best summed up in Hemingway's immortal words about Spain: "Our glorious troops continue to advance without losing a foot of ground."

In South Africa, commitment to the colonial

war remains firmer than that of the French towards Algeria, or the Americans towards Vietnam, but the cracks are beginning to show both in campaigns against conscription and in impatience with taxation.

Nor has Namibia shown progress in other fields. Agriculture, fisheries, mining, all have

been in the doldrums, gross domestic product shrinks as the population expands. There is one notable exception: the white population has fallen by some 40 per cent as Southwesterners follow their cash to Somerset West.

And the condition of public life was brutally summed up this week by Mr Moses Katjuongua, the key leader of the MPC coalition: "Vacillation blunders and fail-

ures, double-dealing and dishonesty, bribery and corruption.

This, then, is the background to President Botha's words to the Namibians last week: "I can assure you that nothing would please South Africa more than to be able to lighten its financial, security, administrative and diplomatic responsibilities with regard to your country."

And with that, he handed over the whole lot, power, patronage and pain.

The new "constitution" — cast as a proclamation in order to avoid unnecessary injury to the sensibilities of Washington and London — enables the cobbled-together interim government to do almost anything it pleases.

The government is enjoined to devise a workable constitution, to raise taxes, to divide them, to spend them, to run the police and, at least administratively, the territorial force, and generally to get on with the government of the country.

The rights reserved to the Administrator-General are technical and those reserved to the State President are incapable so long as South

Africa intends to avoid a UDI.

Indeed, South Africa has taken such infinite pains to preserve the possibility of an internationally approved independence for Namibia, and it has issued so many reassurances on that point, that it is hard to understand the pique of the Western powers towards the interim government.

That government is born under pressure. Already the territorial force numbers 21 000, backed by only 7 000 South Africans (who can, of course, be quickly reinforced). Just as President Nixon tried to "Vietnamise" the war in Vietnam, so South Africa is trying to "Namibianise" the war in Namibia.

At the same time, President Botha has been cutting apron strings quite systematically.

This week's handover of power and patronage was preceded, for example, by the transfer to Namibia of the transport system run by South African Transport Services. Like the war, the civil administration is being Namibianised.

The test now is political. It is not only whether the MPC can wield the power which Mr Botha has put into its hands, but whether it can broaden its political base to create a truly viable "democratic alternative."

If it succeeds, well and good. If not, South Africa might as well hand over to Swapo and go home for good.

ON THE MEASURE

Polly Hill

From her detail

author, an eco

identifying and

Mr Dirk Mudge — a dreadful quarrel with the Ovambo leader, Mr Peter Kalangula.

4 Cape Times, Tue

25/6/85

De Beers 'quota shortened mine life'

WINDHOEK. — Consolidated Diamond Mines over-mined at Oranjemund in SWA/Namibia to meet the quota demands of De Beers, South Africa, a former CDM official, Mr Gordon Brown, said yesterday.

Mr Brown was giving evidence to the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into the misapplication of State funds and resources by the central and second-tier authorities in SWA/Namibia.

The commissioner, Mr Justice P W Thirion of Natal, began hearing evidence on the territory's Diamond Board and related issues before presenting a final report to the government.

Mr Brown said he had been employed by the CDM mine for 17 years and had once been technical assistant to the general manager.

He alleged CDM had over-mined in respect of stone sizes and the quality of the diamonds.

Economic basis

Over-mining could shorten the life of the mine because high-grade ore had to be exploited together with low-grade ore to maintain the economic basis of the mine.

Mr Brown said production in 1963 was about three times higher than in the previous years and that over-mining had been introduced at that stage.

The usual production of CDM was nearly 103 000 carats a month, but De Beers required 125 000 carats monthly.

Over-mining at Oranjemund had shortened the life of the diamond diggings by 13 years.

He had raised the issue with the SWA/Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and had been told the matter was being referred to the South African cabinet. He had not heard anything further. — Sapa

SWA releases

7 detainees

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The cabinet of the new interim government of SWA/Namibia yesterday ordered the release of seven people held in terms of security legislation

The seven were held under the Proclamation on Security Districts (Proclamation AG9, of 1977) which gives the security apparatus wide-reaching powers to detain people without trial for indefinite periods

The names of the seven were not released "for security reasons"

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Swapo: no talks with SWA govt

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Dispatch Bureau

LONDON — The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday ruled out talks with the newly-installed internal administration in Windhoek

At a press conference in the House of Commons Mr Nujoma warned of a renewed armed push by Swapo and ridiculed claims that South African-backed forces were "winning" the war. The Swapo is visiting Britain en route from the United Nations Security Council's special debate on SWA/Namibia

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday it was possible that Mr Nujoma would meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, while he was in London

At the press conference, Mr Nujoma called the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration, a bid by South African to perpetuate its "colonial domination" of SWA

Rejecting the idea of discussions between

Swapo and the MPC administration, Mr Nujoma said Swapo was ready to talk directly to the South African Government

"Why talk to the puppets if you know where the masters sit?", he asked "They will have to run to their masters before answering any questions"

Regarding statements earlier this month by South African Defence Force officers that they were "winning" the war against Swapo, Mr Nujoma said the organisation's military actions so far this year represented a threefold increase compared to the whole of 1984

Mr Nujoma condemned South Africa's attack on Gaborone on June 14 and described it as "naked aggression" against Botswana

He said the governments of the United States and Britain were isolated at the United Nations in their unwillingness to endorse a policy of sanctions against South Africa.

7 freed by new SWA Government

Dispatch Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The cabinet of the new SWA interim government ordered the release yesterday of seven people held under security legislation

It is the first decision the cabinet, made up of eight ministers in the six-party government of national unity, has made

The seven were held

under the Proclamation on Security Districts, 1977 which gives the security apparatus wide-reaching powers to detain people without trial, for indefinite periods.

The announcement was made by Mr Eberhard Hoffmann, the press liaison officer of the Department of Governmental Affairs' media services

CHC Times
26/6/86

Cap

Swapo has 'stud farm'

FRANKFURT — Swapo guerillas in Angola and Zambia are holding large numbers of SWA/Namibian refugees in prison camps and operate a "stud farm" with female captives at one of them, the International Society for Human Rights said yesterday

In a statement issued from its Frankfurt headquarters, the society said the stud farm was in the west Angolan province of Cuanza-Sul, 350km south of the Angolan capital of Luanda

"According to the testimony of an ex-detainee, refugee women have to bear children for Swapo. They are allowed to keep them only until their third birthday. The children are sent to a nearby collective farm and are given pre-military education," the society said

The society said that former inmates of the camps said an "unknown but by no means small" number of SWA/Namibian refugees were held in the chain of Swapo prisons

'Deaths'

It said the camps in Zambia were at Nyango, 400km west of Lusaka, and at Mboroma and Senaga in the western provinces. Prisoners at Nyango and Mboroma do forced labour and there are frequent deaths because of poor health conditions, the society said

"The mortality rate among children born there is especially high," the statement said

It said that in the Angolan camps conditions were not much better. They were at Cuanza-Sul, Lubango and Okasapo in the province of Huila — UPI.

WALVIS BAY — The government does not intend to introduce a common voters' role and voting will continue to take place on a racially segregated basis in Parliament, according to the Home Affairs Minister, Mr F W de Klerk.

At the opening of a Home Affairs office in Walvis Bay yesterday, Mr de Klerk said the government was considering the amendment of the Electoral Act

He said the Act gave effect to the new constitution, which specified the principle of political participation on a racial basis in the tricameral parliament

"None of this has been changed and no changes are being planned," Mr de Klerk said, referring to the recent scrapping

Minister: voting to continue on racial basis

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of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, which will allow political parties to accept members from all races

He said attention would also be given to the status of political organisations that worked outside the parliamentary system

Mr de Klerk did not give any details, but said amendments would be introduced before the 1986 parliamentary session

The status of Walvis Bay as an electoral division in South Africa would not be changed as a result of a government inquiry into the delimitation of white constituencies, Mr de Klerk said

He said the government was at present investigating the division of electoral seats for the House of Assembly and final submissions would be made soon to the cabinet.

While no decisions had yet been taken on

the future of any of the seats, Mr De Klerk assured the audience that Walvis Bay would remain part of the South African constitutional system

"The submissions to which I referred do not include an amendment of the status quo of the Walvis Bay constituency. It is so for obvious reasons," Mr De Klerk said without elaborating

After passage of the South West Africa Constitution Act of 1977 Walvis Bay became part of the Green Point constituency. In 1981 Walvis Bay was delimited as a separate, independent constituency for the House of Assembly and in 1982 the seat was won by the National Party in a by-election — Sapa

Angola

gears

up for

more war

CALC Turtis
27/6/82

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PATRICK REYNA of Associated Press reports on the situation in Angola after a visit to the capital, Luanda

LUANDA — A South African raid a month ago into northern Cabinda province has dashed hopes here for a timely settlement to conflicts in Southern Africa

Since the May 21 raid by a heavily armed South African commando unit, surprised by Angolan troops, and a string of subsequent and apparently related events, Angolans question the interest of the South African government in arriving at anything other than military or unilaterally imposed solutions to the region's problems

"Look, we are a country at war," is the frequent response to a foreign visitor's observations on anything from bad roads and malfunctioning public utilities to occasional scarcity of bread and shots heard in the capital during the midnight-to-5am curfew

Since the end of a bitter 13-year struggle for independence from Portugal in 1975, Angola has been involved in what it considers three separate wars

Commando group

These is a guerilla conflict with Unita, a direct confrontation with South African troops that have periodically invaded southern Angola, and there is the pursuit by South Africans into Angolan territory of guerillas of Swapo

South Africa claims to have withdrawn all its troops from Angola and at first denied any knowledge of the commando group, then said it was in the area in search of anti-South African guerillas

Angola's Foreign Minister, Mr Alfonso van Dunen, lodged a formal protest with the United Nations Security Council, which took up the issue

Although no one will speak for the record, members of President Mr Jose Dos Santos's, government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Workers Party, believe the fighting will continue

The Cabinda incident, which resulted in the capture of the commando leader and the death of two others, is seen here as a severe blow to the regional negotiations headed by United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

Began in the late 1970s under the administration of then President Jimmy Carter, the negotiations had managed to get Angolans and South Africans to the same table to discuss their differences and then to work out a timetable for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola's southern Cunene province.



On April 17, the South Africans announced the withdrawal of their troops, which had been occupying parts of the province since the December, 1983, incursion in search of Swapo guerillas

Soon after the Cabinda incident, Cuban President Fidel Castro, told students from SWA/Namibia in Havana that "not a single Cuban soldier" would be withdrawn from Angola and that if more were needed, he would send them

late last year Mr Dos Santos indicated willingness to consider the partial withdrawal of some 25 000 Cuban troops, which authorities say are in Angola to help face the threat of a South African attack

Withdrawal of the troops has been the principal stumbling block to an agreement between Angola and Pretoria over the future of SWA/Namibia

With full US backing, South Africa links the Cubans' departure to its eventual withdrawal from the territory

On June 17, South Africa set up an interim government in Windhoek, contravening UN Security Council Resolution 435 on the territory's independence

Crippled mining operations

A new US compromise proposal for a phased, partial pullout of Cuban troops has run up against Unita, whose leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says his troops will stop fighting only when the MPLA agrees to share power in a coalition government

The MPLA believes that Unita would fall apart without South African backing, but military officials concede the group's raids have significantly crippled diamond mining operations in north-eastern Luanda province

The Deputy Chief of Staff of Angola's armed forces, Lieutenant Colonel M'gongo, told Western reporters recently there were about 25 000 Unita troops inside the country

"Not all of them are armed, but we think they've got about 15 000 under arms and that's quite a number," he said

Unita has not been included in Dr Crocker's regional negotiations

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What Sovietan war on Swapo costs 221

NEW details of South Africa's border war with the South-West African People's Organisation, which is costing about £450 000 a day were disclosed yesterday by Major-General George Meiring, the head of the South African Defence Force in Namibia and the South-West African Territorial Force.

General Meiring, who spoke at a Press briefing in Windhoek said that there were up to 40 000 South African and Namibian soldiers on the Angolan border, 61 per cent of them were Namibian.

The Namibian Secretary of Finance, Dr Johan Jones, later estimated that the war, which started in 1966, was costing South Africa about £140 million a year and the Namibian Government between £30 and £35 million a year.

General Meiring said the South-West African Territorial Force now numbered 21 000. At the same briefing, Colonel Johan Vorster said 61 per cent of the soldiers in the force were black.

Both men expressed confidence that the military tide was turning against Swapo. General Meiring estimated the military strength of Swapo at 8 500, of whom 1 500 were potentially active guerrillas. A further 3 400 guerrillas were being used to fight Unita, the rebel movement in Angola.

He said that army units had killed or captured 346 Swapo guerrillas this year and 584 last year. He estimated that there were about 220 guerrillas inside Namibia.

An encouraging development in the war was that the local population was increasingly giving information to the defence force although he admitted they were paid for it. Recently, when 225 vacancies for Ovambo soldiers were advertised, more than 3 000 applied.

The overall objective was political power and "the primary role of a terrorist is political." Col Vorster said that "good government" was the way to neutralise the revolutionary movement.

He predicted that Swapo would split from its army, the Plan, within "the next couple of years." When the Plan was an embarrassment to Swapo, the revolutionary war would end and Swapo "will have to become a political organisation again and become one of the 35 political parties in Namibia. Then the democratic solution will take over."

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NEW NAMIBIAN CABINET

Puppets with a cause

A new "transitional government of national unity" for Namibia was inaugurated last week. The executive consists of a Cabinet of eight members, all leading members of the six-party coalition called the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

They're a motley collection: one Ovambo, one Tswana, two Hereros, one coloured, one Baster and two Afrikaners. Ideologically they range from Maoist to quasi-Marxist, through tribalist to nationalist Afrikaner.

If they are puppets of SA, as their enemies maintain, they are certainly reluctant puppets — puppets who are adamant to use their newly bestowed powers to make changes in the socio-political system in Namibia. They are undoubtedly in

an entirely different class from the ethnically based Ministers' Council that was disbanded in 1983.

On their shoulders rests the tough task of preparing their piece of desert for independence: reconciliation between black and white and between the 11 different cultures, and scrapping the remaining vestiges of racial and tribal division after a century of apartheid. They are almost in a no-win situation: whatever they do that is going to be popular with the black majority, is almost certainly going to be seen as a threat by the white community and vice versa. It will therefore have to be a government of compromise, which can't be good for their already very low credibility.

DAVID BEZUIDENHOUT

Minister of Transportation and leader of the coloured Labour Party. Also first chairman of the Cabinet through the rotational system. Born in 1935 in Keetmanshoop, but went to high school and teachers' training college in Paarl

Bezuidenhout, a teacher until he went into full-time politics in 1971, was vice-president of the "Coloureds Organisation", the first political organisation for coloured Namibians formed in 1959. He has been a member

Liberated Democratic Party "Oom Hans," as he is known to many, was born in Rehoboth in 1927 and only went to primary school. He qualified as a motor mechanic and later owned his own service station and general dealer's while at the same time farming on his inherited land in Rehoboth

Diergaardt, full name Johannes Gerard Adolf, is one of the real anomalies of Namibia. On the one hand, he is a fierce and outspoken critic of all forms of apartheid and in 1969 he was chairman of the Namibia

people want him to be, Diergaardt is deeply respected by all. Not very fluent in English — the Basters see Afrikaans as *their* language rather than the language of the oppressor — and not as smooth and sophisticated as some of his colleagues, he nevertheless has close on 50 years of political experience and in those years few have doubted his integrity.

MOSES KATJIUONGUA

Minister of Manpower and of National Health and Welfare, and president of the official faction of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu). A super-slick operator who counts among his proudest possessions photographs of him with Chairman Mao Tse Tung from the days that Swanu was backed by China. (He wore a Mao suit to the official inauguration ceremony of the new



Bezuidenhout, Diergaardt, Katjuongua and Kozonguizi

— and twice chairman — of the defunct Coloured Council since 1962 and is chairman of the executive committee of the Coloured ethnic second-tier authority.

Bezuidenhout is not endowed with great charisma, but is a man who has made it nonetheless in the shadowy world of coloured politics since 1959, and could be classified a survivor of the best kind. But his first days as chairman of the Cabinet — the chairmanship rotates alphabetically — showed that the moment was probably too much for him.

HANS DIERGAARDT

Minister of Local Authorities and of Civic Affairs. Also elected Kaptein of the Rehoboth Basters and leader of the Rehoboth

National Convention, a short-lived alliance formed mainly by the black activist movements Swapo and Swanu. On the other hand, he is as tribalist as you get in Namibia and still sees as his main role the protection of the culture, rights and land of the Baster people. He was a member of the Turnhalle Conference in 1975 and a partner in Aktur, the election front of the ultra-rightwing white National Party (NP) in the 1978 elections against the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). With the NP he is strongly against the scrapping of the unpopular ethnic second-tier authorities and he is adamant that Rehoboth must be maintained as an exclusive homeland for Basters.

As conservative and traditionalist as his

government) Born of Mbanderu descent (a sub-tribe of the Herero) in Windhoek in 1942, he went into exile as a young radical in 1960 and only came back 20 years later.

Katjuongua studied journalism at Magdeburg in West Germany, and received Master's degrees in Political Science and Administration from the Universities of Stockholm in Sweden and Carleton in Ottawa, Canada. While in Sweden, he published the controversial *SWA Review* that was widely read by Namibians in exile.

After his return, he worked in the public relations department of Rossing Uranium until he was voted president of Swanu in 1982. He injected new life into Swanu and was one of the main movers behind the formation

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they have a cordial working relationship. Still, he is the man most likely to block the overdue changes in Namibia and it is quite possible that his party would at some point break away from the coalition.

Van Zijl was born in Keetmanshoop in 1931 and received his LLB degree from Stellenbosch University. He practised as an advocate in Windhoek until he became a full-time member of the executive committee of the SWA administration in 1966. He has been a vice-chairman of the NP since 1975. He came second in a leadership struggle in the party a few years ago, and many believed that when he went back to his farm he was going into obscurity. His dramatic comeback as chief negotiator with the MPC and his inclusion in the Cabinet reflect his shrewdness and strong survival instinct.

Despite being a fairly dogmatic and formal person whose biting sarcasm is feared by political opponents, his colleagues in the Cabinet respect him for his considerable administrative skills and crisp thinking on government matters.

ALISTAIR MACMILLAN

Surprise package

Alistair Macmillan, Safren's new CE, is on the board of more companies than any other SA businessman, so the story goes. In fact, he can't even remember the exact number. Three typed pages of directorships include

Safmarine, Safren, Rio Tinto Zinc, Barlow Rand, Kersaf, Mutual and Federal, Nampak, Romatex, Rossing Uranium, Sasol, CG Smith, Tiger Oats, Stanbic and the Atomic Energy Corporation.

But Macmillan (64) maintains that Gencor's Ted Pavitt is on more boards than he is. Nonetheless, succeeding the late Marmion Marsh will compel him to shed his seat on a number of boards. There simply won't be enough time in his day.

Marsh and Macmillan go back a long way. Ironically, Macmillan originally employed Marsh in 1956 in a position at Transvaal Steel Pressing, a company in which the IDC had an interest. Macmillan was then an IDC manager though he became joint GM later. When the IDC bought Safmarine from States Marine, bringing control to SA, Marsh joined. "It's a strange world," Macmillan muses.

Returning from New York last Thursday, Macmillan unexpectedly found himself in the centre of discussions about Safren's future. Charles Fiddian-Green had been tipped as Marsh's most likely successor in recent weeks and now observers are wondering whether he isn't miffed at Macmillan's appointment.

"He'd planned to relocate to London long before this appointment," Macmillan explains, "and he intends carrying out his plans. We've known each other for a long time and we'll work together well. He was a party to the decision and I can assure you there was no in-fighting, or wrestling on the

boardroom floor."

Macmillan does admit, however, that his age means that his appointment is, in a sense, a caretaker one. "I wouldn't like to put a time span on it," he says, "but obviously we have to develop a new CE. I won't say two years or even five, but we're not going to drag our feet."

An amiable, approachable avuncular manner belies Macmillan's reputation as being one of SA's shrewdest businessmen and professional managers. Though Marsh had a reputation of being reluctant to delegate, Macmillan intends doing things differently.

"Marmion was a very strong character," he says defensively, "and I was very close to him. Strong characters aren't easy delegators. I think I'll tend to let other people make decisions and allow them more responsibility."

"I suppose the main reason for my appointment has been my association with Safmarine since 1959. It was quite a small company when we bought it," he recalls. "It had only seven ships and was losing money."

Today, Safren has a net worth of R600m and a market value of around R850m. "Safren has three major legs," Macmillan explains, "Safmarine, Kersaf and Renfreight. I've been closely linked with the development of Kersaf since Safmarine joined with Goss and Kerzner and I became a Kersaf director. Safren holds 78% of Kersaf and also controls Thomas Cooke/Rennies Travel. Obviously our interests are compatible."

Originally a chartered accountant, Scottish-born Macmillan believes that his business acumen and ability to get on with people are the main assets he brings to his new job. He joined the IDC in 1948 as an investigative accountant, having qualified while in the SA Air Force.

He remained with the IDC until 1974 when he joined Rio Tinto as chairman and CE. He has every intention of maintaining his 10-year link with the company as non-executive chairman. Though it's too early to commit himself on group direction, he says the group is in good shape.

"Rennies and Safmarine have proved extremely compatible," he explains. "Last year's merger has worked out well. Everything is running smoothly and the top executives are working well together. Initially, there were probably different management styles. Marsh, Buddy Hawton and Fiddian-Green had different ways of doing things, but while their styles were different, there weren't really different cultures or difficulties finding common ground."

Right now, Macmillan is most excited by Safren's potential. "All the companies have development possibilities," he says. "Sol Kerzner, for example, will never be prepared to stick with the status quo. Everyone in the company is growth-orientated though obviously the proviso is a sound financial base."

"There's not a dull area in Safren. Shipping is fascinating though it's not easy. Our hotel resort, casino and tourism interests are exciting and challenging, as is Renfreight



Macmillan ... no wrestling on the boardroom floor

of the MPC — something that led to a bitter split in the party that now has two factions

Katjuongua is a jovial, ambitious and extrovert politician with a broad American accent and well-developed sense of humour. His friendly manner and sophisticated pragmatism have been his main weapons in scoring points from his white and conservative black counterparts in the MPC. He is also the one man who lends some form of credibility to the MPC because of his record as a militant black activist. His decision to join the MPC and the transitional government has been a brave one in the face of being branded a sell-out, and if this experiment does not succeed, it will probably mean the end of his colourful political career.

JARIRETUNDU KOZONGUIZI

Minister of Information, Justice and of Post and Telecommunications. One of Namibia's most seasoned, experienced and controversial politicians. Born in Windhoek in 1932, but matriculated in Warmbaths in the Transvaal. Studied at the universities of Fort Hare, Rhodes and Cape Town.

Kozo, as he is commonly known, first started stirring trouble when he acted as United Nations spokesman for Herero Chief Hosea Kutako in 1959. For years he was the most well-known — and most radical and hated by whites — black Namibian politician with a hand in both the founding of Swanu and Swapo. He was president of Swanu when rumours about his political connections — fuelled by Katjuongua's *SWA Review* from Stockholm — forced him to quit. He then read law at the Inns of Court School of Law in London and he was the first black man to be called to the English Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in 1970.

In 1976 he returned from exile as legal adviser to Herero chief Clemens Kapuuo, and a year later became roving ambassador of the DTA. His last two

appointments were head of Interstate Relations in the office of the Administrator-General and head of Government Liaison.

Kozonguizi is the foremost theoretician in the new government and his rationale for joining the "system" and the new government as set out in various speeches and articles is respected even by radical black activists, with whom he has always kept contact. Kozonguizi and Katjuongua were the two main contenders for the post of prime minister until it was decided to rotate the leadership among cabinet members.

ANDREW MATJILA

Minister of National Education and of the Central Personnel Institution. Born in Pre-

toria of Tswana descent in 1932 and qualified as a teacher in Pietersburg but spent most of his adult life in Caprivi. Matjila speaks 14 African languages, as well as Afrikaans and English, and has published two books of poetry in Lozi. He is active in black education and cultural life in Namibia, and has been an inspector of schools since 1971. He was a member of the DTA delegation to the 1981 Geneva conference on Namibia.

Matjila is regarded as one of the most competent black administrators in Namibia and has been a member of the Government Service Commission and the board of the First National Development Corporation since 1980. His public image is one of a staunch, reliable and low-profile man with a sharp intellect and a love for community work.

DIRK MUDGE

Minister of Finance and of Governmental Affairs. The mastermind behind the DTA and also the chairman of the last council of ministers, the present government's unfortunate forerunner. Still one of the shrewdest and most able politicians in southern Africa, but with his skin the wrong colour. With Katjuongua he was the main architect of the MPC.

Mudge was born in Otjiwarongo in 1928 and obtained a B Comm from the University of Stellenbosch. He was a prominent member of the SWA National Party and a member of the Broederbond and as such served on the Executive Committee of the white gov-

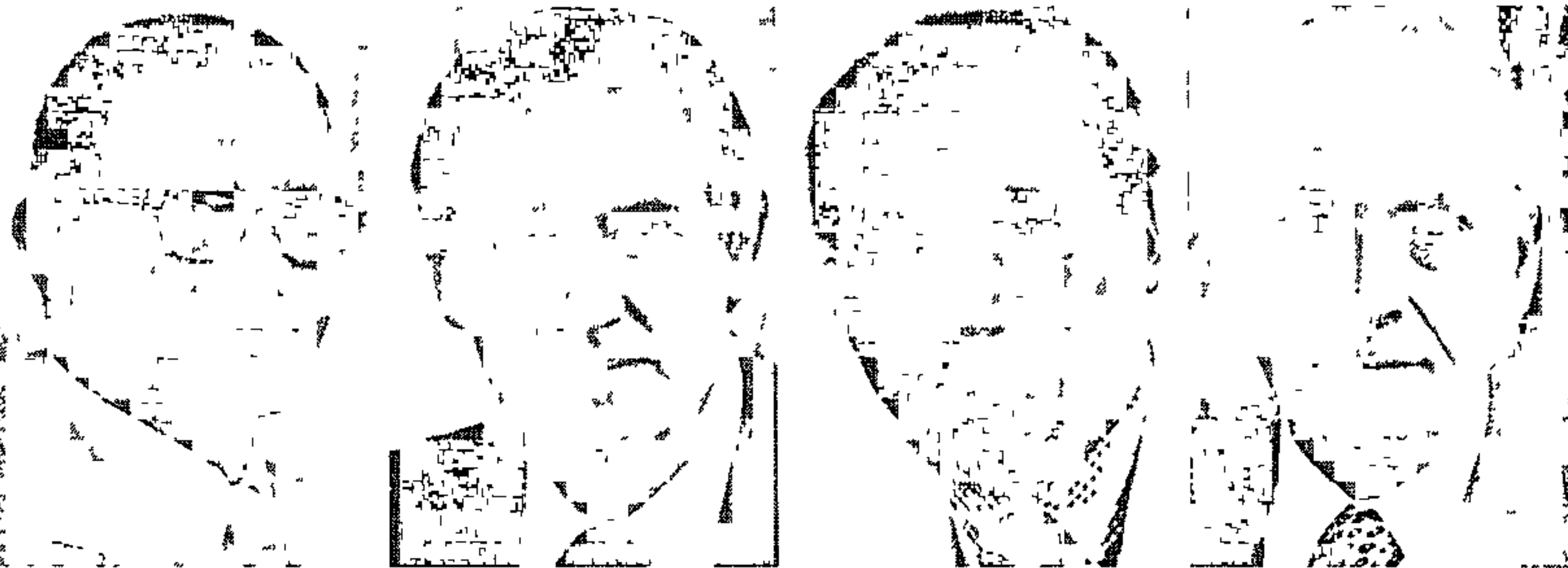
neering initiative is not in his hands any more.

ANDREAS SHIPANGA

Minister of Nature Conservation, Mining, Commerce and Tourism. A prominent founder member of Swapo and in the early Seventies one of the most powerful leaders in the organisation, now the leader of a minuscule party called the Swapo-Democrats. The story of his life reads like fiction.

Andreas Zack Shipanga was born in 1931 in Ondangwa, Ovambo, where he went to school and teachers' training college. He taught for two years. In the Fifties he worked as a despatch clerk in Lobito, Angola, as an underground miner in Johannesburg and a machine-tool operator in Bulawayo. In 1957, posing as a coloured with the name of Andries Cloete, because of his fluent Afrikaans and because he had no pass book, he worked in Cape Town as a fisherman, a waiter and a filing clerk. It was in Cape Town that he founded Swapo's forerunner, the Ovamboland People's Congress, with leaders such as Herman Toivo ja Toivo.

In 1963 he went into exile and served as the Swapo representative in Cairo until he was appointed secretary for information and publicity. After a leadership struggle with Swapo president Sam Nujoma, Shipanga was jailed in Zambia and Tanzania. International pressure secured his release and he returned home to form Swapo-D in 1978. He is still the single most disliked man by the Swapo leadership.



Matjila, Mudge, Shipanga and Van Zijl

ernment from 1965. He was a main force behind the Turnhalle Conference in 1975 and in 1977 broke away from the NP to form the Republican Party which formed the nucleus of the DTA, of which he is still chairman.

As leader of the interim government of 1979-83, his main message was that racism is a bigger danger than Marxism, and he spearheaded many of the drastic changes in Namibia. For that he was intensely disliked by rightwing whites, but that has subsided somewhat and nowadays he is more or less seen as the leader of the majority of white people in Namibia.

His critics say Mudge's initial zeal and charisma has waned somewhat and the pro-

He is one of the most charming men in Namibian politics — a charm that has made him friends around the world. He dresses well and impresses with his image as a well-travelled, refined person.

EBEN VAN ZIJL

Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries. Van Zijl is the arch-conservative white NP's man in the coalition. When negotiations started some 18 months ago between the parties in the MPC, Van Zijl was strongly resented and seen as a racist by the black leaders. That image has changed, and although the black MPC politicians still have strong reservations about his strong bonds with ethnicity and white privilege,

MIDNIGHT

(221)
Border

S. Times
troops

kill 45

30/6/85
Swapo

raiders

Sunday Times Reporter

IN A major clash between the South African and SWA territorial forces and Swapo yesterday, 45 Swapo terrorists were killed

This was confirmed by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, last night

The security forces were between 10km and 25km inside Angolan territory in hot pursuit of the Swapo raiders

Mortar

A battle — the most significant in the region for many months — began on Friday night when a mortar attack was launched on the Enhana base near the Namibian/Angolan border, east of the border town of Oshikango

The security forces responded and, in a day of running battle, crossed the frontier

The 45 Swapo terrorists were killed, one black member of the SWA territorial force died and one was wounded

Tense

This is the first cross-border incursion by the security forces since their withdrawal from Angola some weeks ago and is bound to cause immense diplomatic complications in that tense region

However, it is learned that representatives of the Angolan defence force and the security forces have made contact and that the Luanda government has been assured that this crossing was not a violation of the Lusaka agreement but concerned solely with the hot pursuit of Swapo terrorists

CAPE TOWN 1/7/85

Namibia: ²²¹ Yet another new start?

SYMPATHETIC observers of Namibia's search for internationally recognized independence should be forgiven if at times they get dizzy from the sudden pendulum swings in the independence expectations

Having for many years predicted Namibia's imminent independence, and been proven wrong as often, I have given up this exercise and now follow the pundits. At the moment, they tell us that genuine independence is off — for at least a number of years — and that the internal semi-independence path will now be followed in earnest

Seen in international, inter-regional and in a Namibian perspective this step and the expected internal evolution come as no surprise, even to someone who has actively propagated alternative paths. A few observations may clarify this view

Dominating economic groups

Ever since 1976 when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) was established and the first constitution was prepared, it was clear that a significant part of Namibia's political leadership, reinforced by South African political and economic interests, would try as hard as possible to prevent a non-evolutionary transition to independence

Such a path is as alien to South Africa's white political elite (both for the ruling party and virtually all opposition parties) as it is for the dominating economic groups, whose interests in Namibia are substantial and whose attitudes are reinforced by similar, though not always equally explicit attitudes by foreign multi-nationals involved in Namibia

Western Five initiative

Let us be honest, at no stage during the past eight years have these interest groups shown signs of really preparing for a Zimbabwe-type takeover by a black majority government

The Western Five which started their initiative early in 1977, just at the time when the first constitution was drafted, did not really present an operational alternative which had the potential to allay all the fears about non-evolutionary transition

However detailed the pre-election and election arrangements may have been on paper, if looked at more closely the Western proposal actually says virtually nothing about Namibia after the election — which is exactly what every Namibian inside and outside the country is concerned about

Put differently, if somewhat harshly, the Western initiative was not very helpful for the

transition. That is after all why Namibian and South African vested interest groups — whatever their particular motives — never let it come that far. I have discussed this frequently with Western observers and diplomats, linking it to some expressions of sympathy for the need to supplement Resolution 435 — if at all one wants to maintain it

Many have expressed understanding for this dilemma, but eventually shrugged their shoulders as being unable to do anything about it. "It has already been so difficult to just get this package together, so don't expect even more from us," was the usual reply. Well, perhaps that is not good enough for an international effort to really solve conflict

Aside from their strategy being without content as to the post-election transitional process, the Western Five pursued this strategy with somewhat wavering zeal. It does not take too much insight into classified material — which, no doubt, Pretoria had — to have realized through the years that highly ranked politicians and diplomats in several of the five capitals — and others — realized the shortcomings or had their own doubts about the whole purpose of the exercise

As a rather high-placed French diplomat told me only last year in Paris, "We already have enough tragedies in Africa to look for more." He was obviously referring to the possible demand for French aid rather than the existing human sufferings in parts of Namibia

To put it bluntly, the Western Five pursued their initiative which they inherited from the zeal of President Carter's first hundred days, as much and as strongly as they needed to satisfy their internal and external political needs

For South Africa, Namibia has always been more of a strategic

and internal political issue than a question of doing what is expected from a mandate trustee. The defence of South(ern) Africa's interests at a strategic, and psychologically convenient border, the pacification of Afrikaner political conflict about Namibia and the conviction that a "communist power" should not be hoisted into government in Windhoek seem to have been strong, overriding considerations

Recent internal political developments in South Africa may have heightened rather than dampened these convictions. In fact, whilst a few years ago Namibia's independence may have been seen as a phase preceding by several years the difficult, yet inevitable socio-political adjustments inside South Africa — maybe even buying some time for South Africa in terms of international pressure — this timetable looks rather different today

South Africa's — and the world's — eyes are fixed on internal reforms and the net pay-off to be expected from an international settlement in Namibia seems minimal. What is more, if such a process hastens a Swapo takeover, its effect on South Africa's black population and on ANC's clandestine movements is feared, acutely

In the aftermath of Nkomati and with a stable relationship with Unita, South Africa's military risk in northern Namibia seems much reduced, compared with only a year ago. Further withdrawals are possible, but would not reduce South Africa's defence burden significantly

South Africa has learned over the past eight years that the foreign aid available to an independent Namibia would be, in all probability, only a fraction of what South Africa currently contributes to Namibia

Thus, if a drastic destabilization of Namibia's economy and a large exodus of whites are to be prevented (for internal political and psychological reasons) even an independent Namibia would require substantial development aid from South Africa

Independence would thus not really save all that much in defence and aid resources as is often suggested (and has in the past been argued by this writer)

Frontline states

Leaving aside the most recent disinvestment campaign, which is really aimed at South Africa rather than its presence in Namibia, neither the frontline states nor the OAU nor other African and Western/non-aligned countries currently exert much effective pressure on South Africa over its presence in Namibia. In fact, the chances of evolving into some gradually increasing type of "independence" may be as good now as it was in the mid-1970s, before President Carter activated US involvement — if not even better

Against the background of these — and related — factors, calls for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435, as they are still often heard, even inside Namibia, sound rather hollow — almost like a political refrain

Having admitted that some sort of internal solution seems logical at this point of time, a few almost — though not really — contradictory remarks should also be made

Swapo supporters

Personally, I have no doubt (although I am no political scientist or opinion surveyor) that Swapo in its symbolic role of "liberation movement" still commands the support of the majority of Namibia's population, and that this majority support will not wane easily, irrespective of present and possible future party political and institutional manipulations

Unless Swapo supporters are effectively incorporated in Namibia's social, economic and political decision-making process the "war in the north", where more than half the population resides, will not be contained and effective development efforts must fail

Incorporating black grassroots ambitions — as conveniently articulated by Swapo and a few other leaders/groups — cannot be done effectively by making a few cosmetic changes to a basically white-centered, colonial society, or by co-opting a few co-operative leaders

It necessitates a fundamental — though not necessarily revolutionary in the sense of violent — transformation of society

1976 US 11/7/85 (221)

61 Swapo killed, arms found in Angola pursuit

JOHANNESBURG — The South West African Territory Force in Windhoek last night claimed that 61 Swapo insurgents had been killed during a hot pursuit operation inside Angola

According to a spokesman South African troops were still inside Angola last night following the operation which began late last week. They had captured large amounts of arms and ammunition

A member of the security forces had been killed during the operation and another wounded. The men would be identified when their next-of-kin had been informed

According to a statement by Lieutenant-General G Meiring the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola was being delayed by skirmishes with Swapo and the search for more arms caches

SWAPO WARNED

"Swapo has been repeatedly warned that the security forces will take cross-border action against it if it continues to sow death and destruction among the civilians of South West Africa," he said

First news of the push into Angola was released by General Constand Viljoen on Saturday night. He said the security forces were between 10 kilometres and 15 kilometres inside Angola

South African forces completed a ne-

gotiated troop withdrawal from southern Angola in mid-April

It is reported from Pretoria that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reiterated last night that South Africa's withdrawal from Angola did not mean that the security forces would stand back should Swapo continue its campaign of violence in SWA/Namibia

He pointed out that the South African Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Kurt von Schurnding, had stated categorically that the South African and South West African security forces would not hesitate to take measures against Swapo as judged necessary to protect the inhabitants of South West Africa against violence and aggression

"In terms of the Lusaka Agreement the Government in Luanda undertook to assure that Swapo would not continue with its campaign of terror against South Africa from Angolan territory," Mr Botha said

"The South African and South West African security forces acted within the letter and spirit of the Lusaka Agreement and also in terms of an acceptable principle of international law namely, to protect the inhabitants of South West Africa against aggression planned and perpetrated from outside South West Africa against the territory" — Sapa

62 killed in raid in Angola

ONE Troop
1/7/85
221

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — The head of the SWA Territory Force, General Georg Meiring, last night said 61 Swapo guerillas had been killed and a large quantity of ammunition and weapons had been captured or destroyed in a cross-border operation into southern Angola at the weekend.

One member of the security forces was killed but his name would be released only once his next of kin had been informed.

General Meiring said the guerilla death toll rose from 45 on Saturday to 61 after fresh battles yesterday.

He said security forces were still leaving southern Angola. The withdrawal was being delayed by further skirmishes with Swapo guerillas and by tracking down ammunition caches.

"The security forces have repeatedly warned Swapo that they would act against them across the border if they continued to sow death and destruction against SWA civilians," he said.

"The present operation was simply the result of spontaneous hot pursuit of tracks and the operation was not planned beforehand."

'Withdrawal by late last night'

● Sapa-AP reports that Territory Force Commandant Hennie Henn said the troop withdrawal from Angola might be completed by late last night, "but it sometimes happens you come across enemy weapons which you must pick up."

"There were also contacts again yesterday," he said.

South African forces completed a negotiated troop withdrawal from southern Angola in mid-April after a December 1983 invasion against Swapo bases.

The Defence Force chief, General Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria that the troops went into Angola to follow the tracks of Swapo guerillas who staged a mortar attack and other sabotage in the north of SWA/Namibia on Friday night.

General Viljoen said the soldiers penetrated 10km to 15km inside Angola and spent Saturday night there.

He said the action against Swapo was a "direct result" of three incidents on Friday night.

These were the blowing up of a bridge between Epali and Ondangwa in Owambo, the sabotage of 20 telephone poles, and a stand-off attack on a military base at Eenhana in Owambo.

● Anthony Johnson reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the raid was in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Lusaka Agreement.

"The government in Luanda undertook to see that Swapo would not continue to carry out its campaign of terror against SWA from Angolan territory," he said.

Mr Botha added that the latest raid was also in accordance with accepted principles of international law — "to protect the people of SWA against aggression which is being planned and executed against the territory from outside SWA."

Mr Botha said that in the past he had repeatedly warned that the South African "disengagement" of its forces from Angola did not mean that they would not hit back "if Swapo continued with its campaign of violence in SWA."

45 Swapo men die in cross-border raid

SECURITY FORCES killed 45 Swapo terrorists in a hot-pursuit operation across the Angolan border on Saturday, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said yesterday.

One black member of the security forces was killed and one wounded, he said.

He said Swapo terrorists in northern SWA had been followed across the border and that members of the security forces were still between 10km and 15km inside Angola. Viljoen said they would return to SWA within a day.

"The operation followed increasing acts of terror against the local population (in Owambo)," he said.

"The present action against Swapo is a direct result of three incidents which occurred on Friday night."

They were.

- The blowing up of a bridge between Epali and Ondangwa in Owambo;
- The sabotage of 20 telephone poles,
- A stand-off attack on a military base

at Eenhana in Owambo.

Viljoen said there had been no South African casualties at Eenhana.

The security forces had, during the previous two weeks, warned Angolan Fapla units at Santa Clara that they would act across the Angolan border should Swapo continue with acts of terror, Viljoen said.

"The chief of staff of the Angolan forces was given the assurance that it was in no way aimed at the Angolan forces."

A battle — the most significant in the region for many months — began on Friday night when a mortar attack was launched on the Eenhana base near the border, east of the town of Oshikango.

The security forces responded and, in a day of running battle, crossed the frontier and killed the 45 Swapo terrorists.

This is the first cross-border incursion by the security forces since the withdrawal from Angola announced some weeks ago. — Sapa.

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THE real choice facing Namibia is not between Resolution 435 of the Security Council and a so-called internal solution

The choice lies between different approaches to internal self-government — whether it is to be a mere cosmetic adjustment of the status quo of racially discriminatory, white-centered rule or an open-ended, aggressive reformism aimed at strengthening the bridge between Swapo-supporters and non-Swapo Namibian nationalists, and aiming at internationally recognized independence

The first alternative can only lead Namibia further into the abyss of economic stagnation, exodus of capital and skilled labour, political corruption and simmering, if not open, war in the north

Forces of reform weaker

The second option also has its inherent dangers, as defenders of the status quo will no doubt argue

The overriding fear one has about the present "new start" with a Multi-Party Conference government is exactly this, that the forces of aggressive reform are still weaker than those, often deceptively disguised in legalistic and other camouflage, of mere cosmetic adjustment

Whether this is the case or not with the current MPC government cannot be predicted with certainty at this point but, more importantly, outright failure is also not predictable with certainty, however much the odds may have been stated against successful reformism in the past

Significant leaps in change

Maybe this is the point at which my "optimism" parts company with those dependency scholars who are convinced that anything but radical if not violent, non-evolutionary change will inevitably fail

Having grown up in Southern Africa, and having been closely associated with establishment institutions like the black universities, I have learned that evolutionary changes can build up to significant quantitative leaps in change

After all, this is what we are seeing all over South Africa, not only here but also in independent black Africa, where former colonial ties were often seen as absolute impediments on the way to "real independence" History of the past decades has shown that patterns and processes of adjustment — evolutionary and non-evolutionary — can bring

about vastly different structures

The MPC government might be as good as any vehicle in starting an aggressive reform strategy aimed at reconciling Swapo and non-Swapo nationalist forces in Namibia

Let me now, by way of example and summary, sketch a possible framework for such a comprehensive strategy It does not pretend to be new or complete, nor should it be seen as anything more than suggestions for direction The envisaged strategy has to steer a delicate path between idealism, reform zeal and economic as well as political realism

Past attempts amongst Namibians — proponents and opponents of Swapo or the DTA — have concentrated on the differences in their respective programmes — socialism vs free enterprise, drastic land redistribution vs entrenchment of ethnic land use rights, free and equal education vs ethnically differentiated education, rejection of multinational corporations vs unqualified support of them, etc

A strategy should rather identify and strengthen the common elements in the opposing strategies and the scope for an aggressively reformist compromise strategy, based on certain generally accepted principles

The following 10 principles are presented for consideration

Namibia's territorial integrity has to be maintained at all cost Regional decentralization has to follow sound administrative, geographic and organizational criteria rather than ethnic criteria

Namibia's socio-economic development should be based on the principle of self-reliance, both in the microsphere (emphasizing community de-

By
**WOLFGANG
H THOMAS**

This is the second and final part of a series by Professor Thomas, who is professor of economics at the University of the Western Cape

The real choice in Namibia

CAPL. TINTS 2/7/85 221

velopment, both in urban and rural areas) and the macrosphere The latter implies a more distanced, though not antagonistic, attitude in relation to South Africa

In line with developments all over Africa and in other Third World countries Namibia should pursue an active, though not inflexible Namibianization strategy in the public and private sector This should include the clarification of a Namibian citizenship, the deliberate, phased replacement of non-Namibians by Namibians in the labour market (especially the public service), the indigenization of enterprises (starting with minimum local private and/or public shareholding and directorships), systematic controls on the outflow of capital, and restrictions on the non-productive use of land by non-Namibians

Without any further delays or significant exceptions Namibia should complete the process of de-racialization, which was started in the mid-1970s but seems to have stalled in the early 1980s Bearing in mind their far-reaching symbolic value (but not suggesting that other spheres are not equally or even more relevant) and following issues would be of central importance

● The opening of the Windhoek Educational College to all races (constituting the physical basis of a University of Namibia),

● The outlawing of all restrictions on multiracial sport and other activities in public sector institutions,

● The unification of the three local authorities of Windhoek into one multiracial town council (and similar developments in other third-tier bodies)

In its economic strategy, Namibia should accept the market mechanism and private ownership of resources and enterprises as important institutions, though not without significant qualifications

Spheres of economy

To formally acknowledge such qualifications — for the sake of social responsibility — the current ideological concept of the free enterprise system or free market economy should be replaced by programmatic concepts such as social market economy, market socialism, economic democracy or Namibian market socialism

This revised goal should, however, not draw attention from the need to pursue a rigorous de-controlling strategy in all spheres of the economy So far not much more than lip service has been paid to this task in Namibia — as in South Africa

In commerce, local authority regulations, industrial zoning, transport licensing, agricultural marketing and in many others rigorous weeding out of rules and regulations is needed

In some areas, such as small businesses, one might even go so far as the Ciskei government recently tried to go by scrapping all laws except those for which a particular case can be made Naturally, vested interests will protest, but this is where reform will have to persist

Jobs for Namibians

Namibia should pursue a strategy of economic growth stimulation, but not without due recognition of the need to redistribute income and wealth in the direction of more acceptable patterns

Parallel to the growth and redistribution goals the creation of the greatest possible number of jobs for Namibians should be another key goal for socio-economic development

Development efforts should focus on the satisfaction of basic needs — health, education, shelter, social security and water — for all Namibians in all areas of the country This goal rather than other more specific sectional goals should determine priorities of government spending under conditions of resource scarcity

All development efforts have to be based on the participation of Namibians in the planning, decision-making and policy execution processes Grassroots participation should include rural and urban community activation, trade union recognition and all the other relevant channels

SWA security forces followed Swapo 40km into

221

B. Day

3/7/85

OSHAKATI — SWA security force units pursued Swapo insurgents up to 40km into southern Angola during the weekend's hot-pursuit operation in retaliation for a string of recent violent incidents in Owambo.

They killed 57 of them and captured five in 36 separate contacts.

Brigadier Joep Joubert, a Defence Force commanding officer in the Owambo area and co-ordinator of the operation, told an international news conference in Oshakati there would be no hesitation in taking further cross-

border action against Swapo if the organisation continued its campaign of terror and destruction in SWA.

He said Swapo had been taken by surprise by the hot-pursuit operation and it would take several weeks to regroup. He expected a "definite decline" in Swapo operations south of the Angolan border.

Local and foreign journalists were transported to Oshakati, about 40km south of the SWA border, to be given a briefing on the three-day operation and to be shown some of the captured arms,

ammunition and equipment.

Three of the captured Swapo men, one of them a wounded 18-year-old in a wheelchair, were presented to the media for questions.

Joubert said that up until Friday security forces in Owambo had not committed any border violation since the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC), established between South Africa and Angola in terms of the Lusaka Agreement, withdrew from southern Angola on April 15 this year. After the JMC dissolved on May 16,

the SA government made it clear it would not hesitate to take action against Swapo if it did not stop its acts of terror within Owambo.

"Swapo chose to ignore this and carried on ad lib with acts of terror," Joubert said.

He listed Swapo atrocities against the Owambo people since April 15. There have been 82 abductions, 29 murders, 37 landmine incidents, 41 acts of sabotage, 21 attacks and 10 ambushes, he said. Thirty-four people living in the area had been killed and 27 injured by Swapo

during this period.

In the past week, a bridge, a pipeline and 20 telephone poles had been sabotaged. A teachers' training college was damaged by a bomb, and the military base at Eenhana bombarded unsuccessfully with mortars.

As a result, Joubert said, he had ordered mobile teams in mine-protected vehicles to investigate the incidents and, if tracks were found, to follow them up at all costs, "even if it meant crossing the border." — Sapa.

Newsman ²²¹ see Swapo captives ^{D. Joubert} _{3/7/85}

Dispatch Correspondent
WINDHOEK — The military chief who ordered SADF and SWA Territory Force soldiers into Angola at the weekend said yesterday that they had moved 40 km into Angola in a search-and-destroy operation against Swapo

He was speaking to local and international newsmen at a press conference in Oshakati in the war zone in northern SWA/Namibia

One SWATF member, whose name has not yet been released, was killed.

Three Swapo gueril-

las, captured in the hot pursuit operation, were paraded before the newsmen who questioned them

Brigadier Joep Joubert, Officer Commanding Sector 10 (the military zone which comprises Ovamboland) said that, after several Swapo incursions across the border into SWA/Namibia during the past two weeks, "it became clear that reprisals against Swapo could not be postponed much longer"

On Saturday morning he ordered 12 mobile teams in mine-protected vehicles to in-

vestigate three sabotage and attack incidents

The order was issued "if spoor were found, they be followed up at all costs even if it meant crossing the border," Brig Joubert said

"In other words the order was for the execution of a hot-pursuit operation. The Commander Sector 10 has the authority to issue such an order."

He said the Angolan armed forces gave their full co-operation by not interfering in the operation against Swapo, of which they had been informed

"Our men made one contact with Fapla, but the two sides left in a friendly mood Our men had been told to keep 10 km from known Fapla bases to avoid contact."

Brig Joubert said the SWATF did not attack any Swapo bases. The guerillas were all on the move

CATLE Times 4/7/85

Swapo warned of 'border actions'

Own Correspondent

OSHAKATI — The most senior officer in the SWA/Namibian war zone, Brigadier Joep Joubert, has warned that security forces will undertake further cross-border actions similar to the weekend's Operation Boswilger should Swapo's campaign of terror and destruction in the territory continue

He told newsmen at the Sector 10 headquarters here this week that he expected a decline in Swapo operations from the sanctuary of southern Angola against northern SWA/Namibia

He said security forces had killed 57 fleeing Swapo insurgents and captured five in 36 contacts during the "search and destroy" operation, which reached 40km into Angola

Since the Joint Monitoring Commission was dissolved, Brigadier Joubert said Swapo atrocities had continued. He listed 82 abductions, 29 murders, 37 landmine incidents, 41 acts of sabotage, 21 attacks and 10 ambushes. Thirty-four people had died in these incidents and 27 had been injured

The day before the raid, Brigadier Joubert said, a bridge, a pipeline and 20 telephone poles had been sabotaged and

a teachers' training college damaged by a bomb. As a result, mobile teams in mine-protected vehicles were ordered to follow tracks — "even if this meant crossing the border"

"In other words the order was for the execution of a hot-pursuit operation." The forces had crossed the border at 9am on Saturday. Nine insurgents had been killed in the initial contact

Fapla had been warned of the action and in one incident when security forces and Fapla forces came face to face they parted "on friendly enough terms", Brigadier Joubert said

He attributed the "unseasonal upsurge" to the cessation of security force operations after the JMC withdrawal. The operation had destroyed 18 percent of Swapo's cadres close to the border. An estimated 150 to 250 insurgents remained active

Swapo casualties in the half-year to date were 375 — close to the 475 killed during operations last year

Brigadier Joubert estimated Swapo strength at 8 500, of which only 1 500 could be deployed against security forces. In 1977, Swapo could muster 16 500 in the field

221 O. Rappold



At the South African Institute of International Affairs meeting last night were, from left, the institute's programme director, Mr Leon Kok, the chairman of the East London branch, Mr J. Stead, and members Mrs Barbara Hamilton and Mr David Hamilton.

Mistrust hindering SWA plan ^{with} Kok

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON —

The United Nations' independence plan for SWA/Namibia had become "stuck in the mud" because of mistrust between the parties and the high stakes involved, the programme director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Leon Kok, said last night.

Addressing the city branch of the institute, he said the newly installed interim government in the territory had appointed a constitutional council to draft a

constitution for independence

"The draft constitution will probably be put to a referendum in about two years."

It seemed likely the interim government would opt for independence without international acceptance "They will go it alone."

The implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 was "out of the question". The implications of this for South Africa would be that the campaigns for sanctions and disinvest-

ment would gain momentum

On the question of Swapo participation in elections, he said if the movement was allowed to participate it would in all probability emerge as the majority party

Swapo was a "lot more moderate" than it was made out to be and if it came to power the status quo would remain much the same as at present

It was unlikely, however, that Swapo would contest elections in the near future

Lastly note that a pr represent an applicat a source. When parti minority interest at a source of funds.

COMMENT

Ministering to the troops

9/7/85 E. Post

THE depth of black opposition to South Africa's military presence in SWA/Namibia is reflected in the decision by the provincial synod of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa which effectively bars Anglican chaplains from ministering to SADF personnel in the operational area. For the Anglican Church accurately represents the racial composition of the population, and the decision, significantly, was passed almost entirely along racial lines with the majority of the 20% of white delegates supporting the presence of chaplains and the blacks opposing it.

In future, Anglican military chaplains will require permission to minister in the territory from the Bishop of Namibia, who said last night this would not be forthcoming. Endeavours by the Archbishop, the Most Rev Philip Russell, to ensure that Anglicans serving in the SADF would be able to receive the ministrations of an Anglican priest are thus likely to come to nought.

The synod move seems to us to be an infringement of the freedom of the individual to have access to a priest of the denomination of his choice. The ordinary Anglican serviceman, who short of becoming a conscientious objector has no option but to do border duty, is thus being unfairly penalised by his church. The decision, which clearly has a political basis, also places an unacceptable restriction on Anglican chaplains to carry out their ministry wherever they are needed.

At the same time, there is obviously a strong feeling among blacks that military chaplains who are required to wear uniform are identified with an "oppressing" army in an unjust war and that this places men of the cloth in a compromising position.

The rift in the Anglican Church on this issue is indicative of the ideological gulf that runs on a much wider scale through South African society as a whole. It is a polarisation that may be healed only when black and white come to share a common goal.

[Handwritten initials]

Anglican ban on chaplains

Cape Times 9/7/82 221

Own Correspondents

MARITZBURG — Anglican military chaplains are to be barred by the church from working in the operational area in SWA/Namibia

The move follows a change in the canons of the church approved by the provincial synod of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa here yesterday

The change means that any military chaplain wishing to operate within SWA/Namibia will require permission from the Bishop of Namibia

Ministrations

And Bishop James Kauluma indicated last night that such permission would not be forthcoming despite the fact that the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, stated after yesterday's debate that he would make "every endeavour to ensure that Anglicans serving in the Defence Force would be able to receive the ministrations of an Anglican priest"

The archbishop has however, no overriding authority within an individual diocese such as SWA/Namibia

The decision, passed by a two-thirds majority of the synod, comes at the end of a bitter confrontation between those who support the presence of military chaplains on the border where they are required to wear military uniform and those who see them as being associated with "an unjust war"

The majority of the 20 percent white membership of the two-million-strong church support the presence of chaplains while black members oppose their presence

Bishop Kauluma said last night that the current situation in SWA/Namibia was that

- He would not license any priest as a military chaplain

- No priest was allowed to operate on Defence Force property

- Military personnel could attend any Anglican church in the diocese provided they did not carry weapons or wear uniforms

The bishop said the Roman Catholic Church, the Methodists and other churches had adopted a similar attitude

Earlier the synod sent

telegrams to the State President Mr P W Botha and two senior cabinet ministers calling for a judicial inquiry into the activities of police, para-police groups and the Defence Force in Duduza and other black townships during the past month

A resolution passed unanimously noted with horror the increasing use of violence in Southern Africa in recent weeks to achieve political ends

It cited reports of police "killings" and "callous behaviour" in Duduza on the East Rand during the past weekend and death threats to the Right Rev Simeon Nkoane, Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg

Earlier, Archbishop Russell told members of the synod that Bishop Nkoane had written him a letter saying that unidentified people had said they would be "coming for him" as they did not want him in Duduza

At the end of last month, petrol bombs were twice thrown at the bishop's home and he was also shot at by unidentified assailants

Canon Robin Briggs of Pretoria, who introduced the motion calling for a judicial inquiry, said there was a fear whether justified or not that the SAP and the SADF were somehow behind the death threat

SPECIAL **BERKSHIRE** OFFER

AT

McDonald's

Cape Times 10/7/85

Synod rejects use of violence

MARITZBURG — The Anglican Synod here unanimously passed a motion yesterday condemning violence as a means of achieving political ends, after hearing that the Bishop Suffragan of Johannesburg East, the Right Rev Simon Nkoane, had received a second death threat on Monday.

The synod also heard the fear expressed that agents of the State were behind the death threats to Bishop Nkoane.

Bishop Nkoane's home in KwaThema, near Springs, has twice been attacked with petrol bombs and shots have been fired at it.

Bishop Nkoane said yesterday he would not leave the township in spite of threats to his life.

Prayers

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Phillip Russell, told the synod that he had received a letter from Bishop Nkoane, saying "They have said they will be coming for me

They don't want me in the township I ask your prayers for all of us"

Speaking to the motion, Canon Briggs of Pretoria said there was a fear that the police and the SADF were behind the death threats "After being told lies about the involvement of the SADF in Angola and the involvement of the government in Renamo, there are fewer and fewer people who believe in ministerial statements"

Meanwhile, the Bishop of Namibia, the Right Rev James Kauluma, said that Anglican chaplains in the operational area would be withdrawn if an amendment to a church law was given the Anglican synod's final blessing.

Assurance

This was in spite of an assurance from the head of the church, the Archbishop of Cape Town, that as long as he was archbishop, Anglicans serving in the SADF would be ministered to by a priest.

To become church law, the issue has to be decided by a committee of the synod.

The synod has agreed to amend a church canon, placing military chaplains under the control of bishops in the diocese in which they are working rather than under senior SADF officers.

In effect, this would mean some 37 Anglican chaplains would be answerable to the Bishop of Namibia when visiting the operational area.

The Anglican Church in Namibia did not participate in any chaplaincy programme with the SADF, Bishop Kauluma said last night.

"I will consult my diocese on the issue but I doubt that they will agree that priests take part in the programme"

Foreign army

"The Council of Churches in Namibia has taken this stand because we see the SADF as a foreign army. Any participation would jeopardize our position with the other churches. We cannot license chaplains to attend to a foreign army."

"SADF personnel may attend church services in our parishes if they do not wear uniforms or weapons, but come as ordinary worshippers"

The Anglican Church in South Africa has called for a judicial inquiry into activities of the police and the SADF in black townships during the past month.

Cadets

Bishops of the Anglican Church were last night urged by the Provincial Synod to do everything in their power to discourage the practice of cadets at church schools.

They were also asked to consider their positions as chairmen of school councils if there was an ongoing refusal to heed this call.

A resolution to this effect was passed by a large majority many stood from oring

engine mpetition RUN.



SWA study shows a fall in ethnic conflict

WINDHOEK — The level of conflict among the different ethnic groups in South West Africa was considerably lower now than five years ago, according to a visiting political science study group of the University of Potchefstroom, the SWA Broadcasting Corporation reported yesterday.

The group was researching the latest political developments in the territory.

The group's leader and director of the Institute for Political and African Studies at the university, Professor Chris Maritz, said especially that the black inhabitants of the territory were displaying a greater measure of political self-confidence.

The head of the department of international politics, Professor Pieter Potgieter, said that politically speaking the territory had a 10-year lead over South Africa.

Political alliances were only recently formed in South Africa but had existed in SWA for some time.

Potgieter said that it was not likely that Swapo would formally enter the political arena at this stage.

General elections in the territory were inevitable, and this was where Swapo saw its ultimate victory, he said — Sapa

Rifts beset contact group

Big 5 talks on SA's defiance

221 - B. Day
11/7/85

By JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The Western contact group on Namibia is to meet in London next week to formulate a joint response to South Africa's new internal administration in Windhoek.

The African directors of the five contact group nations — Britain, the US, Canada, France and West Germany — will also discuss mounting international pressure for economic sanctions against the Republic.

A British Foreign Office spokesman has confirmed the meeting would take place at the Foreign Office next Tuesday.

He insisted, however, that the Namibian issue would be only one of the topics on the agenda and described the meeting as "routine".

Britain will be represented by Ewen Fergusson, Deputy Under-Secretary of State on Africa, and the US by Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker.

Diplomatic sources pointed to the deep divisions in the contact group which has kept a low profile since the US took charge of the Namibian initiative three years ago.

Since the group last met, members have individually condemned South Africa's setting up of an internal administration in the territory, but have been divided on how to respond to this perceived defiance as well as

recent SADF raids into Angola and Botswana

Canada responded earlier this week with a comprehensive package of limited economic sanctions

France has threatened disinvestment from South Africa within 18 months if apartheid has not been dismantled by that date.

The US administration opposes sanctions, but is faced with a sanctions package being approved by Congress.

Britain has vigorously opposed the imposition of economic sanctions, but British government sources have made it clear they are not prepared to be isolated to the right of the Reagan administration on South Africa

West Germany has remained silent and continues to boost its trade and investment in the Republic.

While the Big Five — as the contact group is known — has met periodically, it has failed to break the stalemate over Namibian independence.

Last month the United Nations Security Council, with Britain and the US abstaining, urged member nations to adopt selective sanctions against South Africa and postponed until September a decision whether to take mandatory economic action

Big summit starts today

221 Sowetan 16/7/85

... and Britain could find herself alone

LONDON — Senior officials of the Contact Group, including Dr Chester Crocker, meet here today to review progress on Namibia — and again Britain could find herself alone in opposing sanctions

British Foreign Office sources are playing down the meeting as "routine" but it is likely to be anything but that

The US Senate voted overwhelmingly in favour of sanctions last week and President Reagan has little option but to apply them

Dr Crocker was the main architect of "constructive engagement" The South African commando raid into Cabinda — which threatened American lives — killed that policy

If that wasn't enough South Africa which had thumbed its nose at the world by creating an interim administration in Namibia, then raided Botswana as well

Dr Crocker will have to explain to the meeting just what America intends

Most commentators escaped detainee Klaus de Jonge, may take a harder line

Britain is heading towards a Commonwealth heads of government meeting in October and her anti-sanctions position is looking increasingly uncomfortable

There are fears that Britain may find herself standing alone in the United Nations using

her veto to protect South Africa from sanctions — a position which would be virtually intolerable for Mrs Thatcher

Already she is under pressure from Fleet Street to impose sanctions The Guardian, in an editorial yesterday, bluntly tells her not to "volunteer for pariah status" and The Times carries a highly critical editorial headlined "Botha's Bludgeon" saving the "old reflex action of banning, harassment and jail is no longer a remedy" in South Africa

Pressure

Angola, however, has responded by suspending all its contacts with the Reagan Administration

Britain's position in the five is hardly comfortable She is already under considerable pressure from within the Commonwealth to impose sanctions

Canada, one of the five, has already announced a harder line The US seems set on sanctions France has threatened to impose them within 18 months

The question marks hang over West Germany and Britain, both

of whom are major trading partners with South Africa

In addition Ireland snubbed by South Africa over the deportation of 13 anti-apartheid demonstrators last week and Holland which has

vehemently protested the invasion of its Pretoria embassy to recapture one of its citizens believe the move will not presage US aid for Unita but is designed to persuade Angola to negotiate



Dr CHESTER CROCKER

Passport at last

DURBAN lawyer and politician, Mr M Moodliar, confirmed yesterday he had been given a passport after 11 previous applications in 20 years had been

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(221) B. Day 16/7/85

SWA 'wasteland' talks

LONDON — Officials of the Western Five Contact Group on SWA will meet in London today.

They are to survey what one of them described as the political wasteland of southern Africa and, in particular, the stalemate over SWA independence.

The fact that the meeting is at the level of foreign ministry officials and not ministers indicates that no great hopes are being placed on the outcome.

The meeting coincides with a dramatic deterioration in relations between the Angolan government and the Reagan administration over the repeal of the Clark amendment which for the past nine years has prevented the US administration from giving military aid to the rebel Unita movement in Angola.

Last week's vote in Congress

Own Correspondent

lifting the ban on aid to Unita could be used by the Reagan administration as a lever in its negotiations with the Angolan government.

The Reagan administration wants to see the 30 000 Cubans in Angola, or most of them, sent back to Cuba.

The rescinding of the Clark amendment has been received with anger in Angola and generally in black Africa and it will be discussed at the OAU summit starting in Addis Ababa this weekend.

The Reagan administration has withheld diplomatic recognition from Angola because of the Cuban presence but through its Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, it has

maintained regular diplomatic contact.

Angola has now renounced this contact declaring through its foreign ministry that "The United States certainly intends to give a new and more dangerous dimension to its involvement in southern Africa, moving to open support for armed subversion and state terrorism."

US military support for Unita could tip the scales heavily in favour of Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement.

Yesterday — on the eve of the Contact Group meeting of officials from the US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — the *Guardian*, in a major editorial, warned Britain that it could not allow itself to cast an isolated veto if the UN decided on sanctions against South Africa.

Disinvestment 'compromise'

NEW YORK — The US Congress was heading toward an "interim compromise solution" in the debate on disinvestment from SA, *Time* magazine said yesterday.

The essence of this compromise, the magazine said, was to try some less drastic economic sanctions against SA first and see if they "shock the white-dominated government" into moving faster to end "repression" of the country's black majority.

But the clamour of those advocating a complete US economic pullout from SA was likely to grow with students returning to their campuses for new terms, the mag-

azine added.

"These demonstrations are likely to be fuelled by continuing images of the unrest that has gripped SA for the past 10 months, ever since militant opposition to government's apartheid policy began taking root in the black townships."

Describing the incident in which the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, saved a black man from being killed by a mob accusing him of being a police spy, *Time* said: "Such violence only sharpens questions about what role American business — and indeed all foreign busi-

ness — plays in SA."

The *Time* report — which leads its world section — pointed out, however, that American companies such as Ford, General Motors and IBM had "taken the lead" in the process of improvements in the lives, work opportunities and education of SA's blacks.

"Despite much of the simplistic rhetoric being bandied about, there is no simple way to bring about a quick reformation of SA's policies," *Time* said.

"About the only certainty is that whatever comes of the current sanctions campaign, the debate will probably intensify" — Sapa.

2 Cape Times, We

17/7/85 221

10 Swapo die in clash

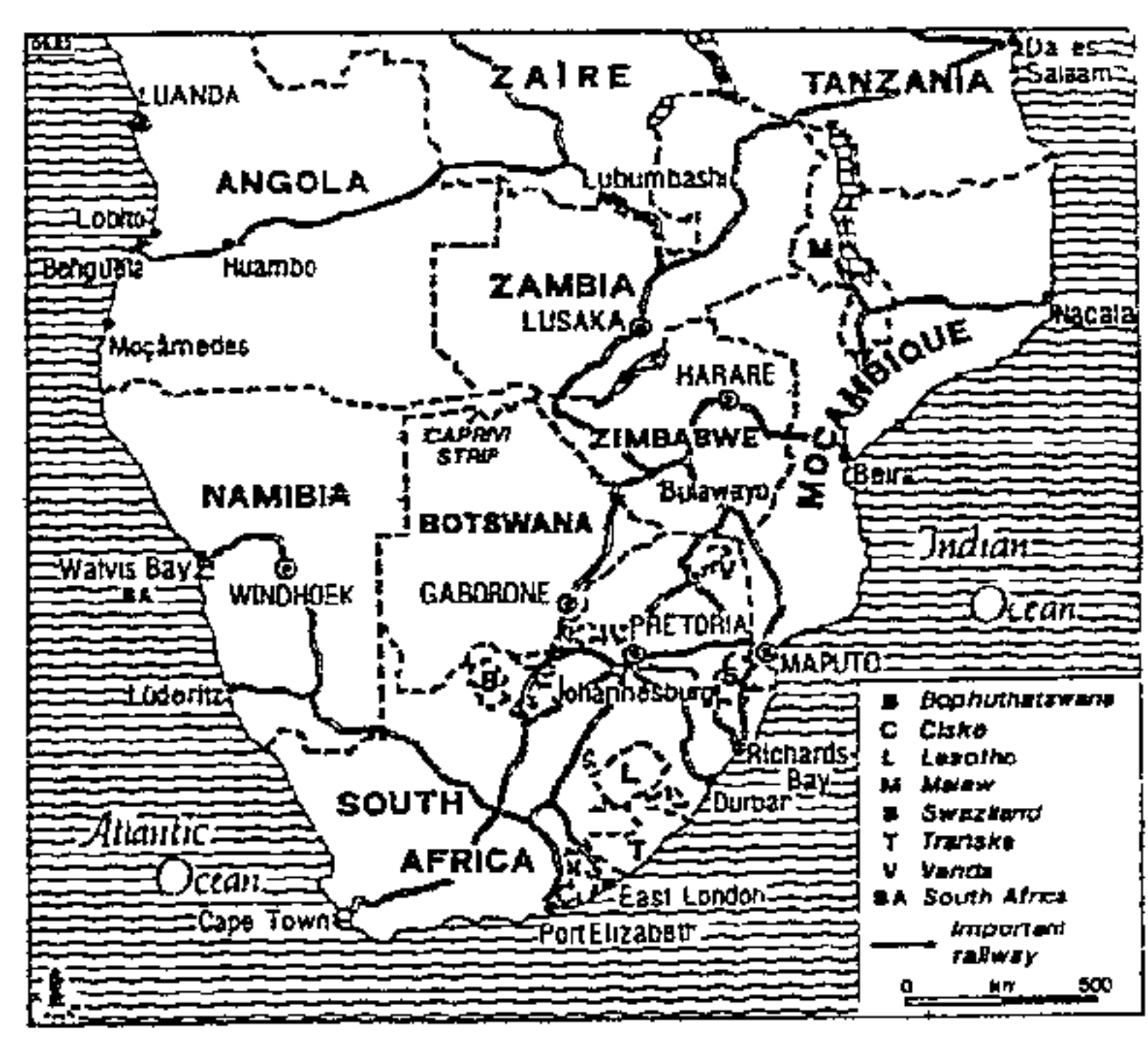
Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Koevoet, the SWA/Namibia police counter-insurgency unit, clashed with a large group of Swapo guerillas in the war zone at the weekend, killing 10

A special constable died from injuries after an anti-personnel mine exploded during follow-up operations. His name has not been released.

A police spokesman here, Inspector Kierie du Rand, said yesterday that more than 422 guerillas had been killed since the beginning of the year.

AFRICA



REPORTS

Leaders of Swapo are accused of misusing aid money

MLG
17/7/85
122

Argus Foreign Service

FRANKFURT — Swapo leaders have been accused in a human rights organisation's report of misusing the movement's funds and of living in relative luxury while many of their followers go hungry

The charges are made in a report on SWA/Namibia by the Frankfurt-based International Society of Human Rights, known by its German initials of IGFM

IGFM researchers who tried to interview Swapo leader Sam Nujoma had trouble reaching him at his office

"He is very busy with parties, receptions, revolutionary celebrations and dinners with Russian emissaries," the report said

Blankets sold

The researchers reported that former Swapo members alleged that relief funds and goods were being expropriated and misused by the movement's leaders

"The officials sold blankets, meat and medicaments and made a good business out of it," said Lisa Nganyone, a former bookkeeper in Swapo's office in Luanda

"Many things disappeared at the harbour. They were allegedly stolen, but I am sure Swapo people had their fingers in it"

She also alleged that Swapo had inflated the number of SWA/Namibian refugees from about 30 000 to a fictitious 100 000 "to get more relief money"

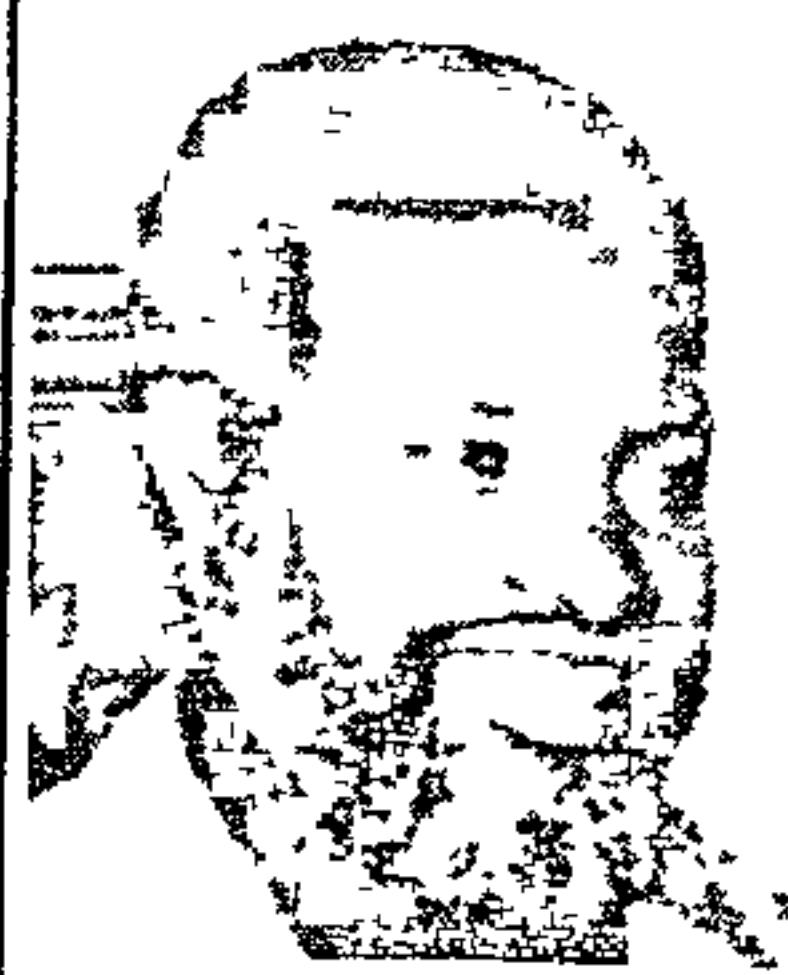
Black market

A former Swapo official, Joseph Melunga, alleged that relief goods destined for refugees were being intercepted and sold on the black market in Angola

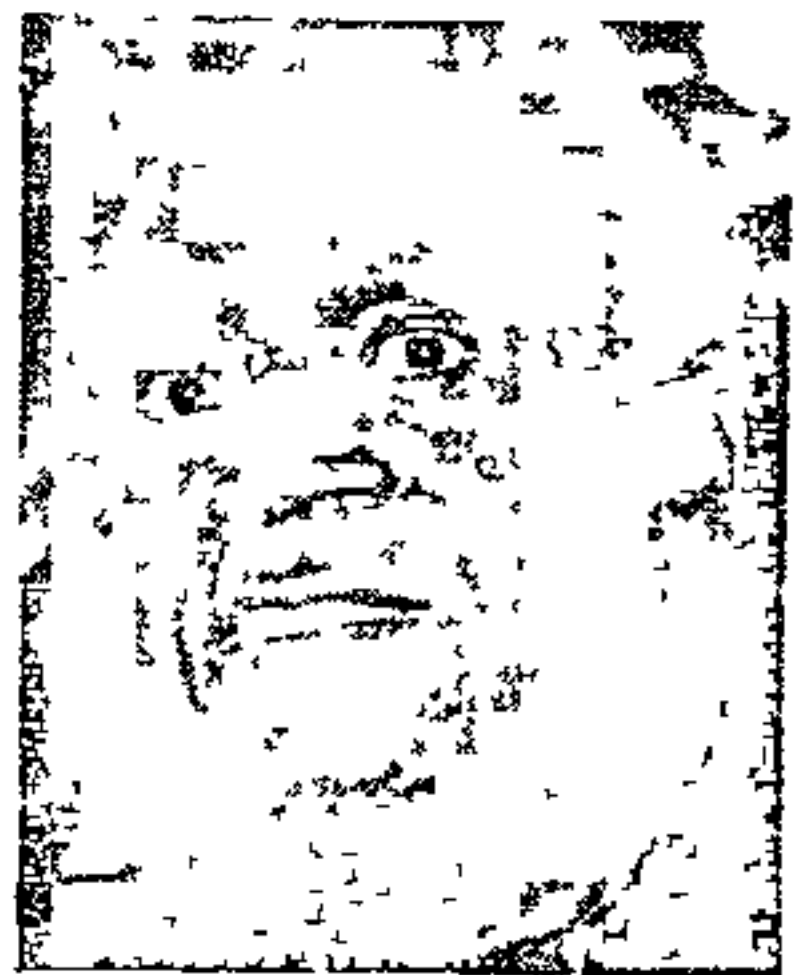
He also complained that Swapo members received preference in the distribution of any relief items that got through to refugees

"Only Swapo members get a stipendium or a decent education and money from the United Nations. Only those are helped who belong to the party"

"If there is trouble in the camps or people are against Swapo, then there is no food"



Mr Sam Nujoma



President Kaunda

'British Govt hypocritical'

221

Soweto

18/7/85

LONDON — A British Conservative MP, Mr Nicholas Winterton, has accused his own government of hypocrisy because of its refusal to recognise the transitional government in SWA/Namibia.

He told young Conservatives at a meeting the for-

mation of the MPC administration in Windhoek deserved the full support of the British Government

"The British Government is not naive, nor are they calous," the right-winger told his audience

It is my view that in order to avoid crossing with other member nations of the UN, they are trying to avoid the issue through an amazing display of hypocrisy"

Mr Winterton, one of a group of conservative MPs who attended the inauguration of the transitional government, criticised the UN

General Assembly's recognition of Swapo as the "sole and authentic" representative of the SWA/Namibian people and said that during the last 16 years of "its sordid history," Swapo had been responsible for the deaths of more than 1200 Namibians

"How would we feel if the United Nations turned round and said that the provisional IRA are the sole and authentic representative of the Ulster people?" he asked

"How would we feel if we were told to hand over the administration of Northern Ireland to the IRA?" — Sapa

July
18 1989

Local problems priority of Namibian transitional gov't Swann



Mr Moses Katjuongua

The transitional government in Namibia was not seeking international recognition, but rather an understanding of the problems it faced, the president of the South West African National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, said last night.

Speaking at a function at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Katjuongua said the government had been set up to deal primarily with pressing issues relating to the territory, including health, education and other services.

At the same time, it was determined to find a speedy way of achieving an internationally acceptable political solution as embraced in UN resolution 435, he added.

Mr Katjuongua said the 62-member Multi-Party Conference had pushed for an interim government because of frustration over the prolonged status quo.

Contributing towards the impasse was the lack of dialogue between the internal parties, a standstill in negotiations on

South Africa's part, the failure of Swapo's armed struggle and the inability of the existing structures in Namibia to change the situation, he said.

It was in the national interest that all parties, "including Swapo, got together to find a solution, he added.

Mr Katjuongua said Swapo had insulted him and threatened him with assassination when he invited the movement to participate. But the door remained wide open, he added.

Regarding Cuban troops in Angola and the question of linkage, Mr Katjuongua said that if Swapo and the transitional government could come to a solution, which posed no threat to South Africa, linkage would no longer be an obstacle.

Mr Katjuongua also warned that if the discriminatory Proclamation AG 8 was not scrapped, there would be repercussions and the interim government would have no future.

"If people want racially seg-

regated schools then they will have to pay for them and not expect a bursary from the government," he said.

Mr Katjuongua said his government would strive towards reducing its economic dependence on South Africa and would call for control of the territory's police and military forces.

"We are struggling in the desert to find our way to the future and only hope that we will not get stuck in the sand," he said.

221) Swan 18/7/89

MPC may fail, SA is warned

221 B. Day 19/7/85

By PETER WALLINGTON

THE success of the transitional government in SWA/Namibia depends on the difference it makes to the lives of the people of that country, according to Moses Katjuongua, the Minister of Manpower and of National Health and Welfare in the transitional government.

He said last night that if apartheid did not go, the Multi Party Conference had no future.

Katjuongua, who is also president of the official faction of Swanu, was speaking at a South African Institute of International Affairs meeting in Johannesburg.

He made it clear the transitional government did not want international recognition, only understanding.

"We had to take the responsibility of government under extraordinary circumstances, but we are not oblivious to the fact that we will have to go to the people at some stage and see what they think of the transitional government."

He hoped the transitional government would not sit for more than 18 months, but said the interim government allowed South West Africans to do something about local problems and that it would serve as a vehicle for independence.

While the transitional government did not have a concrete plan of action, it was not selling out to the SA government and neither was it blocking Swapo's armed struggle or the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

"While we are dependant on SA for financial support, they need a stable Namibia. They need us as much as we need them."

Katjuongua said when the transitional government was inaugurated in June 25 000 people attended the celebrations, in contrast to the 2 000 who attended a counter-meeting organised by Swapo and six other groupings.

"This shows how some have miscalculated the political mood in Namibia. The people are tired of the United Nations, of SA and the status quo — they want change, irrespective of who brings it."

He said even Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere had negotiated with a colonial power to bring about independence for his country, while Swapo's military struggle had failed to bring independence.

WHILE HISTORY is not on Moses Katjuongua's side, he believes the best chance of attaining independence for Namibia is by working from within Swapo's war of liberation has failed, he says, and so there is no other path to take.

He believes this despite Southern Africa's lessons the victors in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola came from those country's liberation movements. And Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has said he is not prepared to talk to the transitional government, but only to the colonial power — South Africa

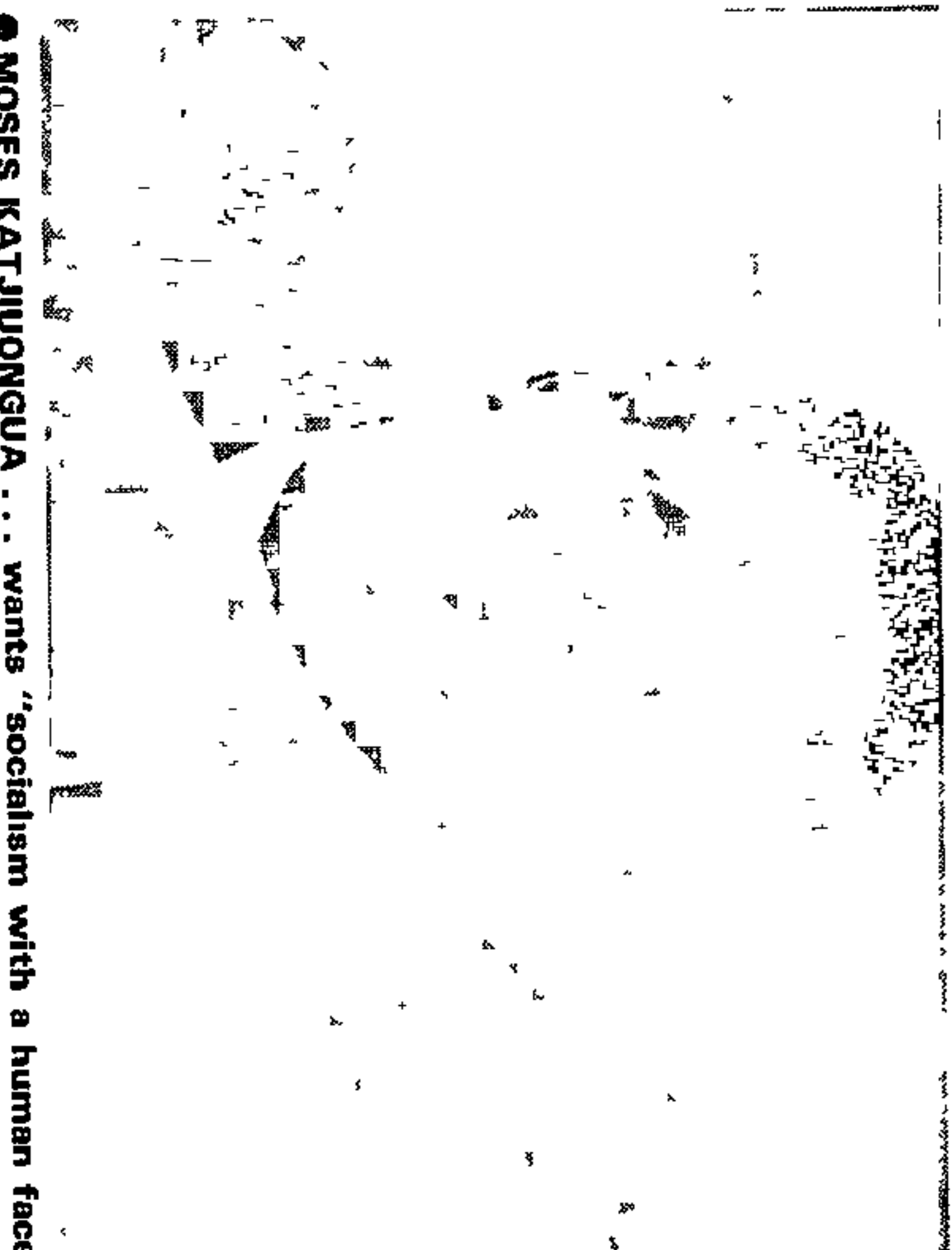
Ironically, that is just the way Katjuongua sees it. His dealing with the SA government is no more than other black leaders have done before

"Julius Nyerere of Tanzania negotiated with Britain, so why should I not talk to SA?" Katjuongua's return to Namibia can perhaps be partly attributed to a growing realisation that events might pass him by.

The United Nations and Organisation of African Unity had recognised Swapo as the sole representative of the Namibian people, and Katjuongua discovered that "lobbying abroad for support had been severely limited"

It has not taken the 43-year-old long to make his presence felt. He is credited with injecting new life into Swanu, the oldest black political party in Namibia, and was recently appointed Minister of Manpower and National Health and Welfare in the territory's transitional government.

His presence lends it much-needed credibility because of his credentials as a militant black



MOSES KATJUONGUA ... wants "socialism with a human face"

MOSES KATJUONGUA is Manpower and Welfare Minister in Namibia's transitional government and is also president of Swanu. He talks frankly to PETER WALLINGTON about his militant past — and his future hopes — for Namibia

A militant returns to negotiate for Namibia

activist. Born in 1942, the son of and adviser to the Herero chief of the time, his life has centred around education and politics. "I was brought up in a political home," he says.

"In 1958 (Dr Hendrik) Verwoerd made it known he wanted to introduce Bantu Education for Namibia. My father did not want this for me, and at 17 I left for Botswana, and then Tanzania"

Katjuongua soon went abroad, and in 1960 joined Swanu. During the next 20 years he studied journalism at Magdeburg, in West Germany, and received masters degrees in political science and administration from the universities of Stockholm (Sweden) and Carleton in Ottawa, Canada. It was while in Sweden that he published the controversial SWA

Review, which was widely read by Namibians abroad.

Suitably qualified, and coupled with Swanu's diminishing international credibility, he returned home and joined the public relations department of Rossing Uranium in 1981

A year later he was elected president of Swanu. And not without considerable personal sacrifice, he says. He had to do a number of odd-jobs to support his family — wife Rebecca and four children

One of the prime motivators of the MPC, Katjuongua was furious when he believed the SA government hijacked his suggestions and proposed a state council.

That idea was abandoned, and Katjuongua has sought to keep political initiative in Namibian hands since then

He stresses that the transitional government does not seek international acceptance. "And we do not want it to last for more than 18 months"

He says the transitional government has no blueprint for the future, and is equally cagey on any personal ambitions that he might have. Would he like to be an independent Namibia's first prime minister?

"I'm prepared to assume any responsibility that my country thinks I should have. I must point out that I did not ask to be president of Swanu. But having said that, Africa has a history of leaders without training. If Idi

Arin can lead a country, why can't I?"

He is less vague on his personal hopes for Namibia. An admirer of the late Chinese revolutionary Mao Tse-tung, he says he believes in "socialism with a human face". "We would like to see a multiparty democracy, blending the positive aspects of capitalism and socialism. We must create a society based on equality and social justice."

He does not believe in wholesale nationalisation of private enterprises, particularly where African expertise is lacking. "That just creates white elephants." But he says that if the time

should come when Namibia, for strategic reasons, needed to nationalise an organisation, it must be done fairly. "Compensation must be paid in full. We must not make the mistake of scaring off foreign investors by being unstable and unpredictable."

He would also like to see Namibia adopt a non-aligned strategy, becoming an African Switzerland. "We must avoid involving ourselves in regional conflicts."

A one-party state would not serve the interests of the people. Competition between political parties, and between the public and private sector, will ensure the government of the day fulfils its obligations to the people. "A political party is not a holy cow to be worshipped, but an institution to serve. It should not become anything more than that"

While Katjuongua says that it is impossible to say who has the majority support in Namibia, he is adamant that Swapo have no right to claim it. "The people have never voted on the issue."

He is prepared to talk to Swapo anytime, anywhere, so long as they accept negotiations on an equal basis.

When he spoke at a SA Institute of International Affairs meeting in Johannesburg last week, and when *Business Day* interviewed him in Pretoria, Katjuongua laced his discussions of serious matters with liberal doses of humour.

Katjuongua's decision to join up with the MPC and the transitional government certainly revived his political fortunes. But having played his hand it must come up trumps or it could prove to be his last political card.

SWA Bill first move to provide permanent constitution

NM 27/7/85

(221)

WINDHOEK—A Bill providing for the establishment of a Constitutional Council is to be introduced in South West Africa's National Assembly on Monday, the Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs in the territory's new transitional government, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

The establishment of the council, on which members of all six of the Multi-Party Conference parties in the transitional government will sit, is in line with the participants' declaration of intent to 'lead (our) country to a nationally acceptable independence which can gain international recognition'.

Among the guidelines for the drafting of the 'permanent' constitution are that it be within the framework of the first phase of the Western settlement plan, consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in accordance with the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights.

Condemned

Political observers consider it highly unlikely the draft constitution will gain international acceptance.

The transitional government, inaugurated in Windhoek on June 17 this year by President Botha, was roundly condemned by the international community and dismissed as a South African attempt to circumvent the United Nations' Resolution 435 independence plan for the territory.

South Africa accepted the resolution in 1978 but then later stood firm on its demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola.

It is intended that the Constitutional Council will produce its draft constitution within 18 months and, in the meantime, the transitional government is committed to continuing its efforts to bring boycotting parties like Swapo to the negotiating table to participate in a peaceful settlement.

— (Sapa)

(22) S. Day 29/7/85

Hunt after mortar attack

SOUTH AFRICAN-led security forces are chasing Swapo guerrillas heading north towards Angola after a mortar attack on Oshakati, in the north of SWA, a military spokesman said

A soldier was slightly hurt and his wife seriously injured when about 15 mortars landed on the town

The spokesman said Swapo guerrillas mounted the attack with 82mm and

140mm mortars. Six houses were damaged

South Africa said last month that its troops killed 57 Swapo fighters they pursued 30km across the Angolan border after what it called increasing attacks and sabotage in SWA

The spokesman said he did not know at this stage if the SA forces would cross the border again this time. — Sapa

Pursuit of Swapo unit is abandoned at Angola border

Star 29/7/85
By Gary van Staden

221

The follow-up operation against the unit of Swapo insurgents who launched a mortar attack on the northern Namibian town of Oshakati was abandoned today at the Angola border according to a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force in Windhoek.

"We followed the spoor to the border with Angola and when it became apparent that they had crossed into Angola the operation was abandoned," the Territory Force spokesman added.

The spokesman told *The Star* that no attempt would be made to follow the insurgents across into Angola.

Swapo insurgents mounted a mortar attack on Oshakati, a combined business centre and military base close to the Angolan border, early yesterday morning.

A Territory Force spokesman said last night that security forces had mounted a "tracking-down" operation to apprehend the insurgents, but no contact had been reported by last night.

PREGNANT

Sapa quoted a Territory Force spokesman as saying 82 mm and 140 mm mortars were used in the attack on Oshakati, and that about 15 mortar bombs had landed in the residential area, damaging six houses.

Staff Sergeant JS van Heerden (28) was slightly injured in the attack but his wife, Mrs JA van Heerden (26), is in a serious condition in hospital after being struck in the stomach by shrapnel.

The spokesman said none of the bombs had struck any military installations.

Last month security forces swept 40 km into Angola killing 57 insurgents in a hot-pursuit operation.

CIA report probes into S.A.'s regional policy

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MM

30/7/85



Simon Barber

WASHINGTON—The Central Intelligence Agency has completed an analysis of Pretoria's regional policy which concludes that the S A Government intends to maintain an uncompromising stance on negotiations with Angola and a South West Africa settlement, according to diplomatic sources here

The study was apparently prepared as part of the Reagan Administration's current reassessment of how best to implement constructive engagement in light of recent developments in southern Africa and on Capitol Hill

The New York Times reported yesterday that similar analyses were being prepared by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and by other US

NEW YORK

intelligence agencies

One such analysis, the Times said, dealt with whether or not President Reagan should sign Congressional sanctions legislation, which could reach his desk by the end of the week if negotiations between the Senate and House of Representatives scheduled for tomorrow go smoothly

Talks

The CIA report, which is understood to have been circulated last week, offers a gloomy prognosis for US efforts to broker a deal under which Angola would send home a sizeable proportion of the 20 000 to 30 000 Cubans now believed to be in the country, and withdraw the remainder to defensive positions in the north, while South Africa would cut its ties with UNITA and submit to UN Resolution 435 in South West Africa

The study is also said to refute S A's version of the Cabinda raid and casts

doubt over Pretoria's intentions in Mozambique

S A is being asked to accept Cubans in Angola, Swapo in Windhoek, and to abandon Savimbi all at the same time. How, at the present time, can President Botha accept that? 'one source observed

The CIA study's exis-

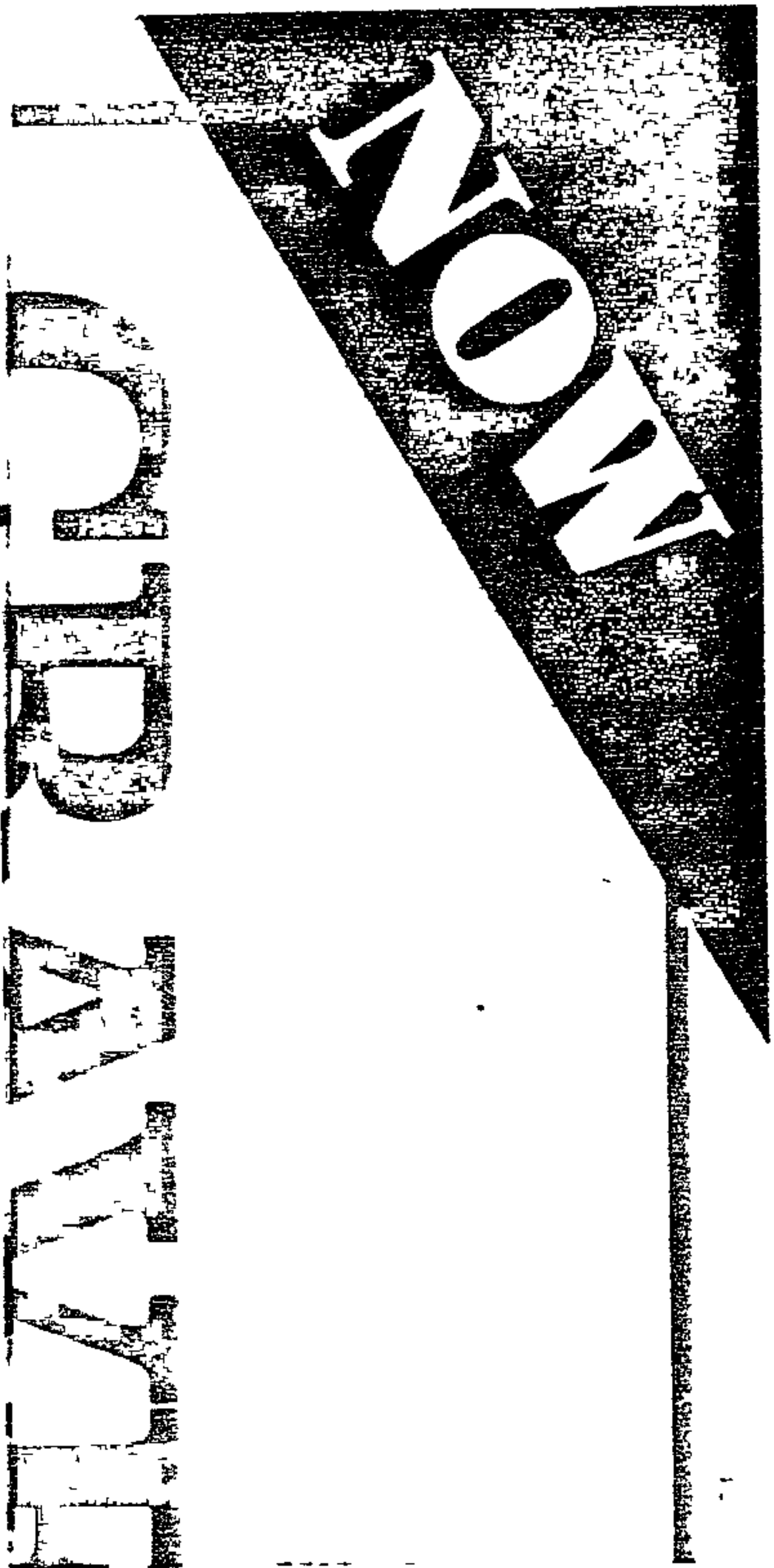
tence was first hinted at following reports last week that the Reagan Administration was considering 'as one option' high-level talks with Pretoria

S A regional policy was said to be at the top of the envisaged agenda

According to the New York Times, the State Department report deals with S A's internal situation and concludes that it has entered a 'new stage', but poses no fundamental threat to the S A Government

The report is said to be highly critical of the S A Government for arresting opposition leaders in the townships on the grounds that they might be the only people able to keep order and control the groups of teenagers who are seen as forming the core of the violent protesters

It also asserted that these teenagers are not necessarily led or controlled by the ANC, and do not appear to have access to weapons



REPORT AVAILABLE

'Black against white would be too ghastly'

Mudge rejects mixed government for SWA

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NM 30/7/85

Mercury Correspondent WINDHOEK—A central government for South West Africa which consisted of representatives of separate ethnic groups was 'totally unacceptable and even dangerous', the Minister of Finance in the territory's transitional government, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday

'The consequences with black against white would be too ghastly to contemplate,' he said in the National Assembly when he opened the second reading debate on the Constitutional Council Bill

The Bill makes provision for the establishment of a council on which all participating parties in the transitional government will have representation, and which will be briefed with the task of drawing up a draft constitution for South West Africa within the next 17 months

The establishment of the council is in line with the Multi-Party Conference government's declaration of intent to 'lead (our) country to a nationally acceptable independence which can gain international recognition'

Mr Mudge said the way he saw it, political co-operation in the territory was only possible if it crossed ethnic and language barriers

There was a definite need for the establishment of the constitutional council as everyone in South West Africa agreed the present political dispensation was not satisfactory

The only differences among the different groups were the nature of the change needed, the tempo with which it should take place, and the procedures that should be followed

One of the major issues the constitutional council would have to look at would be Proclamation AG-8, providing for racially based second-tier governments in the territory, because there were definite shortcomings

'This will have to be looked at, in depth, for possible improvement or even replacement, if necessary,' the minister said

He pointed out, however, that the Bill tabled yesterday made provision for the Cabinet to decide not to refer AG-8 to the new council

There were other ways to make temporary changes to the political dispensation in South West Africa while the draft constitution was being awaited and it was quite possible this could happen with AG-8

Mr Mudge also appealed to members not to request the new council to investigate interim changes in the present dispensation, as this would delay the drafting of the final constitution. Members should rather use the alternative options available to them if they felt something had to be changed urgently

The Bill only makes provision for the six participating parties in the

transitional government — the Labour Party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Reheboth Free Democratic Party, the Namibia National Party, the Swapo Democrats and a Namibia National Union grouping — to have representation on the constitutional council

Join

Mr Mudge emphasised, however, that the MPC Government was committed to continuing efforts to bring other political parties in South West Africa which had so far boycotted the process to the negotiation table

If parties like the South West Africa People's Organisation decided to join in time, representation could also be provided for them on the council

If boycotting parties

left it too late to ensure representation, the draft constitution would still have to be negotiated with them, if possible, and it would ultimately have to be put before the people of South West Africa for their approval or rejection. Mr Mudge said

Dealing with the current situation at local, or municipal, government level, the minister said the Cabinet would not hesitate any longer in finding ways for all members of urban communities to have a say in this sphere

The 16-member constitutional council will be chaired by a judge, or former judge, of the Supreme Court of South West Africa or South Africa, and he will be appointed by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar

Grade	0.00	0.00	17.59	20.22	21.98	23.74	27.72	27.72	31.68	34.76
Grade 10	0.00	0.00	30.07	24.45	24.59	23.67	21.76	19.96	21.88	21.47
Grade 12	11.88	15.84	19.43	21.58	23.74	25.90	30.24	30.24	34.56	38.16
Current Hours: 44	22.12	29.06	33.21	26.09	26.55	25.82	23.74	21.77	23.87	23.57
Hourly Change 1975 to date: Nominal										+425.6%
Real										+61.2%
Current Real Weekly Wage: R										21.79

Security forces call off Swapo follow-up

221 D.D. 3d7
WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian security forces have aborted their follow-up operation mounted on Sunday after a Swapo mortar attack on the military base and business centre of Oshakati, close to the Angolan border

The officer commanding the security forces in Owamboland, Brig Joep Joubert, said yesterday a civilian who had apparently assisted Swapo by providing transport had been arrested

Six houses were hit in the attack at 1am on Sunday, and the pregnant wife of a soldier, Mrs Jennie van Heerden, 26, was flown to the Number One Military Hospital in Pretoria with serious shrapnel wounds in the stomach

Her husband, Staff Sergeant J "Spanners" van Heerden, 28, was slightly injured by shrapnel when one of the 15 mortar shells landed in the their bedroom

Brig Joubert said yesterday security forces had immediately returned the insurgents' fire, causing them to flee

Security forces' mortar fire had also succeeded in neutralising a recoilless rifle used by Swapo.

The attackers had initially fled in a westerly direction before turning north and escaping into southern Angola later on Sunday afternoon.

The security forces' follow-up operation had been halted when this was discovered, and there had been no crossover into Angola, Brig Joubert said — Sapa

Shipanga — from terrorist to minister

4 Cape Times, Tuesday, August 13, 1985

(★ 221)

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Once he was a top Swapo founder member and people called him a "terrorist" and a "Communist" Today he is a cabinet minister in the transitional government of SWA/Namibia

That is how fortunes have changed for Mr Andreas Shipanga, 54, Minister of Nature Conservation, Mining, Commerce and Tourism

He recently gave an exclusive interview on the founding of Swapo, his part in the organization, and an analysis of its present position to

Mr Andreas Shipanga

coincide with the anniversary of the start of Swapo's armed struggle

Although Swapo's internal wing is a lawful organization, its hierarchy will not speak publicly on the armed struggle so as to protect itself against charges of involvement with the external guerrilla wing

The armed struggle began 19 years ago this month when Swapo fighters for the first time opened fire on police and soldiers at Ongulumbashe, near the Etosha National Park rest camp of Namutoni, on August 26, 1966

Although Mr Shipanga, leader of

the Swapo Democrats Party, now sits in the interim government, he has had a colourful, adventurous and sometimes painful history as a guerrilla

He was a founder member of the Ovamboland People's Organization in 1957, which became the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) in 1960 He was also a founder member of Swapo

In the early 60s Mr Shipanga went to Cape Town where he worked, among other things, as a journalist for Contact, the magazine of the South African Liberal Party

"In 1963 I was recalled to Namibia by the Swapo executive to be the field organizer here This was very difficult as one needed a permit from the Native Commissioner to travel in the country," he said

"I established a small business in Ovamboland which made getting permission to travel easier as I needed to come to Windhoek as a businessman"

Mr Shipanga used the opportunity to travel for Swapo

During one train trip to Windhoek, Mr Shipanga read in a Sunday newspaper that a Red Chinese organization had been exposed in

South Africa

It was called "U Chi Chun", meaning "guerrilla warfare", and Mr Shipanga became a member

He was smuggled into Botswana from where he travelled through Africa In 1965 was involved in training guerrillas in Cairo

While in Zambia Mr Shipanga, no longer directly involved in Swapo, was arrested by Zambian soldiers and thrown into jail He had fallen foul of Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, who influenced his arrest

After 25 months in prison, Mr Shipanga and his sympathisers

were flown to Tanzania, where he was put into solitary confinement for 22 months

Does he think there is any future for Swapo in the liberation fight for SWA/Namibia?

"No I've no doubt about the bravery of the fighting members of Swapo, the Plan soldiers They are brave but do not have proper political and military leadership

"Swapo cannot win the war only by military means But it is too proud and too afraid to negotiate with anyone else diplomatically and politically Sam has said he is not prepared to share power"

DATE TIME 22/1/75
14 Swapo
men killed 221

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 14 Swapo insurgents in several skirmishes in the past 13 days and suffered no casualties themselves, the SWA Territory Force said on Tuesday

The latest Swapo deaths brought to 482 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year

The SWATF said security forces on Saturday brought back two schoolboys abducted by Swapo insurgents the previous night from a kraal near Mahanene in northern SWA/Namibia

A Kavango boy, Andreas Kandjimi, 7, was killed and a friend injured when "an enemy projectile" exploded after they had found it in the veld — Sapa

APP 7/1/85
22/8/85

Koevoet gets ~~the~~ a new ²²¹ name

From NOEL BRUYNS
WINDHOEK — Koevoet
the South African Police
special counter-insur-
gency unit is now known
as the Counter Insurgen-
cy Unit of the SWA
Police (SWAP)

Mr David Bezuiden-
hout, chairman of the in-
terim goverment, told
the National Assembly
on Tuesday that Koevoet
was taken over by the
SWAP on May 1 this year
and thus came under the
command of the Com-
missioner of the SWAP

However, a police
spokesman, Inspector
Kierie du Rand, told this
correspondent that al-
though the name "Koe-
voet" was no longer offi-
cial, the former
structures and leader-
ship of the unit re-
mained the same

Mr Bezuidenhout said
"The Counter Insurgen-
cy Units of the SAP re-
turned to the RSA on
June 14, 1985. Some
members of the SAP
were seconded to the
SWAP to service in the
new Counter Insurgency
Unit"

He said moves were
being made to transfer
administrative control
of the SWA Territory
Force, which is part of
the SADF, to the execu-
tive power of SWA/Na-
mibia

However, it would not
be possible to establish
a full separate command
structure because South
Africa withheld the de-
fence portfolio when it
transferred power to the
interim government ear-
lier this year

(221) B. Day 23/8/85
SWA 2nd tier's term extended

THE SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet has decided in principle to extend the present five-year terms of office of the second-tier ethnic authorities in the territory for another year.

A cabinet statement issued in Windhoek yesterday said a bill to that effect would also seek to empower the cabinet to extend the terms of office of the

authorities through publication in the official gazette.

The terms of office of eight of the 10 ethnic authorities in SWA/Namibia expire this year.

The move means in effect that no elections will be held on the second level of government for at least a year.

— Sapa.

52 held during ⁽²⁰⁾ Namibia Day rally

Dispatch Correspondent

DISPATCH

WINDHOEK — Police arrested 52 people at an open air gathering to mark Namibia Day in Katutura yesterday

26:08:85

Among those arrested was Mr Anton Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate and a white Swapo member.

An hour before he was arrested, his mother, Mrs J. J Lubowski of the Cape Town suburb of Tamboerskloof received a telephone call, warning that action would be taken against her son.

Mrs Gabri Lubowski, his wife, said in Windhoek yesterday "Anton's mother received an anonymous call from a person who said 'Anton's time has come'"

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaaijk, said Mr Lubowski and the others arrested would be held until they appear before a magistrate

Capit Times 26/8/85

Lubowski arrested at Swapo meeting 221

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK. — Police clashed with Swapo supporters at an open-air gathering to mark Namibia Day in Katutura yesterday and arrested 52 people

Among those arrested was Mr Anton Lubowski, a white advocate and Swapo member

An hour before he was arrested his mother, Mrs J J Lubowski of Tamboerskloof, received a telephone call warning of action against her son

Mrs Gabi Lubowski, his wife, said "Anton's mother received an anonymous call from a person who simply said 'Anton's time has come'"

Mrs J J Lubowski declined to speak about the telephone call She could not say whether it came from the security police here

Police also teargassed the former editor of the Windhoek Advertiser, Mr Dave Pieters, who is now a freelance reporter

"I was standing on the roof of a house with my camera, well away from the crowds However, the police hurled about five tear gas canisters at me, although they could see I was from the press and not part of the demonstration," he said.

Another freelance photographer said police had ripped film from his camera

Police confirmed the arrests

Advocate held in swoop on Namibia Day

Windhoek Bureau

POLICE arrested 52 people at an open-air gathering to mark Namibia Day in Windhoek's black township of Katutura yesterday.

The most prominent person among those arrested was Mr Anton Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate and a white Swapo member.

Mr Lubowski was to have addressed students at the Academy, Windhoek's college for tertiary education, last night.

A police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaanjik, said Mr Lubowski and the others who had been arrested would be held until they appeared before a magistrate.

Namibia Day, which falls today but was marked yesterday because of the weekend, coincides with the start of Swapo's armed struggle on August 26, 1966.

The police spokesman said that of the 52 people arrested, one was a woman. They would be charged under the Prohibition of and Notice of Gatherings Act 22 of 1981.

26/8/85

221

NM

the namibian

it has shown cautious support for the MPC government,

□ The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Meinert's German-language daily with a circulation of around 5 000. It is an intensely parochial paper serving the small German community with local news and gossip. It contains a fair amount of coverage of events in Germany to assuage residual pangs of *heimwee*;

□ The *Windhoek Observer* is Namibia's best-known newspaper, mostly because of its eccentric editor, Hannes "Jakkals" Smith. This colourful weekly is jointly owned by Smith and a Windhoek estate agent, Thurstan Salt, and sells more than 7 000 a week. Once strongly critical of SA, the SADF and successive Administrators-General, the *Observer* suffered a number of setbacks in clashes with the authorities. It now tends to be more deferential in its windmill-tilting. Even its pin-up girls, who outraged the sensibilities of so many people in places like Outjo and Otavi, now present a more decorous front, their pointed assault dulled by the censor's stars,

□ *Die Suidwester* is the rightwing, intemperate weekly mouthpiece of the white National Party of Namibia with a strong readership among Afrikaner farmers, and

□ The *Namibia Nachrichten* is a German-language weekly funded by mysterious German sponsors, with Windhoek businessman Konrad Lihenthal as local contact man. It is intellectual to the point of being abstruse, is very Germany-orientated and only sells about one thousand copies a week.

The only newspaper not based in Windhoek is the *Namib Times*, now also owned by Meinert, published in Walvis Bay.

Says *Advertiser* editor Joe Putz: "The press in Namibia is primarily a Windhoek press and it ignores large parts of the country and of the community. And it is largely political: it writes about the local political elite and is read by them. The blame lies with us, yes, but it also tells you something of Namibian society today."

The new newspaper, *The Namibian*, will try to fill part of the Namibian vacuum, although it is safe to predict that it will also be mainly political. According to editor Lister it will be a "truly national Namibian" newspaper aiming also at the black market and the northern Owambo-speaking region — something no other newspaper does. Now that the *Observer* has lost most of its campaigning zeal, *The Namibian* will also be the only newspaper with a pro-Swapo stance.

According to Lister, the paper will have a training programme for young black journalists. It is this programme that will be funded by the EEC-sponsored British development agency Co-operation for Development. But she is adamant that the paper will soon pay for itself and outsell all competitors. ■

NAMIBIA

(221)

One man, one paper

Windhoek, capital of Namibia and a town with only 96 000 inhabitants, will soon have more newspapers than Johannesburg and as many as London. Not one has a circulation of more than 10 000, while only one makes a profit.

The latest arrival is a weekly called *The Namibian*, financed partly with money from the European Economic Community. Driving force behind it is the controversial ex-columnist of another weekly, *The Windhoek Observer*, Gwen Lister, and a former Capital Radio reporter, Sue Cullinan. It is expected to be fiercely anti-SA, critical of the Multi-Party Conference's transitional government and not unsympathetic to Swapo.

While quantity is the hallmark of the Windhoek press, quality isn't. In fact, most ordinary Namibians have a healthy contempt for their press. For example, the Afrikaans Sunday paper *Rapport* sells more copies in Namibia than any of the locals.

The papers in Namibia are

□ *Die Republieke*, the biggest daily, with a circulation of just over 7 000. It is owned by, and serves as the mouthpiece of, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Informed gossip has it that this paper runs at a loss amounting to tens of thousands of rands per month. Despite the multi-racial character of the DTA, *Die Republieke* is almost exclusively white and Afrikaans in its coverage.

□ The *Windhoek Advertiser*, the English-language daily with a circulation of around 3 000. It is owned by Deutsche Verlag, an affiliate of John Meinert, the publishing company owned by Dieter Lauenstein. This arch-conservative German citizen was a founder member of Bavarian PM Franz-Josef Strauss's rightwing Christian Social Union and went to Namibia in 1968. Despite having only four newpages per day, the *Advertiser* is undoubtedly the paper with the highest credibility in Namibia, even though

The two black nationalist parties in the coalition, Swanu and Swapo-D, have pledged to scrap the second-tier authorities. The rightwing white National Party (NP) and Baster leader Hans Diergaardt's party insist that the system should be retained as "protection for minorities." This is unsurprising since minority prejudices form the power base of the two groups. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which pretends to be more broad-minded but thrives on the compliance of tribal elitists with a taste for comfort, wants the system to be transformed into a mechanism of cultural councils with fewer powers than at present.

The debate on this issue has dragged on for weeks with harsh words being exchanged in the National Assembly. Several parties are threatening to take the matter to the Supreme Court, and last week the squabble deteriorated into disputes on what the Cape Town Agreement of March 25, on which the government is based, stipulated.

Meanwhile, the Namibian people are growing more apathetic and cynical and, as the transitional government is fast losing its battle for some credibility, Swapo is again gaining popular support internally.

Remarked the *Windhoek Advertiser* in an editorial "We have watched with increasing disappointment and impatience the steady fragmentation of the only 'local' government in 100 years of colonial rule which at least theoretically had the power to govern." It added "Both in SA and the territory there is little patience and goodwill left for political Goulash à la Namibia — the dustbin of history is waiting, gentlemen!"

Another blow to the government's credibility in the eyes of black Namibians came this week with strong-arm tactics used by police against Swapo supporters at a Namibia Day commemoration in Katutura. In the end, 53 Swapo supporters, including promi-

nent white Swapo supporter Anton Lubowski, were arrested and appeared in court on charges of holding an illegal gathering. After the court appearance there was another confrontation between Swapo supporters and police in Windhoek's main street.

Swapo was quick to point a finger at the transitional government, as they have taken over the responsibility for the police from SA.

Swapo sources tell the *FM* that the organisation is determined to exploit the inertia of the electorate and its disillusionment with "moderate" political groupings. ■

30/8/87
NAMIBIA (22) FM

Rule of disunity

Namibia's "Transitional Government of National Unity" may yet prove to be transitional; but it has demonstrated very little unity so far. After almost three months in the Tintenpalast, with more powers than any Namibian government before them, the coalition government has done little else than indulge in inter-party squabbling.

Immediately after its inauguration, the government hit a snag. Given the task of dismantling the old regime's quaint, corrupt and inefficient system of 11 ethnic second-tier authorities, the parties fell to acrimonious quibbling. Similar squabbles arose over the retention of whites-only hospitals and schools. Apartheid dies hard.



Katutura this week ... Swapo still has no right to hold meetings

THE leader of a crack South African counter-insurgency group told this week how he and 54 of his men ran out of ammunition during a daring attack on more than 300 Swapo guerrillas.

The tiny force — members of 32 Battalion — killed 201 Swapo fighters, captured many others, and lost only three of their own men.

But the men had to take ammunition from dead Swapos to carry on the fierce, all-day battle.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Janne Geldenhuys, said this week that 32 Battalion was South Africa's most successful fighting unit since the Second World War.

General Geldenhuys was presenting the unit with its colours in a magnificent bush parade at the unit headquarters at Buffalo in the Operational Area on Tuesday — the first time that a South African military unit received its colours in an operational or war zone.

The attack on the huge concentration of Swapo fighters happened in 1983 and was led by the present second-in-command of the unit, Commandant Jan Hougaard.

Cmdt Hougaard told how the unit's reconnaissance section received information that a huge Swapo force was assembling on the Angolan side of the border in the western Operational Area.

'We had hardly any military presence in that area at the time, and Swapo had planned to send this force through that area down to the white farms in the south,' he says.

Several reconnaissance missions were undertaken by members of the unit and one Swapo terrorist was captured. He confirmed much of the information.

Cmdt Hougaard and 45 of his men were in the area. They were joined by another 10 men of the Reconnaissance Wing of 32 Battalion and were ready to attack the temporary Swapo base across the Kunene River.

On March 12 1983, two days before the battle, the 32 Battalion men clashed with a small Swapo force.

They captured several guerrillas who gave them full details of Swapo strengths and built a model of the temporary base.

Missiles

In the early hours of March 14, despite extremely heavy rain and muddy conditions, the attack started.

A cut-off group of 28 men under the command of Lieutenant P J S Nel — who was killed and awarded the Honorary Cross posthumously — was dropped by helicopter north of the Swapo position.

With the attacking South Africans airborne in helicopters Swapo fighters started firing SAM-7 heat-seeking



Cmdt Hougaard who led the raid

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE
Military Correspondent

missiles when they were still 3km from the Swapo base.

None of the helicopters was hit and the men were dropped near the Swapo position.

Once on the ground, the 32 Battalion men advanced on Swapo under heavy mortar fire.

At one stage they were pinned down and called in air force Impalas to drop bombs on the base. Owing to the distance, the Impalas could make only one drop.

By midday the group had run out of ammunition and the men were using ammunition taken from dead Swapo fighters.

Eventually after a full day's battle, Swapo resistance was overcome. Of the

300 Swapo fighters that had engaged the South Africans, 201 lay dead. A large number were also captured.

Three members of 32 Battalion died. They were Lt Nel, Corporal P T Steward and Rifleman D Paulo.

Huge quantities of supplies, including over 400 landmines, were captured.

This week's colours ceremony marked the coming of age of the unit — making it the first South African Army unit consisting mainly of foreigners, namely Angolans who formerly belonged to Dr Holden Roberto's resistance movement.

By handing the unit its colours, Gen Geldenhuys fulfilled a promise made to the unit at its inception in 1976 that it would become a full South African Army unit.

The colours consist of a silver buffalo head on a dark green background lined with black and gold.

Present at the ceremony at Buffalo, home base of the unit in the Namibian Operational Area were the present and former commanding officers of the unit.

They are Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder commander of the unit, Brigadier J Nel, Colonel Deon Ferreira, and the current officer commanding, Colonel E G Viljoen.

The unit has collected several Honorary Cross medals — South Africa's highest award for bravery in battle — in the nine years of its



Members of 32 Battalion in their march past

The unit originated during the Angolan War in 1975. Forces of the Angolan resistance movement, F.N.L.A., were left leaderless and were then placed under command of South African officers. When South Africa withdrew from Angola, these men

were brought back to Namibia and were placed as refugees at the present Buffalo base and were known as Bravo Group. Bravo Group was officially recognised as an SA Army unit on March 27 1976 and in the same year the name was

changed to 32 Battalion. The unit has been utilised in conventional, semi-conventional, counter-insurgency and guerrilla roles. It has taken part in at least 14 major operations in Ovambo and Southern Ango-

la. The unit has lost 164 men in battle. The unit is made up of Angolans led by South African officers and NCOs. It is also probably the only South African unit with three official languages as many of the men only speak Portuguese

Our 55 against Swapo's 300 Then we ran out of ammo!

A SOLDIER'S STORY OF DARING

Toivo ja Toivo now in exile

CATC Times 7/9/85 Own Correspondent 221

WINDHOEK — Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, the Swapo secretary-general, is now officially in exile

He did not renew his passport, which expired yesterday, and has not returned to SWA/Namibia

Mr Ja Toivo was released from Robben Island in March last year and returned to SWA/Namibia. He was sentenced in 1968 to 20 years' imprisonment under the Terrorism Act

In September last year he was given a one-year travel document which has now expired, and he may no longer re-enter SWA/Namibia

SLABBERT'S WAY OUT OF THE MESS

The *FM* asked PFP leader Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert what he would do to defuse the violence and place SA on a road to peace and prosperity if he were State President under the present constitution. This is his reply:

The very first thing I would do would be to go into long discussion with the generals in both the police and the defence force. This would be to explain to them in detail how I thought we could get out of our problem, what kind of reform path we had to follow and to make sure that they understood this so that they would not undercut the reform process itself by the way they try to maintain stability. So you have to get the co-operation and understanding of your security forces in what you are going to do.

I would still have to act very strongly against any kind of arbitrary action that could lead to the contradiction of those reform goals. Then I would set in motion a whole series of backroom negotiations

with various organisations and leaders to try to explain to them what I had in mind. It is important not only for your generals and security forces to understand this reform programme, but also for the people who are supposedly going to be the beneficiaries of reform.

This would have to be done before going public in any way, because to do so without having had some kind of interaction with key sectors can get you in the difficult position where people reject your reform measures. Then you have the difficulties we are experiencing at the moment.

It would be very important to restore stability in the townships. That is a public kind of action, I would imagine if you've managed to get this co-operation, you would have to lift the State of Emergency and release the people detained. (In any case, as president I would not use a law like that without access to the courts.) One would try to get the co-operation of leaders in the community — church

leaders, education leaders, political leaders. That would be the short-term stabilisation.

Then comes the start of a long-term reform programme. This will have a symbolic as well as a practical content.

The symbolic content revolves around values and symbols like citizenship, the constitution, sharing of power, absence of discrimination, that kind of thing.

The practical one would be to spell out how you're going to get rid of, for example, influx control, the Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act and how one intended to restore voluntary association.

Once this has been done in a kind of declaration of intent (which will obviously require the support of the other groups) I would start to create a climate conducive to negotiations by the manner in which these steps are implemented. Freedom of association must be allowed for people to organise and decide who their leaders are and who will be present at negotiations.

firm said. Although deposits are taken on order, the guns are only handed over when the licence is approved by police in Pretoria — which can take up to three months during busy periods, she said.

□ Minister Le Grange this week repeated government condemnation of businessmen's plans to meet ANC representatives. "People talk so easily about having discussions with the ANC in Lusaka, and in some circles it seems to have become a status symbol. But they forget that the declared policy of the ANC is violence with no alternative, while it does not distinguish between hard and soft targets."

Discussions with an organisation involved in armed conflict with our country cannot serve any useful purpose and should be discouraged," he said.

NAMIBIA (22) FM

Stepping up the war

The security forces in Namibia are bracing themselves for what they see as a new strategy by the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) to take the drawn-out guerrilla war to the towns.

Security police found two massive caches of plastic explosives in Windhoek's black township, Katutura, and believe Swapo planned to explode several car bombs bigger than the 1983 Pretoria car bomb in public places in Windhoek, Walvis Bay and Swakopmund.

Some observers believe Swapo is planning to step up its war and its political pressure now because they feel increased pressure on

SA while it is in political and economic crisis could succeed in forcing the SA government to concede to UN-supervised elections for independence. The argument goes that the security forces in SA will be so tied up with continuing unrest that SA will not be able to afford hanging on to Namibia for much longer.

Security police chief Brigadier Sarel Strydom tells the *FM* guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) brought the explosives to Windhoek and then trained local people how to use it. Several Plan members and trainees were arrested and will appear in court soon on sabotage and terrorism charges.

"Swapo is desperate," says Strydom. "They are doing very badly in the operational area where they don't do much more, nowadays, than plant landmines or murder locals. But they have pledged to intensify the struggle and to bring the war to our doorsteps, so this is what they are planning now: sabotage and bomb attacks in towns where the risk to them is small but the propaganda value high."

Strydom says 125 kg plastic explosives and 80 detonators were found in Katutura. The car bombs, he says, were already prepared in two car wheels — one with 35 kg and the other with 43,5 kg of explosives. The Pretoria car bomb consisted of 35 kg of explosives.

Strydom says a further 300 kg explosives and 50 handgrenades were intercepted on the way from the north to Windhoek.

A Swapo official in Luanda told the *FM* that no Swapo leader was available for comment, as they were all attending a special Central Committee meeting.

Swapo Secretary General Andimba Toivo ja Toivo is now officially in exile. He has been outside Namibia for almost a year and his passport expired two weeks ago. ■

US-SA RELATIONS

Disengaging softly

President Ronald Reagan defused a potential political timebomb this week when he slapped SA with mostly harmless economic sanctions. But in doing so, he turned his back on the four-year policy of constructive engagement.

The measures include a ban on computer sales, nuclear goods, and bank loans to South African government agencies involved in the enforcement of apartheid, and a possible ban on Krugerrand imports. Whether or not the American president personally agreed with the package, what matters is that under pressure from the American Congress, Reagan was forced to use his emergency powers to impose economic sanctions against a non-Soviet bloc country for the first time in recent history.

The president's emergency order — adopted just hours before the Senate was set to act on a congressional sanctions Bill — was not all that different from the congressional legislation the president was trying to avoid a showdown over.

Congress's Anti-Apartheid Act 1985, which passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming margin before the summer recess, would have extended the ban on American sales of computers, nuclear goods and bank loans to the entire South African

SA forces pursue Swapo into Angola

TROOPS of the SADF and the South West African Territory Force, backed by the SA Air Force, yesterday crossed into Angola in a follow-up operation against Swapo terrorists, the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said in a statement in Pretoria last night.

The operation followed months of intensive intelligence gathering in Swapo-inhabited areas in Angola.

Viljoen said intensive reconnaissance also showed that Swapo, using its Eighth Battalion and other special forces, planned stand-off bombardments on military bases and attacks on soft targets in Owambo.

Swapo aimed to attack larger towns and residential areas in South West Africa.

"These planned Swapo actions in Owambo were preceded in recent weeks by a sharp increase in abductions, intimidation and sabotage. A number of

GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

Swapo weapons caches were also found.

The intelligence, Viljoen said, was confirmed when two disguised terrorists were arrested in a shop.

They were members of Swapo's Eighth Battalion and intended setting the shop alight after buying supplies. They admitted they were part of a reconnaissance-sabotage team.

"In the light of this irrefutable evidence of Swapo's plans directed at the people of South West Africa, and a contempt for repeated warnings to cease the violence, the security forces had no alternative but to continue with the operation."

The Angolan forces had been asked not to interfere with the follow-up operation, Viljoen added.

US disputes SA raid claim

WASHINGTON — A senior Reagan administration official yesterday disputed South Africa's assertion that it had launched a military strike into Angola to prevent a new campaign by Swapo — and deplored the action.

"No previous facts were brought to our attention that would warrant such an action," the official told reporters.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, announced on Monday that SADF and SWA/Namibian forces had crossed into Angola in a follow-up operation against Swapo insurgents following increased Swapo activity against SWA/Namibian residents and "irrefutable proof" of planned actions of sabotage, murder and bombardments of towns.

Defence Force spokesmen in Pretoria yesterday would say only that the operation was continuing.

The US official, who declined to be identified, said Washington deplored the raid.

"We do not recognize any right to make preemptive strikes, espe-

cially from territory held illegally," he said. France also condemned the strike, describing it as "in disdain of international rights."

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry expressed deep concern over South African conduct towards the nations of Southern Africa and repeated obstruction of independence for Namibia.

● A Defence Force medical orderly was killed in Angola at the weekend during a skirmish between Unita soldiers and the Angolan forces, General Viljoen announced last night.

A spokesman at Defence headquarters said the incident had no connection with the current SADF operation against Swapo in Angola.

General Viljoen said he regretted to announce the death of Lance Corporal Bruce Andrews Fidler, 22, of Florida, Transvaal.

"Lance Corporal Fidler was part of a medical team which at the request of Unita, was rendering medical support to seriously wounded Unita soldiers" — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Diergaardt is new head of fledgling Namibian Govt

STAR

221 By Brendan Seery, The Star Bureau 18/9/85

WINDHOEK — Today, two days after his 58th birthday, Mr Hans Diergaardt — leader of Namibia's semi-autonomous coloured Baster community — takes over as head of the Cabinet in the territory's fledgling "government of national unity"

STAR

Mr Diergaardt — a motor mechanic turned businessman — will be the second Cabinet head since President P W Botha placed the reins of government in the hands of Namibia's internal parties on June 17 this year

Clearly, Pretoria hopes the new administration will be a viable alternative to Swapo and one which may in time gain support at home and recognition abroad

The difficulties facing Mr Diergaardt and his colleagues, as they run the country from their offices in Windhoek's colonial Tintenpalast, are formidable

Not the least of their problems at the moment is the fact that South Africa — together with the territory's own forces — has again gone on the offensive against Swapo in Angola

And, in trying to implement internal policies which may cut the ground from under Swapo's feet politically, the new government is not moving quickly enough, says Mr Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who is the new Minister of Finance

POTENTIALLY DAMAGING

For Mr Diergaardt's left-of-centre colleagues — Swapo defector Andreas Shipanga and Marxist-admirer Moses Katjuongua — the question of detentions is one which they see as potentially damaging to the new Government in its quest to win the "hearts and minds" of the people

Both Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjuongua have said on a number of occasions that the responsible authorities — in this case South Africa, which controls security and foreign affairs — should either release the detainees or bring them to trial

The battle for international recognition will also be an uphill one African states have on the whole rejected the Windhoek politicians as "stooges" and "puppets" of Pretoria and the coalition's overtures to the rest of the world have met with little response

Despite the continuing pressure on Swapo militarily, both inside the country and on its rear bases inside Angola, the organisation is unlikely at this stage to take up the Windhoek Government's offer to join it. After the failure of last year's Lusaka "independence" conference, it seems there is little likelihood that Swapo might participate in round-table discussions with Mr Diergaardt and his Ministers

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BUSINES

A DEFENSE FORCE medical orderly, was killed in Angola at the weekend, SADF Chief Gen Constand Viljoen announced in Pretoria last night.

He said Lance-Corporal Bruce Andrews Fidler, 22, of Florida, Roodepoort, was killed during a skirmish between Unita and Angolan forces

A spokesman at Defence Force headquarters emphasised the incident had no connection with the SADF operation against Swapo insurgents in southern Angola, which started on Monday

Viljoen said. "Lance-Corporal Fidler was part of a medical team which, at the request of Unita, was rendering medical support to seriously wounded Unita soldiers. It is believed that his body

SA soldier killed in Angolan fighting

has been taken to Luanda"

His parents, Mr and Mrs F W Fidler, live at Rebecca Street, Florida.

Viljoen announced on Monday that SADF and SWA forces had crossed the border into Angola in a follow-up operation against Swapo insurgents after increased Swapo activity against the residents of SWA and "irrefutable proof" of planned sabotage, murder and bombardments of towns. — Sapa

B

18/9/85

SADF-raid refocuses world attention on independence for SWA

Renewed sanctions pressure likely

221
18/9/85
B. Day

LONDON — This week's South African raid into southern Angola has again focused international attention on the almost forgotten problem of South West Africa and renewed pressure for economic sanctions.

Diplomatic sources said yesterday the raid would be seized on by the country's critics on the eve of several key United Nations debates on South Africa. The sources said it would increase pressure on Britain and the United States to fall in line with a Security Council resolution on sanctions.

In June, the Security Council passed Resolution 566 calling on member states to adopt their own sanctions against South Africa, while agreeing to meet again to discuss mandatory sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter which provides for economic measures. In terms of the resolution, the UN Secretary-General was supposed to report by September 7, but has not yet done so.

Once he reports the Security Council must meet immediately for discussion in terms of the resolution. Diplomatic sources also believe that the British

JOHN BATTERSBY

government, which has vigorously opposed economic sanctions, is likely to be more responsive to a limited sanctions call related to SWA than to the general internal situation in South Africa.

Although the British government yesterday refrained from specifically condemning the latest raid, there was widespread concern in Western political circles at its timing.

The first criticism was expected at today's opening session of the UN General Assembly, which is due to discuss South Africa.

Two UN conferences on South Africa — one on international firms working within the apartheid system and one on SWA — will provide further forums for mobilising international pressure on sanctions.

Britain faces grim isolation at the UN over its refusal to adopt sanctions against South Africa.

Next Thursday, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, will address the Security Council from the chair where he is likely to get the first taste

of what is expected to be a tougher Soviet line on South Africa.

Political observers in London believe the timing of the Angola raid can be explained only in terms of President P W Botha's need to have a show of strength before next month's by-elections.

They perceive the raid as a somewhat desperate act and an indication that the National Party machine is receiving warning signals from the grassroots.

France yesterday condemned the South African military strike against SWA insurgents in Angola, reports Sapa-AP.

France "condemns the South Africans' claim of responsibility for an armed incursion in Angola, in disdain of international rights", a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said.

It was announced on Monday that South African Defence Force troops had entered Angola in pursuit of Swapo.



● BOTHA

Talks on
Angola
Namibia

The Star Bureau

25/9/85
221
STAR
WASHINGTON — Senior South African Foreign Affairs officials held talks yesterday with State Department representatives on the Namibia impasse and Angolan crisis

Mr David Steward and Mr Les Manley met Africa desk specialists at the State Department. Further discussions are possible today, before the Pretoria team returns to report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Some quarters believe the South African delegation will seek American diplomatic efforts with the Soviet Union to forestall heightened military conflict in Angola, or US aid — arms and supplies — for the Unita rebels.

The US State Department has not commented on the contents of the talks.

'Western power will recognise Namibia soon'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Government of National Unity in Windhoek could soon be recognised by a major Western power, says the chairman of the cabinet, Mr Hans Diergaardt

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Although he would not name the government concerned, Mr Diergaardt assured an audience here this week that it was "only a question of time" before recognition was granted

STAR
The Cabinet chairman recently visited West Germany, where he was well received

Earlier this month, 114 West German parliamentarians signed a petition declaring their support for the government in Windhoek and calling on Chancellor Helmut Kohl to provide financial support

Mr Diergaardt said a number of countries were "changing their tune" about the Windhoek administration, which took office on June 17 this year. Certain countries had stopped referring to the "illegal" government as they had in the past, and now spoke of the government in Windhoek

There were also states which were looking with renewed interest at the possibilities of investing in Namibia, he said, quoting as an example a West German grant of R16 million for the construction of a trade school in Windhoek

26/9/85
The administration in Windhoek, which was formed from the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) alliance of six political groups, has, since the failure of the Lusaka conference last year, been trying to gain support around the world. In general, however, it has received a hostile reception.

SWA civilians 'maltreated'

CAT, TIMES 26/9/85
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WINDHOEK — The leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Mr Hans Rohr, yesterday blamed the SWA/Namibian transitional government for alleged maltreatment of civilians by security force members in the north of the territory.

Mr Rohr told a news conference here that a civilian, Mrs Sarah Paulus, and her 13-year-old son Joel were beaten by members of a security police counter-insurgency unit (Coin) at their home near Onan-jokwe in northern SWA/Namibia on September 1.

Two weeks later her husband, Marcus, visited his wife in hospital but was allegedly driven away by Coin members in his own vehicle and he had not been heard of since.

'Dug a shallow grave'

The NCDP leader said three white Coin members cornered Mrs Paulus in her bedroom.

They asked about the whereabouts of an alleged Swapo insurgent, a certain Mr Shikongo, but when she denied that she knew him, they allegedly beat her with a broomstick and length of hosepipe.

Mr Rohr said the men tied her hands and feet, dug a shallow "grave" and allegedly buried her head down to the shoulders. She lost consciousness.

After being beaten up again, Mrs Paulus was untied and later she went to hospital, where her injuries were reported to the police who took a statement from her. — Sapa

APARTHEID IS STILL

ALIVE

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SOWETA
26/9/85

And well in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Six years after racial discrimination in public amenities and urban residential areas was abolished by law in Namibia, the ugly face of racial bigotry is still present in the territory.

And now, the "Government of National Unity" in Windhoek is promising to get tough with those who refuse to change their ways

A statement by the Cabinet in Windhoek says it has received reports that some hotels, restaurants and other public places have re-

fused admission to people on grounds of race or colour

Such behaviour was contrary to the policy of the government and also held people liable to criminal prosecution un-

der the 1979 Abolition Of Racial Discrimination Act, said the Cabinet statement

Calling on people aggrieved by any alleged racial discrimination to take the matter up with

the police, the Cabinet warned that "the provisions of the law will be strictly carried out by the authorities"

Under the legislation, anyone convicted of contravening the discrimination acts is liable to a fine of up to R300 or jail of up to three months

Law

Also, the holder of a business licence who allegedly practices racial discrimination can have that licence withdrawn if he or she fails to sign a declaration that the business is conducted in accordance with the letter of the law.

The latest statement by the authorities has revived the racial discrimination controversy

When the legislation was introduced, it met with considerable opposition from some white groups, particularly in the conservative rural farming communities —

SOWETAN Foreign Service.

27/9/85

New claims of Koevoet brutalities

NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — In the latest alleged brutal Koevoet atrocities to come to light, details were given here yesterday of how the special counter-insurgency unit buried a woman head first in a shallow hole.

Hans Röhr, leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party which refused to participate in the interim government, made the allegations at a Press conference here yesterday.

"Three white Koevoet members entered the bedroom of a Sarah Paulus in a settlement south of Ondangwa in Ovambo on September 1 and asked after a Swapo member called Shikongo

"She said she did not know the man. These Koevoet men then beat her up, tied her hands behind her back and dragged her outside. The men then dug a hole, pushed her into it and buried her with her head down up to her shoulders. She lost consciousness," he said.

Röhr said Koevoet members also assaulted Paulus's 13-year-old son, Joel

In a second alleged Koevoet act of atrocity Röhr said three Koevoet members in civilian clothes shot at a kraal in Okahao in Ovambo without reason, beat up a Johannes Eliakim and stole R1 000.

More than 50 arrested in demo at Windhoek court

WINDHOEK — Police arrested more than 50 people outside the Windhoek Magistrate's Court today for allegedly contravening a law that prohibits demonstrations outside public buildings.

A police spokesman, Inspector Kierie du Randt, said those taken into custody included 52 people who were due to appear in court today, after an alleged illegal public gathering last month by Swapo supporters to commemorate Namibia Day.

Among them was a member of the Windhoek Bar, Mr Anton Lubowski, who was the first white Namibian publically to proclaim his Swapo membership.

Swapo's secretary for labour, Mr Jason Angula, and a newspaper reporter, Mr Christof Shipanga, were also among those arrested.

Inspector du Randt said a number of people began a protest march from Kalutura township this morning and assem-

bled outside the magistrate's court.

Police took action because the Act prohibiting demonstrations and meetings outside certain buildings banned gatherings within 500 m of courts when they were in session.

There had been no incidents of violence, he added.

The court today adjourned to an undetermined date to try the 52, released on R100 bail each, for an alleged infringement on August 25 of the Prohibition and

Notification of Meetings Act

The Act effectively bans public meetings — defined as gatherings of more than 20 people — by organisations committed to violence as an instrument of changing the present dispensation in Namibia.

Swapo observes Namibia Day to commemorate the first armed confrontation between Swapo insurgents and South African forces in Namibia on August 26 1966 — Sapa

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221 STAR 30/9/85
STATION

Namibia: the same old song all over again?

The Star's Africa
News Service

International recognition for Namibia's "internal" parties is "only a matter of time", Cabinet chairman Mr Hans Diergaardt has stated publicly in Windhoek

A strong sense of *deja vu* hung over the words — the same assurances were uttered more than seven years ago by both white and black politicians as Zimbabwe/Rhodesia's internal leaders tried to convince their people that their "transitional government" and the later administration of Bishop Abel Muzorewa were gaining influential friends around the world

Dangerous as it might seem to draw parallels between pre-independence Zimbabwe and the present SWA/Namibia, there are nevertheless striking similarities

The "transitional government" fashioned by Ian Smith, Abel Muzorewa, Ndabaningi Sithole and the internal tribal leaders in early 1978 — and which led eventually to the election of The bishop as Prime Minister — was intended to be a viable internal alternative to the Zanu and Zanu parties of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe which were waging an increasingly violent armed struggle

On June 17 this year, State President P W Botha installed the "government of national unity" in Windhoek, with much the same aim — that it would become a united and popularly-supported front against Swapo or which would, at the very least, prevent the revolutionary organisation from becoming the dominant force in a post-independence Namibia

Like their counterparts in Salisbury in the late 1970s, the politicians in Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration face the same uphill battle to convince an often hostile world that they are something more than mere "puppets" or "stooges"

For the Muzorewa government and now the MPC, public relations exercises abroad are the name of the game and overseas trips to countries sympathetic to the MPC will be an integral part of the central strategy of that game

Compared to the isolation and international ostracism Rhodesia had

There are striking parallels between the period of "transitional" government in the Rhodesia/Zimbabwe of 1978, and its counterpart in present day SWA/Namibia. That alliance — the Multi-Party Conference — faces an identical battle to convince an often hostile outside world that it is more than just a collection of "puppets", carrying out Pretoria's wishes.

been used to in the years following Ian Smith's UDI in 1965, the mere fact that the Salisbury politicians could visit the United States and some European countries in their official capacities was a great morale boost for them. They found, too, considerable support among conservative groups both in the US and Britain who saw the new government as being a counter to "communist" expansion in the subcontinent

MPs from Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party even went as far as coming out to the country to officially observe the 1979 "one man, one vote" elections, and returned a favourable report which placed considerable pressure on the British Prime Minister to lift sanctions and recognise the Salisbury administration

Nevertheless, both Mrs Thatcher and the then US President Jimmy Carter steadfastly refused to give in to the right wing and did not give Rhodesia's new experiment the blessing it so craved

On the face of it, the Windhoek politicians seem to have made considerable progress in swaying world opinion, at least in comparison to the Smith-Muzorewa-Sithole group

Before their installation as a government, when they were still merely a political alliance, the Windhoek MPC men managed at least to gain the ear of some African states — more than the Zimbabwe-Rhodesians achieved.

After the collapse of the Lusaka independence talks on Namibia in May last year, the MPC toured a number of Francophile countries, including Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Togo and Senegal. Members of the alliance, although they were said by political opponents at home to have been snubbed on the tour, were particularly heartened by the attitude of the Ivory Coast President, Mr Felix Houphet-Boigny

Mr Houphet-Boigny offered to act as a go-between for the MPC and Swapo to convene another meeting,

an offer later turned down by Sam Nujoma

The alliance was given further heart in January this year when Mr Nicholas Winterton, a British Conservative MP, led a fact-finding mission to the country and concluded in his report that UN resolution 435 should no longer be seen as the only road to Namibian independence. Mr Winterton's assessment was later shot down by a second visiting group of British politicians from the three major parties, who reiterated the British commitment to 435

Perhaps one of the strongest indications of support for the new government of national unity in Windhoek came earlier this month from Bonn, where 114 right-wing members of the West German Bundestag signed a petition declaring that the new arrangements represented "progress on the way to Namibian self-government and an eventual internationally-recognised solution"

Mr Diergaardt and his colleagues seem therefore to have achieved more in the way of image-building than Salisbury's politicians of seven years ago, but Windhoek still appears as far from international recognition as the Zimbabwe-Rhodesians were

In Rhodesia, the advent of the transitional government only spurred the Zanu and Zipra guerrillas to intensify their campaign, and similarly Mr Nujoma has pledged Swapo will step up its activities in answer to the new scene in Windhoek

Also, the Smith-Muzorewa-Sithole international public relations exercise appeared to have little effect on their poor image among the people at home, and they were unceremoniously ousted as leaders by the Patriotic Front parties at the polls in 1980

Whether the MPC will likewise be consigned to the "rubbish bin of history" remains to be seen. — *Brenda Seery in Windhoek*

221 STAR

1/10/85

75 Swapo arrested after demo

The Star's Africa
News Service

221 STAR
WINDHOEK - A total of

75 Swapo members, including Windhoek advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, are being held in custody pending a court appearance on charges of illegally holding a gathering within the precincts of a court building.

The group were arrested here yesterday as they demonstrated outside the magistrate's court shortly before 52 of them were due to appear to answer charges of holding an illegal meeting.

The meeting was said to have arisen from a gathering held on August 25 to commemorate "Namibia Day".

CHANTING

Police in camouflage uniforms moved in to break up the singing and chanting group who frequently raised their fists in black power salutes.

The scheduled appearance in court did not take place and the detainees were later told they would be charged under a 1982 regulation which forbids gatherings within 500 m of a court building.

The magistrate postponed the hearing to November 18 and allowed existing bail conditions to stand.

There was no serious violence during the protest.

Soldiers accused of killing businessman

221 The Star's Africa News Service ~~25/7~~

WINDHOEK — Two South African national servicemen have pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court in Windhoek to murdering an Owambo businessman during military operations near the Namibia-Angola border earlier this year

Mr David Reed and Mr Martin Cockeran, both 19, pleaded that they had acted impulsively and instinctively when they shot Mr Sebastiaan Lukas (40) in the Okatifo district on February 4. The soldiers said they had no intention of killing Mr Lukas

According to medical evidence put before the court, Mr Lukas was shot a number of times and his heart and liver were shot to pieces. An investigating detective told the court he had found 31 spent cartridge cases at the scene of the killing but it was possible that more shots could have been fired as the investigation began only two days after the shooting

Statements made by the two national servicemen to a magistrate in Tsumeb after their arrest were handed in to the court. In these Mr Reed and Mr Cockeran said they had arrested Mr Lukas, a bottle store owner, and made him squat. They had walked about five paces away from their captive, turned and fired

A policeman said in evidence that the two soldiers had appeared calm when arrested and had co-operated in the police investigation

STAR 2/10/85

Police raid seven homes

Police last week raided the homes of seven members of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) in Zamdela township in the Vaal Triangle

Azapo's Southern Transvaal region vice-chairman Mr Charles Mabitsela said police confiscated various articles during the raids but no arrests were made

A police spokesman said police "can not answer all inquiries relating to routine investigations. We therefore do not see our way clear to even inquire whether the allegations are true or not"

Mr Mabitsela said police came to his home last Thursday and took 26 items from him. He said they also took R110 in cash which was in one of his notebooks and gave him a receipt for the money

The others raided were Mr Thabo Kgaile, Mr Philip Radebe, Mr Solly Mohapi, Mr Johannes Ramodike, Mr Malefetsadi Thobela and Mr Kgomo Maluleke

STAR 2/10/85



Swapo rejects SADE claims

SWAPO (South West African People's Organisation) claimed this week there was "absolutely no truth in the South African claims that its forces fought nine armed encounters with Swapo combatants during a recent strike into Angola".

In a statement released in Lusaka on Wednesday, the Swapo secretary of information, Hidipo Majutenya, also denied that 15 Swapo combatants had been killed, and large quantities of ammunition captured.

"There has not been a single encounter between Swapo forces and South African troops inside Angola during the last seven days, and the claim that a 'forward base' had been destroyed was equally unfounded," the statement said.

"The attacks were directed at units of and positions of Fapla, the Angolan Army, and there is not and never has been any presence of Swapo guerrillas in the province of Cuando-Cubango where Angolan Army positions have been under attack."

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BY WEEKLY MAIL
REPORTER

W. Min Windhoek 3/10/87

The statement also quoted the Angolan News Agency, Angop, denying that any guerillas had been killed or captured in Southern Angola, saying:

"There was not one person South Africa could present to the Press as a Swapo fighter captured in Angola in the past seven days."

The reaction followed a statement issued last weekend by the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) claiming there had been nine encounters with Swapo insurgents in the vicinity of Nehone and Evale, about 100km inside Angola. Fifteen Swapo combatants had been killed and 49 captured, and a forward command post destroyed, the statement said.

The SWATF later confirmed that the operation included "action inside Namibia itself."

Soldiers tell court of 'enemy fire'

WINDHOEK STAR An
Owambo shopkeeper, Mr
Sebastiaan Lukas, was al-
legedly shot dead by two
South African national
servicemen who thought
they had been trapped in
a skirmish with Swapo
the Windhoek Supreme
Court heard yesterday

Mr David Reed and Mr
Martin Cockeran, both 19
have pleaded not guilty
to a charge of murdering
Mr Lukas (40) at Okatifo
in northern Namibia on
February 9

According to evidence
the two soldiers were
manning an observation
post

They saw Mr Lukas
walking in a field and
took him into custody be-
cause they thought he
was suspect

Mr Reed said they or-
dered Mr Lukas to sit
down and walked about
five paces away to dis-
cuss what to do with him

They heard shots from
a distance and took fright
because they were under
the impression they had
come under enemy fire

They swung round and
opened fire but later rea-
lised they had killed Mr
Lukas

According to medical
evidence Mr Lukas's
heart and kidneys had
been torn to pieces by
bullets

State counsel Mr
Gerard Burger submit-
ted in cross-examination
that they had not heard
shots being fired

'I put it to you that it
did not happen. There
was no shooting when you
went into action,' he
said

Mr Burger said it was
peculiar that the shots
had been fired low into
the ground to hit Mr
Lukas instead of through
the air in the direction of
the alleged enemy fire —
Sapa

Tribesman shot by soldiers, court told

WINDHOEK — A Kavan-
go tribesman Mr Tjioan-
di Poroto (24), was shot
dead by soldiers of 203
Battalion after he had
failed to produce an iden-
tity document and fled
according to evidence be-
fore a Rundu inquest
court

Inquest documents on
the death of Mr Poroto
were filed in Windhoek
yesterday

According to sworn
statements, Mr Poroto
and several people were
visiting a village in the
Mashara area on April 7
last year when a South
African Defence Force
vehicle pulled up, carry-
ing a number of black
and white soldiers

They questioned the
people and asked them
for their identity docu-
ments

Mr Poroto had left his
card at home and a rela-
tive, Mr Petrus Mandjoro

(61) went to fetch the
missing document after
some of the soldiers
began hitting and kicking
the deceased

A villager Mr Mpande
Ndangio said a white sol-
dier grabbed Mr Poroto
and dragged him to the
back of the vehicle where
shots were fired

The leader of the mili-
tary patrol Sergeant
Carl Ehmke, said he had
taken Mr Poroto to the
rear of the vehicle for
questioning

Mr Poroto did not
reply but broke loose and
ran away

Sergeant Ehmke said
shots were fired over the
running man's head but
he was hit and died on
the way to hospital

The inquest magis-
trate, Mr A H Coetzer,
ruled it was not possible
to find on the available
evidence whether crimi-
nal liability had been in-
volved — Sapa

Row as govt official is named SWA judge

By TONY WEAVER

A MAJOR row has erupted in SWA/Namibian legal circles over the sudden promotion of a Justice Department official to the position of Supreme Court judge because the interim government needed one to head its Constitutional Committee

SWA/Namibia's Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, is understood to have personally lodged an objection to the appointment of Mr Pieter van der Byl, and the Bar Council, representing all advocates in the territory, says it is "shocked"

Two members of the Cabinet, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Moses Katjuongua, are investigating legal action as a means of stopping the appointment

'Adviser'

Mr Van der Byl, a legal adviser from the Department of Justice, was appointed as a judge after no members of the Windhoek Bench were prepared to accept the posi-

tion because of its controversial political links

It is reliably understood that a number of South African judges were also approached, but turned down the position

The constitutional committee is the focus of major controversy because its mandate is to draw up an "independence" constitution for the territory in direct violation of one of the principal provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, the internationally accepted blueprint for Namibian independence

'Ploy'

The interim government has been widely criticised as being a "ploy" to delay independence, and described as an attempt to impose a form of UDI on the territory, with a government in power which is friendly to South Africa

Mr Van der Byl's appointment has been ratified by the Cabinet, but government sources said yesterday Mr Katjuongua, Minister of Health, and Mr Shipanga, Minister of Mineral Affairs, voted against the motion.

The Minister of Justice, London-trained

barrister, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, abstained from the vote.

The statement by the Bar Council, issued by its chairman, Mr Brian O' Linn, said the appointment was "contrary to the established and high traditions in effect for many years concerning the appointment of judges

'Credibility'

"It is a transparent effort to use the credibility of the judges of the Supreme Court of South West Africa in order to give status to the new constitutional committee"

The council objected to the appointment because Mr Van der Byl had been a government official throughout his career, he had gained senior status through State channels and "not in the demanding manner of private practice", he had no practical experience in court work, and never practised at the local Bar

It was reliably learnt yesterday that Mr Van der Byl would receive a salary of R69 000 annually, and that after he had completed his two-year term of office, he would be appointed as a permanent "State ombudsman"

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close)	\$326,75
Rand	\$0,3920/30
FT index (close)	1016,50
BD 100	1080,60
Dow Jones	1328,74

Landmine kills three

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Three people were killed and four injured in a landmine explosion at the weekend in the Owambo operational area of northern Namibia. One of the injured people is in a serious condition.

A number of bands of Swapo insurgents are believed to be still operating in the Owambo area, although security forces say military operations in the neighbouring Kaokoland and Kavango areas have "eliminated" or severely contained Swapo.

STAR
7/10/85

education in Namibia

Committee proposes to desegregate

by Brendan Seery
The Star Bureau

221

WINDHOEK — On the outskirts of Windhoek, along side the road that winds through the Gamsberg mountains to Walvis Bay, stands a multi-million rand monument to apartheid.

The Windhoek College of Education, which trains teachers at the tertiary level, has every modern facility. Yet, while it is capable of catering for more than 1 200 students, at present, less than a fifth of that number are being trained. The reason: it is a whites-only institution.

Six years after Namibia's internal politicians began dismantling petty apartheid by outlawing racial discrimination, the grand scheme of separate development is unshaken, enshrined as it is in a South African Government proclamation which gives each

population group responsibility for its own affairs. And diehard right-wing whites have no desire to change the status quo.

The dust is still flying over far-reaching recommendations contained in a report released last week by a special government committee which investigated the education system.

Chaired by Professor Atri Buitendacht, Rector of the academy in Windhoek, the committee proposed that all education matters should fall under one central authority. It also suggested that existing facilities be fully utilised and pointed to the Windhoek college which, if it was operating to capacity, would go a long way towards alleviating the critical teacher shortage in the country.

The report noted that an analysis of the "difficulties and deficiencies" in the present educational set-up showed the "inability of the majority of representa-

tive authorities to bring about visible improvement in the inequality of educational opportunities" and the large backlogs which had built up.

However, two officials from the Education Department in the white administration submitted a minority dissenting opinion in the report which called for the control of key aspects of education to remain in the hands of the ethnic authorities and also opposed a move to integrate the teachers' college.

The leader of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kose Pretorius, said the release of the report would lead to "further politicisation" of education which was a constitutional issue. Many whites, even those who do not support the NP, feel that the report's suggestions are the thin end of the wedge of total school integration.

For Windhoek's three-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration — of which the NP is a

member — the issue is a prickly one

Installed by the South Africans in the hope that it would become a viable alternative to a radical Swapo, The "Government of National Unity" will not make noticeable popularity gains among the non-white groups until it takes steps to eliminate apartheid and to redress the social imbalances between the main population groups.

For blacks particularly, the thirst for education is obvious. While Namibia does have, by African standards anyway, a high total school enrolment and high teacher/pupil ratios, many pupils nevertheless fail to progress past the most basic standards.

Facilities in non-white schools are inferior to their white counterparts. Recently, two Swapo insurgents on trial for murder, told the Supreme Court in Windhoek that they had originally fled to Angola with hopes of furthering their education under Swapo.

Even Mr Dirk Mudge, prime mover among the territory's internal leaders, recognises that the privileged position enjoyed by whites cannot continue indefinitely. However, He reflects the feelings of many whites when he says there is a fear that uncontrolled expansion, or opening up of educational facilities to all, will result "in the lowering of standards".

Although it has upset many whites, the report of the investigating committee is still a long way from being implemented. Many of its suggestions pose legal questions which will have to be dealt with by the constitutional council, which begins work shortly on formulating a constitution for the territory.

Interested parties have been asked by the Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, to submit critical analyses of the report's recommendations. That in itself could take months.

Bar: Posting a 'blow to SWA justice'

CAPE TIMES
15/10/85

221

Staff Reporter

THE General Council of the Bar of South Africa yesterday said the promotion of a Justice Department official to the position of Supreme Court judge in SWA/Namibia was a blow to the territory's system of justice

It was reported in the Cape Times of October 5 that Mr Pieter van der Byl, a legal adviser from the Department of Justice, was appointed as a judge because the interim government needed a judge to head its Constitutional Committee. No members of the Windhoek Bench were prepared to accept the position because of its controversial political links.

Yesterday's South African Bar Council statement, issued by advocate Mr Henri Viljoen, SC, chairman of the council, said "To appoint an official who has been awarded the status of senior counsel through public service channels a judge of the Supreme Court in order

to comply with a statutory requirement that only a judge or retired judge may fill a specific post, displays a total disregard for the purpose of such legislation and is a blow to the territory's system of justice

"Judges of the Supreme Court are traditionally and with good reason appointed from the ranks of practising senior advocates to whom that status has been awarded after approval by their colleagues and the Judges-President of the divisions in which they practice, and after years of practical experience

"No matter how suitable the qualifications of the public servant in question may be to chair the Constitutional Council, there can be no doubt that his background does not properly qualify him to fill the high judicial office which has been conferred upon him once the Constitutional Council's task has been completed" the statement said

221/13 - ~~15/10/78~~ 15/10/78

A SWAPO mother, who was refused permission to attend the funeral of the baby she bore while in prison, was released in Windhoek yesterday. Ms Ida Jimmy served five years for making a pro-Swapo speech in 1980.

Her son, Richard, born two months after she began her prison sentence, was taken away from her 18 months later and died in 1983. She was refused permission to attend his funeral.

□ □ □

THE Mmabatho Supreme Court will conduct a hearing today on the closure of the University of Bophuthatswana by President Lucas Mangope last week. The university council is also due to meet Mangope and his Cabinet to discuss the issue today.

University staff members yesterday called for the immediate reopening of the campus, which was closed after students demonstrated against the holding of a Conservative Party meeting in Mafikeng, which is in Bophuthatswana.

□ □ □

IT WAS a pity the government had cut its budget for welfare services, as during times of hardship, welfare services were more essential than ever, Prof Daan Botha, chairman of the Social Workers Association of SA, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Social workers' case loads were increasing because of unemployment, he said.

□ □ □

A RESEARCH breakthrough which could lead to the successful preparation of a true heartwater vaccine has been made at the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort by Dr D Bezuidenhout and Dr Camilla Paterson.

□ □ □

THE cause of Friday afternoon's fire which gutted the offices of several United Democratic Front-linked offices in Cape Town has still not been determined. Police have opened an arson docket.

Reports Sapa and Business Day Reporters

Argus 15/10/85 (221)
7 Swapo men in court after
US diplomats die in bombing

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Seven members of Swapo appeared in the Supreme Court here today in connection with allegations that they were linked to the bomb explosion which killed two United States diplomats in northern Namibia in April last year.

The men were not charged, nor asked to plead and no evidence was led. They were remanded in custody until February 4 next year for trial.

The two US diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree, died when an explosive device blew up at a petrol station in Okatana.

Mr Keogh and Colonel Crabtree had been in Owambo to be briefed on the latest advances of the joint South African-Angolan monitoring commission which was supervising the gradual withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

221

~~CASE~~ ARGUS 15/10/85

SADF men guilty of murdering civilian

WINDHOEK — Two South African National Servicemen, David Luck Reed, 19, and Martin Cockeran, 19, were convicted by Windhoek Supreme Court today of murdering an Owambo-speaking civilian, Mr Sebastiaan Lukas, 40, in northern SWA/Namibia.

They earlier pleaded not guilty to charges of murdering Mr Lukas at Okatifo on February 9.

According to evidence the two men had been posted with other soldiers for observation of night movements by civilians and to enforce a curfew

About 8pm they saw Mr Lukas walking in a sorghum field and took him into custody, because they thought his movements were "suspect"

They ordered Mr Lukas to sit and stepped about five to eight paces away when they swung round and opened fire with their R-4 automatic rifles.

After they realised they were in serious trouble and made statements which included a report that they fired in response to shots they heard

In his judgment today Mr Acting-Justice Herbert Hendler said both the accused made a poor impression on the court

"It is clear to the court that they had a common purpose to shoot the deceased" who had been squatting on his haunches unarmed and at no time adopted a hostile attitude

"In the absence of other evidence the court can only conclude that if someone fires with an R-4 automatic rifle over such a short distance at somebody else it can only be because he intends to kill him"

Mr Justice Hendler found both men guilty as charged. — Sapa.

221 B. Day 15/10/85

SA Bar Council criticises SWA judge's appointment

WINDHOEK — The Bar Council of South Africa has joined the Association of Advocates of South West Africa in criticising the appointment of a SA civil servant as a Supreme Court judge here, the SWA Broadcasting Corporation reported.

Mr Justice Piet van der Byl was appointed as a judge to chair the constitutional council which will draft an independence constitution for SWA. It will also adjudicate on constitutional matters referred to it by the national assembly of the interim government.

The chairman of the Bar Council, H Viljoen, said in a statement released in Cape Town yesterday the appointment was a "misjudgment" and a setback for the legal system in the territory.

Judge Van der Byl did not have the background to be a judge once the work of the constitutional council was finished, the Bar Council said. Judges

Own Correspondent

were traditionally appointed from the ranks of practising senior advocates who had many years of experience.

Meanwhile cabinet ministers were yesterday in intense behind the scenes talks to settle out of court a Supreme Court application to have the appointment annulled.

Minister of National Health and Welfare, Moses Katjuongua, on Friday filed the application against Judge van der Byl, Louis Pienaar, the Administrator General, and against three cabinet colleagues who passed the appointment.

The application was to be heard yesterday but was provisionally postponed until October 24.

A number of sensitive Cabinet documents would be made public in evidence if the case proceeds in the Supreme Court.

(221) ~~221~~ B-Day
16/10/85

Two soldiers convicted of murdering SWA civilian

WINDHOEK — Two South African national servicemen, David Luck Reed, 19, and Martin Cockeran, 19, were convicted by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday of murdering an Ovambo-speaking civilian, Sebastiaan Lukas, 40, in northern SWA.

They had pleaded not guilty to killing Lukas, a shopkeeper, at Okatifo on February 9.

According to evidence, the two men had been posted with other soldiers to carry out observation of night movements by civilians and to enforce a curfew. At about 8pm they saw Lukas in a sorghum field and took him into custody because they thought his movements were suspect.

The court heard that they ordered Lukas to sit down, stepped about five to eight paces away, then they swung round and opened fire with R4 rifles.

They realised they were in serious trouble and made various statements to account for their action, which included a report that they had fired in response to shots.

Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler said yesterday both the accused had made a poor impression on the court, which rejected their evidence.

"It is clear to the court that they had a common purpose to shoot the deceased," who had been squatting on his haunches unarmed and at no time adopted a hostile attitude.

"In the absence of other evidence, the court can only conclude that, if someone fires with an R4 automatic rifle over such a short distance at somebody else, it can only be because he intends to kill him."

Mitigating evidence will be heard before sentences are passed. — Sapa

Value of output beats inflation

Business Day Reporter

THE value of sales of manufactured goods has shown a steady upward trend, from a total of R21,339bn in 1976 to R68,333bn in 1984, according to Central Statistical Services.

The monthly values shown on the graph represent net sales (gross sales less returns, discounts and other deductions) of manufactured goods and net charges for work done.

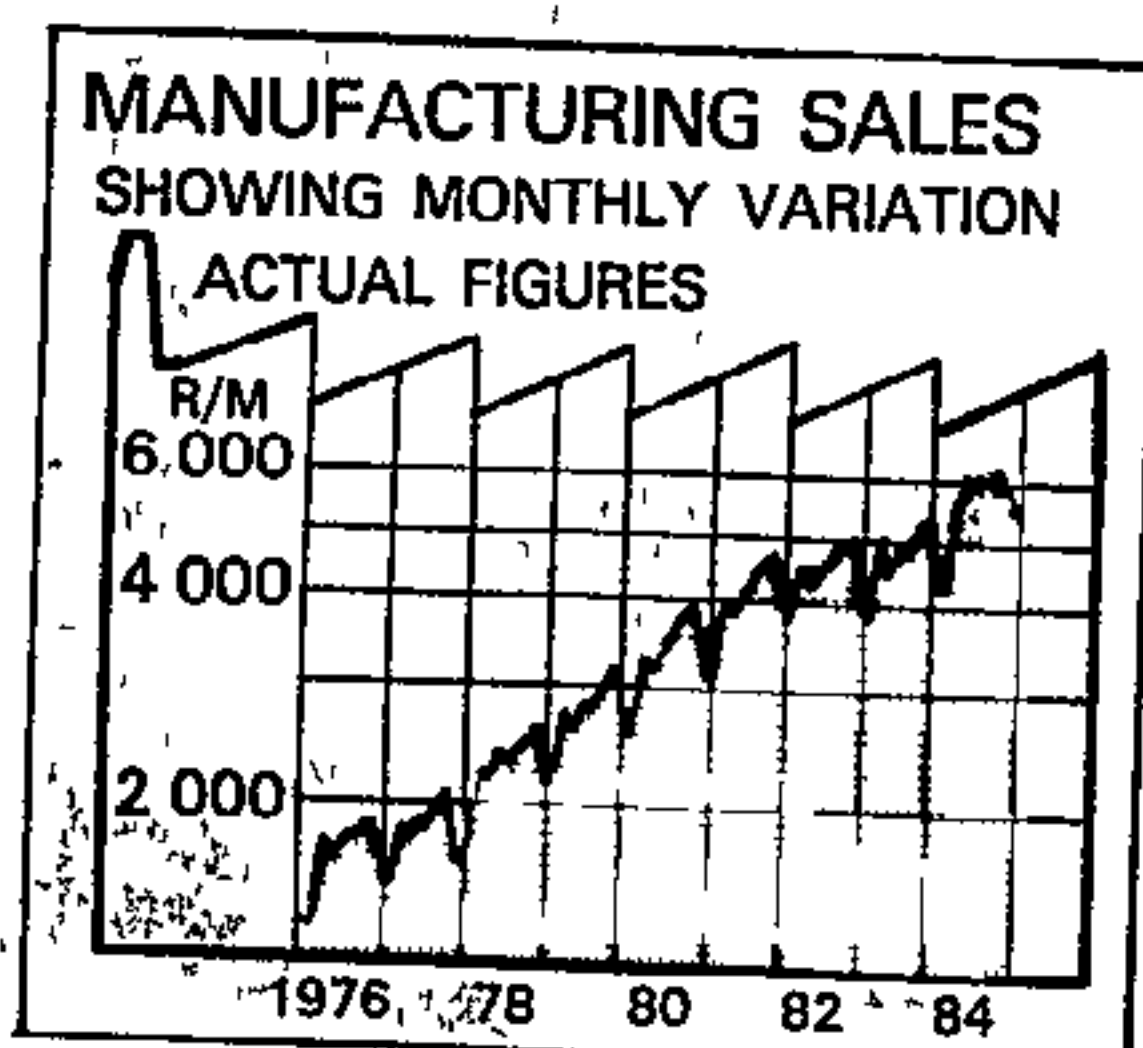
The annual figures more than trebled during that period but the consumer price index has also almost trebled, from 100,0 in 1977 to 290,4 in 1984, indicating that the figures largely reflect the fall in the value of the rand rather than an increase in volumes of manufactured goods.

The level of productive capacity utilised continues to fall.

Utilisation between 1982 and 1984 averaged 86,3% and in May this year it stood at 84,2%.

At this point more than 13% of total productive capacity was unutilised due to lack of demand.

The figures show a downtrend with 86,8% utilisation in May 1984, 86,4% in August 1984, 85,7% in November 1984, 84,5% in February 1985 and 84,2% in May 1985.



Cape Times

18/10/85

Lost 221

support worries Swapo

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Documents taken from Swapo guerillas during South Africa's latest incursion into southern Angola admitted that Swapo's liberation struggle was in a critical state and that it had lost the "support of the masses".

The documents, released by the SWA Territory Force headquarters here yesterday, also called for large-scale kidnapping of children and blaming the military for atrocities Swapo committed.

One document, bearing the signatures Joe Angala and Mapaya ya Mapaya and dated May 17, 1985, included the guidelines "Try to make the masses understand the critical situation of PLAN (Swapo's military wing),

"The use of force is allowed on those who do not want to support (us),

"Murder should be limited only to the suspected enemy agents and supporters,

"Large numbers of children, if possible a whole village or school, must be captured to rebuild the organization. Only the sick must be left behind,

"We must not expose the atrocities committed by our own people but side them to the enemy. Therefore atrocities should not be committed in front of the masses."

Another document, dated September 9, 1985 (the two signatures are illegible) said the "northern front Cosmonaut office" had organized a two-week seminar for field officers "because we are very much worried by your unnecessary sacrifices and taken captive by the enemy."

Call for large-scale kidnapping

Swapo 'papers' indicate morale at critical state

221 B-Day 18/10/85

NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Documents seemingly taken from Swapo guerrillas during South Africa's latest incursion into southern Angola indicated that its struggle was in a critical state and that it had lost the "support of the masses"

The documents, released by the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek yesterday, also called for large-scale kidnapping of children and blaming the military for atrocities Swapo committed

One document, bearing the signatures Joe Angala and Mapaya ya Mapaya, dated May 17, 1985, included the guidelines "Try to make the masses understand the critical situation of PLAN (Swapo's military wing),

"The use of force is allowed on those who do not want to support the organisation,

"Murder should be limited only to the suspected enemy agents and supporters,

"Large numbers of children, if possible a whole village or school, must be

captured to rebuild the organisation
Only the sick must be left behind;

"A revolutionary has always a goal to achieve To be cruel in the struggle means to do good for the future,

"We must not expose the atrocities committed by our own people but side them to the enemy Therefore atrocities should not be committed in front of masses"

The document said the firing squad would be re-implemented for Swapo soldiers who deserted

Another document, dated September 9, 1985 (the two signatures are illegible), said the "northern front Cosmonaut office" had organised a two-week seminar "because we are very much worried by your unnecessary sacrifices and taken captive by the enemy".

The seminar was necessary because of field officers' lack of discipline and poor political, military and economic knowledge, the document said

Lack of leadership leaves SWA in limbo

NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Almost everyone in South West Africa wants the territory to be independent.

What is less clear is who will lead it.

South Westers want colonial South Africa out. Yet its alternative, the transitional government of national unity, is having an uphill battle to become accepted. Swapo is not in too good a shape at present either.

The question about who will lead SWA is, therefore, becoming more and more pertinent.

The four-month-old coalition is in the middle of its worst crisis at the moment. Ridiculing the description "government of national unity", Cabinet Minister Moses Katjuongua (Swanu) has threatened to take three Cabinet colleagues and two others to the Supreme Court.

He wants the appointment of a South African civil servant as a judge, to head the constitutional council, annulled. There are a number of complicated reasons for this. Suffice to say that the SA Bar Council, the SWA Association of Advocates and the Judge President of SWA are among those who have also expressed reservations about the appointment.

The constitutional council is to draw up an independence constitution. But with its beginnings surrounded by so much controversy and ham-fisted actions on the part of Katjuongua's three Cabinet colleagues, who allegedly bulldozed through the appointment, there is little prospect of a constitution that would be acceptable to most blacks in the territory.

While the furore surrounding the appointment has whittled away government's acceptability and credibility more, Katjuongua's actions have at least won him support and credibility.

Even his detractors no longer speak of him as a "puppet of the South African government" but as a "dominated minority".

The chances of Swapo offering a viable alternative, should the interim government fail to lead the country to independence, seem increasingly remote.



● KATJUONGUA

According to military sources in Windhoek, Swapo appears to be losing the war militarily. There are no known PLAN (Swapo's military wing) members in Kavango, Caprivi nor Kaokoland and only between 19 and 25 known insurgents on Ovambo, they say.

Reliable sources also say that documents taken from Swapo guerrillas during South Africa's latest incursion into Angola showed that Swapo itself admitted it was in a bad shape.

Diplomatically, Swapo has also taken some severe knocks in the past months, making one wonder whether the West will bale it out economically if the organisation took over power in an independent SWA.

Swapo's international image took its worst plunge when the International Society for Human Rights revealed in a statement from its Frankfurt headquarters in August that Swapo guerrillas in Angola and Zambia were holding large numbers of Namibian refugees in prison camps and running a "stud" farm.

Slap in the face

Swapo president Sam Nujoma received a slap in the face earlier this year when the United States imposed a gag order on him.

He received a visa to attend the Security Council conference on Namibia but was prohibited from public speaking. Nujoma has also received repeated rebuffs from British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

When Nujoma was in Bonn, Germany, recently, only about 30 journalists turned up at his Press conference, the correspondent for the German service of the SWA Broadcasting Corporation here, reported. Many of these, in any case, were accredited from East Bloc countries.

Whatever happens to SWA, and whoever takes over, it will not happen in a hurry.

Retiring head of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, said in Windhoek recently the army's aim in the war zone was to keep Swapo at bay to give the politicians time to find a political solution.

He warned the men in uniform to be prepared to sit it out for a long time.

ARGUS 2/10/85

221

SWA/Namibia agonises over school apartheid

BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek on a growing crisis in SWA/Namibia education as pressure mounts for the scrapping of apartheid

ON the outskirts of Windhoek, alongside the road that winds through the Gamsberg mountains to Walvis Bay, stands a multi-million rand monument to apartheid

The Windhoek College of Education, which trains teachers at the tertiary level, has every modern facility. Yet, while it is capable of catering for more than 1 200 students, at present, less than a fifth of that number are being trained. The reason? It is a whites-only institution.

Six years after SWA/Namibia's internal politicians began dismantling petty apartheid by outlawing racial discrimination, the grand scheme of separate development is unshaken, enshrined as it is in a South African Government proclamation which gives each population group responsibility for its own affairs.

And diehard right-wing whites have no desire to change the status quo in "South-West".

The dust is still flying over far-reaching recommendations contained in a report released earlier this month by a special Government committee which investigated the education system.

Chaired by Professor Atti Buitendacht — rector of the academy in Windhoek — the committee, in a majority opinion of its members, proposed that all education matters fall under one central authority. It also suggested that existing facilities be fully utilised and pointed to the Windhoek College which, if it was operating to capacity, would go a long way towards alleviating the critical teacher shortage in the country.

The report noted that an analysis of the "difficulties and deficiencies" in the present educational set-up showed the "inability of the majority of representative authorities to bring about visible improvement in the inequality of educational opportunities" and the

large backlogs which had built up.

However, two officials from the Education Department in the white administration submitted a minority dissenting opinion in the report which called for the control of key aspects of education to remain in the hands of the ethnic authorities and also opposed moves to integrate the teachers' college.

The leader of the National Party of SWA/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the release of the report would lead to "further politicisation" of education which was a "constitutional issue". Many whites, even those who do not support the NP, feel that the report's suggestions are the thin end of the wedge of total school integration.

For Windhoek's three-month-old Multi-party Conference (MPC) administration — of which the NP is a member — the issue is a prickly one.

Installed by the South African Government in the hope

that it would become a viable alternative to a radical Swapo, the "government of national unity" will not make noticeable popularity gains among the non-white groups until it takes steps to eliminate apartheid and to redress the social imbalances between the main population groups.

Even Mr Dirk Mudge, prime mover among the territory's internal leaders, recognises that the privileged position enjoyed by whites cannot continue indefinitely. However, he reflects the feelings of many whites when he says there is a very real fear that uncontrolled expansion or opening up of educational facilities to all will result in a "lowering of standards".

Although it has upset many whites, the report of the investigating committee is still a long way from being implemented. Many of its suggestions pose legal questions which will have to be dealt with by the constitutional council, which begins work shortly.

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ARGUS 21/10/83

Two blasts rock Katima

Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Two bomb blasts shook the Caprivi Strip settlement of Katima Mulilo early yesterday, police said

Nobody was injured in the explosions, which rocked the petrol station and showrooms of Caprivi Toyota, a dealership owned by the parastatal First Development Corporation

The managing director of the corporation, Mr Johan Lerm, said that damage to the station had been estimated at R15 000. Two petrol pumps and windows were damaged in the blasts, which came within 25 minutes of each other about 1am.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Forces (SWATF) said last week that Swapo was stepping up its sabotage campaign in the territory and that there had been a big increase in sabotage incidents in the past three years.

Last month security police uncovered 125 kilograms of plastic explosives in Windhoek's black Katatura township.

Investigators said at the time they believed the explosives were to have been used by Swapo to mount a campaign of urban terror bombings in Windhoek and other centres.



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Namibia's slippery slope



Programme Co-ordinating Committee

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, a veteran political activist in Namibia, is a member of the Namibia Independence Party and editor of *Namibia Review*. He also founded the

FM: What effect is the crisis in SA having on Namibia and on a settlement there?

Abrahams: The crisis in SA is already having an effect on the Namibian situation. Due to SA's domestic politics Pretoria is speeding up the timetable for withdrawal but, at the same time, there is not enough pressure to force them to act in any reckless fashion. SA still has the power and control over Namibia to enable it to withdraw slowly. SA's influence over Namibia is affirmed through the Afrikaans community there and by the co-opting of a growing number of middle class blacks who are doing well out of the new dispensation.

The unrest in SA has not at all spilled over into Namibia. We have had United Democratic Front activists in Windhoek but they have only set up a basic organisational structure and have not managed to trigger off similar action there. People are reeling from the recession and are disillusioned over the implementation of the transitional government.

Would you say SA's withdrawal is envisaged based on UN resolution 435?

SA is aiming at a form of negotiated settlement — not Resolution 435, which won't be implemented. The main thrust of this policy is a continuation of what happened in Lusaka, that is, to bring all the parties together in order to hammer out an agreement, to bring Namibia to independence by some means other than Resolution 435.

Pretoria has given itself a year in which to do this and, indeed, they are in a good position to do so because neither the contact group nor the UN is in a position to coerce Pretoria into implementing Resolution 435.

To my mind, SA is moving deliberately and slowly towards a negotiated settlement in which all Namibian parties including Swapo, will agree to set up a kind of coalition government within an agreed period of time. One must bear in mind the possibility of Swapo in fact going into such an arrangement since the Frontline states and Angola especially could very possibly put pressure on them to do so. And Swapo is in a very weak bargaining position at the moment.

Furthermore, the forces on the Left the non-MPC (Multi-Party Conference) forces have not been able to organise themselves effectively in spite of various attempts to do so. Formally we call for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435, but at the same time we have not been able to organise ourselves to replace the existing government with a new one. So our call for 435 is largely rhetorical, we do not have the muscle to back up that call.

How do you read Swapo's attitude?

It is difficult to know, as always Swapo is a party without a policy or a clear-cut strategy. There have been reports of Swapo being in a dilemma.

The Lusaka agreement did a great deal to hamper Swapo activity, as did the recent SADF raid into Angola. There seems to be a basic division in Swapo between those who want to continue the armed struggle (Nujoma, Hamutenya and the Swapo army, PLAN), and another section which, I feel, will consider a negotiated settlement (Bengurirab, Geingob, Garoeb, Katjavivi). There's no doubt there is tension in Swapo, hence the absence of a clear-cut strategy.

Regrettably, too, Andimba Torvo Ja Torvo appears to have decided that he has paid his dues and is not acting like a secretary-general but has, rather, joined the international seminar jet set.

Swapo seems to have undergone some changes and to have lost interest in a united patriotic front that seemed possible after Lusaka. It has reverted to its stance of claiming to be the "sole and authentic representative" of the Namibian people. For a time, following Lusaka, Swapo seemed more amenable. But there is pessimism about an

alliance of the left coming together. Conventional wisdom is that Swapo would easily win in an election. Is that so?

I agree that most Namibians will vote for Swapo if UN-supervised elections were held, but as such elections are extremely unlikely to be held the question is hypothetical. **What about the MPC?**

It has, in the debates in the National Assembly, brought simmering discontent to the surface and made possible the expression of the black community's feelings on a number of issues and problems such as the various AG laws, unemployment, health services and so forth. But they have not come up with any solutions. At this stage, therefore, the Assembly is simply a talking shop and their popular appeal which was low to begin with is now even lower. For example businessmen were prepared to give it a chance but are now very pessimistic about what the MPC can achieve.

What about the state of the country?

Health, housing, employment and so on, all show a downward trend. Since 1980 and the advent of the ethnic government structure the illiteracy rate has risen from 59% to 64%. Health services are still affected by ethnic divisions. Housing is a big problem, in Oshakati-Ondangwa some 250 000 live in squatter camps and we now have slums around every municipality. Unemployment is over 30% and rising according to official figures. The worst drought in 30 years has left agriculture in a difficult position, and probable petrol price increases will push the cost of living up even further.

Is Namibia facing a leadership crisis?

Those who were in leadership in the national movement have been able to improve their standards of living remarkably. So, for most of us, the incentive to fight for independence has dissipated.

Also the risks of overt political activity are disproportionate to the gains that might be achieved. The old-guard leadership has been co-opted — either by joining government or the private sector. And those who have not been co-opted, such as workers and the rural poor, have not thrown up a leadership of their own.

SADF riflemen jailed for murdering civilian

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Cape Times 29/1/83

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two SADF riflemen David Luck Reed and Martin Cockeran, both 19, were jailed by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday for 18 years and 22 years respectively for murdering a civilian in the SWA/Namibia operational area in February.

The court heard that the body of the civilian Mr Sebastian Lukas 40 had been riddled with 31 bullets fired from about five metres.

Mr Justice Herbert Hendler found that there were extenuating circumstances but added that he had been tempted to use his discretion and impose the death sentence.

It was time for the people of Ovambo to be protected from deeds of this kind by the Security Forces, he said.

Earlier, the two murderers told the court they had been on an observation patrol near a "cuca" (liquor store) complex near Okalongo in Ovambo-land on February 9.

Mr Lukas walked into their ambush position and they detained him.

A little later they heard a shot coming from one of their colleagues close by and thought they were under attack.

They said they had impulsively turned and shot at Mr Lukas.

Mr Justice Hendler rejected the evidence of Reed and Cockeran and found that they had had a common purpose in murdering Mr Lukas.

They had lied repeatedly to the court and he had no hesitation in finding them guilty of murder.

Senior SA judges on list for council chairmanship

29/10/85
STAR
221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A number of senior South African Supreme Court judges are reportedly being considered as replacements for Mr Pieter van der Byl as chairman of Namibia's Constitutional Council.

Mr van der Byl's appointment, announced late last month, caused a major crisis within Windhoek's four-month-old "government of national unity"

Cabinet members narrowly avoided getting into a court showdown over the issue

The judges said to be under consideration are Mr Justice V G Hiemstra, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr Justice Pieter Thirion and a former President of the South African Appellate Division, Mr Justice Rumpf

Speculation in the local Press is that the Cabinet favours Mr Justice Hiemstra, who is from the Rand Supreme Court Bench and was former Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana before retiring

Mr Justice Steyn, a former Administrator-General, is also said to have been mentioned.

Mr Justice Thirion has already been involved in Namibia, having headed a commission which probed alleged cor-

ruption and maladministration in the territory's civil service

So far there has been no official statement on Mr van der Byl's future.

The 46-year-old career civil servant from South Africa's Department of Justice was supposed to preside over the Constitutional Council as it worked out a constitution for the territory

There have been suggestions that legal teams representing the parties involved in the conflict are discussing the amount of compensation due to Mr van der Byl for his loss of office

EXPERIENCE

Mr van der Byl was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of South West Africa to enable him to take up his position

This appointment drew strong criticism from the Namibian Bar Council and the South African Bar Council. Both bodies argued that Mr van der Byl did not have the necessary court experience for his appointment

The decision to appoint Mr van der Byl led to accusations in new administration that DTA strongman, Mr Dirk Mudgè, was attempting to ram home his own decisions behind the backs of his colleagues

CAPE Times 30/10/88
221

Mudge denies role in judge's appointment

WINDHOEK. — The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday pledged to resign from politics if it could be proved that he had conspired behind the backs of SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet colleagues over the controversial appointment of a SWA judge, Mr Justice Piet van der Byl.

Mr Mudge, who is Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs, told a news conference here he had at no stage played a prominent role in the appointment of Mr Justice Van der Byl.

Only six days after the judge had been appointed by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, did Mr Mudge offer to the cabinet to recommend to Mr Justice Van der Byl that he should resign, Mr Mudge said.

Yesterday's DTA news conference was called against a background of continuing dispute in the cabinet over the issue of Mr Justice Van der Byl's appointment to the SWA Supreme Court in order to qualify him to chair the proposed SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council.

Hearing adjourned indefinitely

Two cabinet ministers, Mr Moses Katjuongua (National Health) and Mr Andreas Shipanga (Mining), brought an urgent court application earlier this month to set aside the appointment, but the hearing was adjourned indefinitely.

They cited as respondents Mr Justice Van der Byl, Mr Pienaar, Mr Mudge, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi (Justice) and Mr Hans Diergaardt (cabinet chairman).

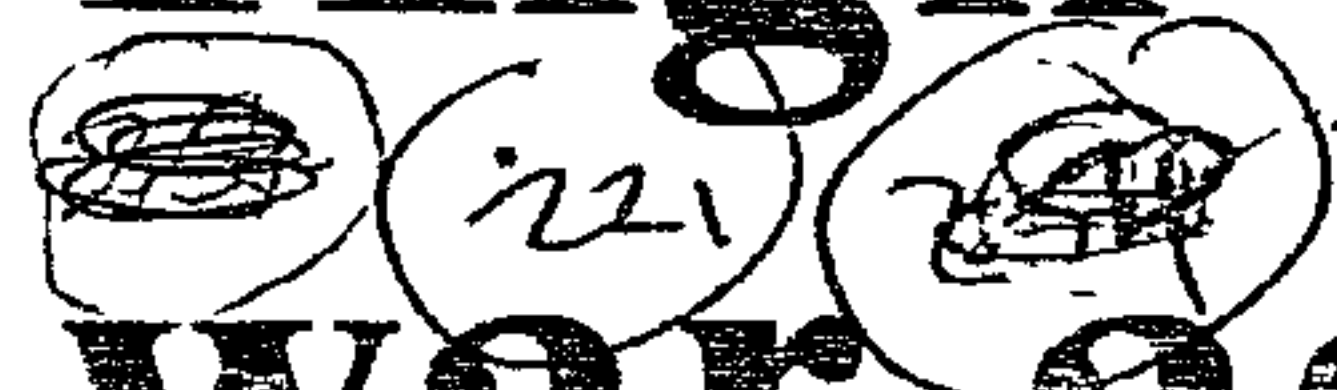
In a statement yesterday, the DTA said it abhorred the "calculated onslaught" against the alliance, and Mr Mudge and warned against interference "from outside in the country's politics".

The reference to "outside interference" was seen against news reports that the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, as well as senior officials had been pulled into the dispute.

Earlier yesterday, the SWA/Namibian National Assembly reconvened after more than a month and Mr Mudge was due to speak on a motion for national unity.

He said it was "a joke" for him to speak on the subject under the present circumstances and he moved the adjournment of the debate and the House. — Sapa

High price of SA's war against Swapo



Star

2/11/85

The Star's Africa News Service

In terms of human lives the fight against Swapo has been more costly to South Africa than the Vietnam war was to the United States, according to a British economist

He also calculates that the cost to the South African taxpayer of administering and defending Namibia has been even higher than admitted by Pretoria

Professor Reginald Green of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex estimates that as a proportion of the white South African population the number of white South Africans whose lives have been lost in fighting Swapo amounts to more than three times the number of American lives lost in Vietnam

Professor Green estimates the military and civil cost of Namibia to South Africa at R1 700-million a year — R558-million more than the official South African figure of R1 140-million.

And he estimates that the cost of killing each Swapo insurgent who died in the bush war last year was nearly R1 million

His estimates are in a survey published in the British annual, *Africa Contemporary Record*. The editor of the *Record*, Mr Colin Legum, quotes extracts from Professor Green's survey in an article in the latest issue of the British news magazine, *New African*

According to Mr Legum, the professor estimates that the cost of the war in lives has been much greater than the authorities care to admit. While the SADF announced 77 deaths of military personnel in action in 1982, the figure is much greater if the number of deaths from all causes, such as disease and accidents, is included. These totalled 850 in 1982.

If only 60 percent of these were white South Africans it would suggest a 1975-83 death toll of 2 000 to 2 500 — proportionally more than the American deaths in Vietnam.

Asset

Whereas Namibia had been a valuable asset to the South African economy up to 1979, it has since become an increasingly significant burden due to the war, the recession and drought, Mr Legum says.

According to him, Professor Green calculates the annual cost of Namibia to the South African

'More costly than Vietnam'

taxpayer at R2 100-million. Against this he offsets private capital outflows of about R399-million, made up of profit and salary remittances and South African imports at below world prices of Namibian commodities such as fishmeal and diamonds. This gives him a net total of R1 700-million.

Professor Green calculates that a foreign debt has been built up for Namibia that by the end of last year had reached R718-million. He estimates the interest owing on this in 1985 at nearly R180-million, equal to 20 percent of Namibia's export earnings and more than a quarter of its probable 1985 local revenue.

Liability

He doubts that whatever government assumes power at independence will be willing to take over this huge debt and it could therefore become a further liability on the South African Treasury.

According to General George Meiring, the Namibian military commander, as quoted in *New African* magazine, the security forces have crippled Swapo's insurgency to a point where they are now "in a position to predict an end to the war" in Namibia.

General Meiring is quoted as saying in an interview with *New African* writer Eugene Nyati that "as matters stand at the moment I think we are in a position to predict an end to the war".

Swapo was forfeiting legitimacy by its continued insurgency, according to the general.

Men 'killed hostage to escape security forces'

Two Swapo insurgents get 24 years for death

(221) s few 3/110/85

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo insurgents were each jailed yesterday for 24 years after having been convicted in the Supreme Court here of abducting and killing a SWABC radio announcer in June 1983

Veiko Ngitewa (24) and Sam Mundjindji (28) gave notice through their counsel that they seek leave to appeal against the sentences

The court heard they were part of a group of three Swapo insurgents who kidnapped Mr Martin Shaanyenange in the Owambo operational area, with the intention of taking him back to headquarters in Angola. The third man, who was superior in rank to both Ngitewa and Mundjindji, suggested they kill Mr Shaanyenange when it became apparent they would not be able to flee pursuing security forces if their hostage was with them

The defence team presented detailed evidence in mitigation of sentence

A number of leading sociologists testified about the states of mind of the men and of the general conditions which led people like them to take up arms against the authorities

Mr Andre du Pisani of Unisa and Professor Brunhilde Helm of the University of Cape Town told the court that many young men such as Ngitewa and Mundjindji perceived themselves as victims of a system where they were discriminated against. Sometimes, people inside Namibia saw joining Swapo as a way of furthering their education, but eventually ended up fighting in the organisation's armed wing

As trained guerillas the men were used to obeying orders and had therefore co-operated in the killing

Mr Justice Chris Mouton ruled that much of the expert evidence was irrelevant to the case.

Paratrooper

(20) killed

Stew *221*
6/11/87
A 20-year-old paratrooper was killed in a skirmish in the operational area yesterday, the South African Defence Force has announced.

Rifleman Nicolaas Willem Smuts of Verwoerdburg is survived by his parents, sister and two brothers.

Dr J Smuts said his son had wanted to be a soldier since he was a child.

Solemn memories of a desert hero

Weekly Mail November 1 to November 7, 1985

Eighty years ago, the Nama tribe of Southern Namibia defeated the German colonials. This week, their descendants re-enacted that victory — and vowed never to ask the present government's permission ... for anything.

SUE CULLINAN reports from Gibeon, Namibia

HISTORICAL tradition does have contemporary relevance, if last weekend's "Heroes Day" celebrations in Gibeon are anything to go by

Traditionalism and chieftainship are these days regarded as an expression of conservatism, undercutting the national struggle. Yet in the deeply religious and remarkably self-sufficient community in Gibeon in southern Namibia, it is tradition which provides the inspiration for resistance to colonial rule.

"I am following in the footsteps of my great-grandfather, and I will not be a partner to any peace talks in which my country will be sold," said Pastor Hendrik Witbooi at the service which marked the 80th anniversary of the death of his forebear, Hendrik Nansib Witbooi.

"I stick to the implementation of resolution 435 and elections supervised by the UN," he said.

Hendrik Samuel Witbooi is also Swapo vice-president, one of the top executive positions in the organisation. Yet on this occasion, he speaks as Pastor Witbooi, leader of the Gibeon community who inhabit this dry and stony village in what is officially known as Namaland.

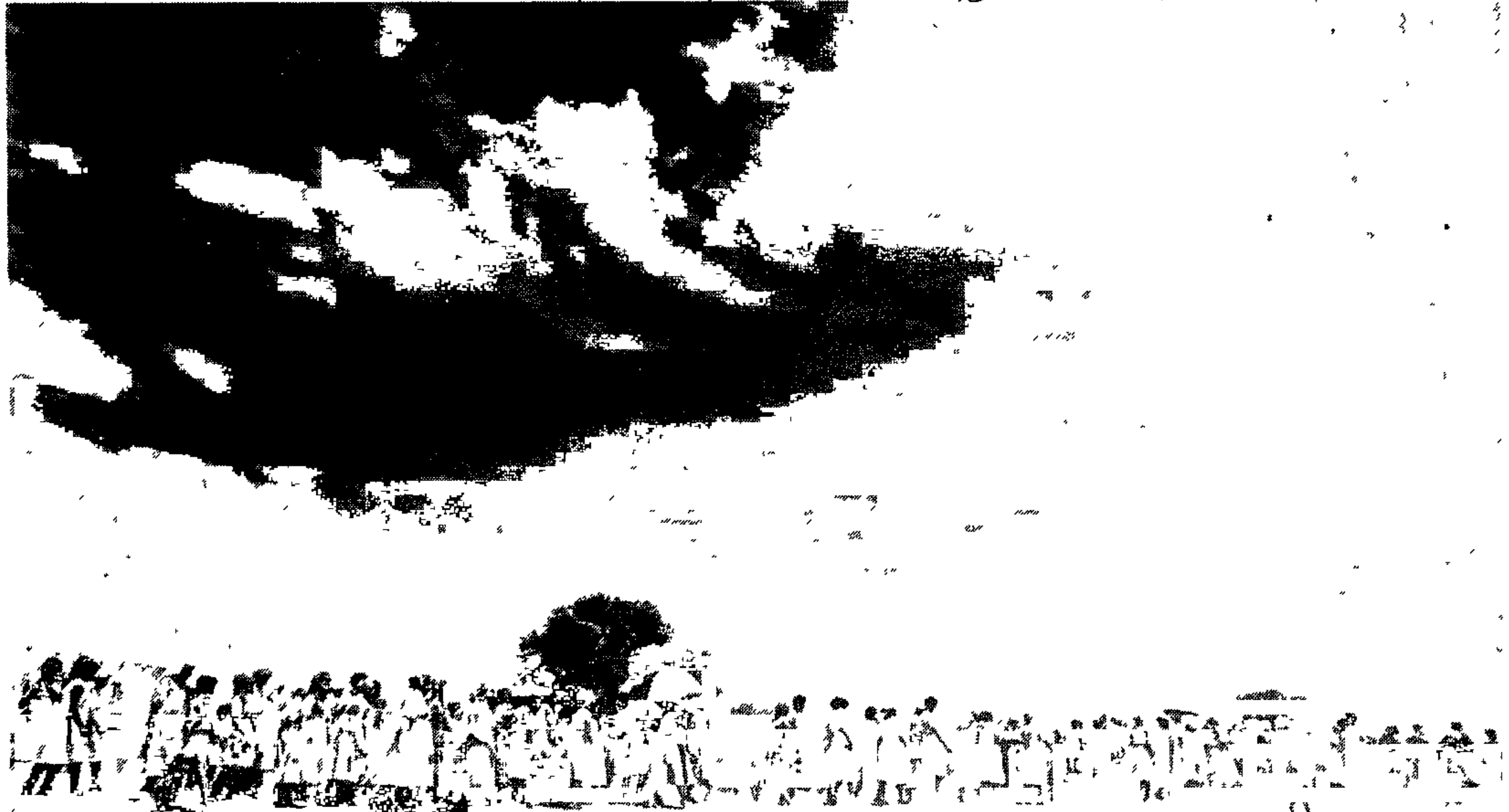
The original Witbooi family settled there in 1853, calling the place "Goreguraabes" — where zebras drink. The present name, Gibeon ("Khaxatus") means "a place spoilt by wars", and it is these battles which are commemorated annually in a colourful and ritualistic re-enactment of historical drama.

Over 1 000 people gathered at Gibeon last weekend to participate in what appeared to be a highly organised yet spontaneously presented series of events.

Hundreds of people were fed three meals a day from the open air kitchen outside Witbooi's house. Scores more trudged dusty paths to hold services at the spots where historical events took place. Players and singers presented tableaux of dramatic realism, and on Saturday afternoon the theatre that unfolded before us was this.

A troop of 52 men on horseback leads a procession to the site of a spring where German troops made a surprise attack on Witbooi's men in 1893. While brightly-clad women belonging to the *volkskoor* (people's choir) proceed to the original location of Witbooi's house on top of a hill, the riders split into two camps — one "German", one "Nama".

The "Battle of Hornkranz" is then re-enacted, with hooves pounding and shots fired into the air, and eventually the "corpses" of two "Namas" are brought up the hill, slumped across their mounts.



Dwarfed by the desert sky, a procession of villagers moves to the scene of the battle



The 'corpses' of slain soldiers are borne off the battlefield

Witbooi plays the part of his great-grandfather in a speech vowing never to surrender. The speech flows indiscernibly from past to present, symbolising the "carrying over" of a tradition of resistance, and a fierce pride in the ability of the indigenous people to survive a colonial conquest.

Indeed, the central figure throughout the various ceremonies is Witbooi, who breaks from his rousing speeches to lead the crowd in the singing of hymns — many of them composed by himself. An old Lowry organ is transported from site to site, and it is from behind the keyboards that the pastor delivers some of his most pointed political comments.

Yet the overriding mood is one of religious solemnity, and the occasion is not used to gain political mileage out of the several media representatives recording the event. Both the community and Witbooi himself seem almost oblivious to the presence of a British film crew

thrusting cameras, booms and clapper boards into the middle of the action.

The degree of organisation underlying the festivities is most evident in the ordered processions involving horses, motor vehicles and columns of pedestrians — all with accompanying brass band, microphones and loudspeaker systems.

Adam Witbooi, our guide, and nephew of the community's leader, explained it this way.

"We regard Gibeon as one of Namibia's first liberated zones, and certainly the only one in the south. We don't ask the government's permission for anything if we want to build houses or a school, we just do it. They can't stop us."

And the overall impression is that were the people of Gibeon to feel threatened by any outside force, the mounted guards symbolically posted around the village on "Heroes Day" would this time act for real.

Hendrik Witbooi, seated, receives the 'surrender' of the German invaders. Pictures GIDEON MENDEL, AFP

(221)
B. P. 11/35

SWA Cabinet may free 26 Swapo members

WINDHOEK — The SWA Cabinet is to decide this week whether to release 26 Swapo prisoners in what is regarded as a major publicity move.

Sources in the office of Minister of Justice Fanuel Kozonguizi confirmed yesterday that the Cabinet was meeting to discuss the matter.

NOEL BRUYNS

However, details of the meeting were only expected this morning.

Many of the prisoners were transferred from South African prisons in September this year.

Kozonguizi said at the time the Cabinet would consider their release and the granting of amnesty

Among those who may be freed is veteran Swapo member Eliaser Tuhandeleni. He was sentenced to life imprisonment under the South African Terrorism Act in Pretoria in 1968.

Swapo secretary-general Andimba Toivo ya Toivo was imprisoned on Robben Island at the same time.

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INDUSTRIAL COURT

Victory to the workers

The Industrial Court's decision to order the temporary reinstatement of several hundred National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) members dismissed from Marievale mine during the September wage strike is seen as an important milestone in the development of South African labour law. The judgment is likely to lay down important guidelines for management conduct during lawful strikes.

The precise implications of the judgment, however, will not be known until the court hands down its reasons, in about two weeks' time.

The court has clearly dismissed two technical points raised by Marievale's counsel during the hearing (*Current Affairs* November 1). As in the recent case between the NUM and Anglo American's Vaal Reefs mine, it has again upheld its right to rule on the fairness of an action despite a Supreme Court decision that the dismissals were lawful (The Supreme Court made this finding in its ruling on the legality of the eviction of strikers from mine hostels). And the Industrial Court has also upheld the right of the NUM to take court action on behalf of its members.

Wisely, the NUM has decided not to draw too many conclusions until the Marievale judgment is out. "We view the court's decision favourably, but our central committee wants to study the reasons before making any general statements," says a union spokesman.

Gencor, the mining house which administers Marievale, is also showing caution. But the judgment has placed the company in a position where it must make some important decisions.

In terms of the court's ruling, the workers have until November 21 to report for duty. There is some disagreement over the precise number of miners involved, and the court has ordered the two parties to settle the matter between themselves.

But the problem for the mine is that it took on new workers after the strike. The mine will thus soon find itself with too many workers. A Gencor spokesman says the judgment will be obeyed to the letter. Given that the court has ordered a return to the *status quo* before the strike, all the returning workers will have to be re-employed in their previous positions, he says.

By Tuesday, only a trickle of the workers had reapplied for their jobs. The company plans to wait to see how many eventually return before deciding how to deal with the surplus manpower. It appears that if a sizeable number return — as is likely — Gencor's only option would be to dismiss the new workers or relocate them to other mines in

the group

Gencor is also considering whether to take the case on review to the Supreme Court, on the grounds that the Industrial Court did not have the right to make a ruling in view of the Supreme Court's earlier finding. The arguments that Marievale's counsel presented to the Industrial Court makes this a strong possibility.

Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis also has an important role to play in the case. The Industrial Court's temporary order is designed to ensure that further negotiations in the dispute take place at conciliation board level. If these fail, the union is entitled to approach the court to make a final order in terms of Section 46 of the Labour Relations Act. But, if the Minister decides not to appoint a board, the possibility of a Section 46 action falls away.

Immediately after the strike, the NUM asked the Minister to appoint a conciliation board to consider the dispute. Two months have passed since then without a board being appointed. A Manpower Department spokesman said the application has not yet been passed on to the Minister because of the vast amount of paperwork involved. The spokesman expects the Minister to begin considering the application later this week. This seems odd, seeing that Du Plessis appointed a board within two working days when the NUM originally declared its wage dispute with the Chamber of Mines.

Whatever the outcome of this case, the original wage dispute that caused the strike is not yet dead. The NUM has emphasised that it intends to continue fighting for a wage settlement with Gencor and with two other mining groups — Anglovaal and Gold Fields — with which it failed to reach agreement in August. And NUM legal advisers are busy considering whether to take court action against Anglovaal and Gold Fields over other workers also allegedly dismissed during the strike.

NAMIBIA

Let the people go

All the Namibian political prisoners who were held on Robben Island or in other South African jails have been transferred to the Windhoek Prison and a decision on their release will be made this week by the Cabinet of the Transitional government.

Most prominent of the 21 men is Eliaser Tuhadalen, one of the earliest nationalists arrested and tried with the now secretary-general of Swapo, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo,

in 1967. Tuhadalen was held on Robben Island until he was moved to a Cape prison recently for health reasons. The other 20 were all imprisoned on Robben Island.

Ja Toivo was released last year. After living in Windhoek for a while, he left the country on several tours around the world. He was still abroad when his passport expired in September, and he is expected to remain in exile.

The National Assembly decided on July 4 this year to request the government to transfer the prisoners to Namibia and to consider their release.

The release of five other political prisoners who were always kept in Namibian jails will also be considered. All 26 prisoners are members of Swapo who were convicted on charges related to terrorism legislation.

The transfer and possible release of the prisoners is seen as an effort by the Transitional Government to demonstrate their independence of the South African government and to gain some desperately needed credibility in black nationalist circles. Some members of the Cabinet, such as Swapo-D's Andreas Shipanga, himself a co-founder and early leader of Swapo, and Swanu's Moses Katjuongua, have pushed for Tuhadalen's release for some time now. The Minister of Justice, Jariretundu Kozonguizi, was also a militant nationalist in those early days and while he was the president of Swanu, had



Swapo's Ja Toivo . . . his old cell-mates may soon be released

FM 8/11/85 (221)

close dealings with the Swapo leadership in the Sixties

The *FM* understands that some members of the Cabinet also want the Swapo members held under security Proclamation AG 26 to be released. There are five of these detainees in Windhoek.

It is expected that most of the prisoners will be released unconditionally by the weekend or early next week. ■

ZIMBABWE

History repeated?

History has a habit of repeating itself in the least predictable manner. Twenty years ago — almost to the day — delegations of businessmen hurried to Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith's office to warn him of the dire economic consequences that UDI would bring in the form of international economic sanctions. Smith paid no heed to these warnings — it would, he said, in one of many memorable quotations — be "a three-day wonder." Little apparently has changed.

Now, as then, business has been trying to warn Zimbabwean politicians of the dangers of imposing sanctions against SA Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries president John Mkushi — the first black to be elected to this post — has come under fierce criticism from the state-controlled newspapers and — indirectly — from Premier Robert Mugabe, for predicting that the Zimbabwe economy would grind to a halt within months if SA were to retaliate seriously against Zimbabwe. Business leaders are accused of "defeatism" and of an unwillingness to incur some discomfort in order to help their oppressed colleagues south of the Limpopo.

Old Lusaka hands draw a close parallel between the business mood in Zambia 20

years ago, when the Zambian government was keen to impose sanctions against Rhodesia, despite warnings from business leaders, and that in Harare today. Just how seriously the Zimbabwe economy would suffer in a sanctions confrontation with Pretoria is simply impossible to predict. If Pretoria really wanted to play rough, it could use its transport whip-hand which would — in Mkushi's words — bring the Zimbabwe economy to a grinding halt. This is because at least 90% of Zimbabwe's imports and exports use either the Botswana or the Beit Bridge rail links through SA.

Mugabe told a Harare news conference last week that Zimbabwe would have to rely on the Maputo railway, but this has been closed since early last year and even if the security situation could be controlled — which is doubtful — it would take months and possibly years to bring the railway and

port up to the levels necessary to satisfy the traffic demands, not only of Zimbabwe but of Zambia, Zaire and even Botswana as well.

What worries the business leaders is not so much the "grind to a halt" syndrome as the prospect of gradual, but still inexorable, deterioration. After all, this is what happened to Zambia and Mozambique during the Rhodesian sanctions war and it's hard to see why it should be any different for the front-line states on this occasion. The economies of Mozambique and Zambia are in the "basket-case" category already and in no condition to survive a long economic siege. Botswana and Zimbabwe are far healthier, but neither can relish the prospect of a long and bitter confrontation with so powerful a neighbour.

Decline expected

Even without formal sanctions, it's clear that neighbouring economies are bound to suffer from the South African crisis. Zimbabwe's exports to the Republic, which account for 40% of exports of manufactured goods and some 16% of total exports, will suffer and can be expected to decline from next year primarily in response to the weakness of the rand. No Zimbabwean manufactured product can compete in the South African market when the Zimbabwe dollar is worth 154 South African cents compared with 123 cents nine months ago. On top of



Smith

Mugabe

the weak rand, there is bound to be some emotional and psychological opposition to buying from Zimbabwe.

More serious in the eyes of bulk exporters — metals, steel, tobacco and cotton — is the worry that foreign buyers will look for new sources of supply on the grounds that Zimbabwe may become an unreliable supplier in the second half of the Eighties. Whether government ministers are as unconcerned as their public statements suggest is doubtful. Business is hoping that the recent hard line taken in public utterances will turn out to be just another example of political double-speak, though no-one who heard Mugabe speak on the subject at the Commonwealth summit can doubt his sincerity and commitment.

The likelihood then is that Zimbabwe will join the sanctions campaign against Pretoria sometime in 1986. ■

THE MEDIA AND THE ANC

Letting Tambo speak

Security police have opened a docket on the *Cape Times* and its editor, Anthony Heard, following the newspaper's full-page interview on Monday with banned African National Congress (ANC) leader Oliver Tambo.

Heard, who did the interview himself during a recent visit to London, tells the *FM* he has been served notice that he is suspected of committing a crime under section 56(1)(P) of the Internal Security Act (Act 74, 1982) by quoting a banned person. Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is reported in *Die Burger* as saying the docket is to be forwarded to the Attorney General for a decision on prosecution of both the man and the newspaper.

Last year Heard ran a debate between SA's ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, and banned former East London *Daily Dispatch* editor, Donald Woods, without repercussion from government. In that debate, Worrall also quoted Woods.

The latest interview has made front-page news throughout the West and placed Heard under world television floodlights.

He is, however, not the first to publicly disseminate Tambo's views in SA. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi quoted him extensively in a KwaZulu government publication in February last year and again in a recent speech, again without reaction from the authorities. State President P W Botha also quoted Tambo extensively during the by-election campaign.

The preface to the interview describes Tambo as coming across as "an essentially moderate black leader" and notes that unanswered questions have been raised about where the ANC stands on critical issues in SA. The paper published Tambo's views "as a contribution to peaceful solutions in SA in a matter of overwhelming public importance."

Questions covered his stance on negotiations, the ANC's links with the SA Communist Party, its attitude to nationalisation, international support for the ANC, and its vision for the future in SA.

Local reaction to the interview has ranged from relieved surprise at what some perceive as Tambo's reasonable stance to a feeling that he is either being simplistic or misleading on key issues. ■

CAPE UNREST

New peace plans

Concern is mounting in Cape Town that unless something is done within the next two or three months to end civil unrest and resolve the political crisis facing the city, the chance of lasting peace might be lost forever. Nearly two weeks of emergency rule in the western Cape has been marked by a drop in

Namibian Cabinet agrees on settlement with judge

(221) Stan 8/11/85

WINDHOEK — Contending parties in Namibia's transitional government have reached an out-of-court settlement on the appointment of Mr Justice Piet van der Byl to the Supreme Court and the constitutional council here

The Cabinet said last night that in terms of the settlement, Mr Justice van der Byl would resign from both offices with effect from November 30.

Mr Justice van der Byl would be paid R180 000 next March 1 in compensation

The Cabinet would cover the legal costs of the action except those of the Administrator General, Mr Louis Pienaar, who would pay his own costs

"We trust that this affair has now come to an end and that the Government shall be able to attend more effectively to the many problems facing this country," the Cabinet said

Last month two Namibian Cabinet Ministers, Mr Moses Katjuongua and

Mr Andreas Shipanga, brought an urgent application to the Supreme Court to annul the appointment of Mr Justice van der Byl, a former official in the South African Department of Justice

The hearing was adjourned indefinitely to enable the parties to negotiate a settlement.

Then Mr Justice van der Byl indicated he was no longer prepared to serve in the two positions unless he was acceptable to all the Namibian Cabinet members

In terms of the settlement agreement, the attorneys for the applicants would see to it that all documents filed for the intended action would be removed from the court records, subject to the approval of the court and the Registrar

All the parties undertook not to divulge the contents of the court documents to other people. — Sapa

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Case files 8/11/85

SWA row: Judge to step down

WINDHOEK. — Mr Justice Piet van der Byl is to resign from the SWA Supreme Court and the proposed constitutional council with effect from November 30.

The decision came in an out-of-court settlement by contending parties in the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

A statement by the cabinet issued here last night said that in terms of the settlement, the cabinet would pay Mr Van der Byl R180 000 on March 1 next year, the first day of the next fiscal year, to compensate him for inconvenience suffered.

The legal costs of the action to date will be paid by the SWA/Namibian cabinet, except the legal costs of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, who will pay his own costs.

To an end

"We trust that this affair has now come to an end and that the government shall be able to attend more effectively to the many problems facing this country," the statement said.

Last month, two SWA/Namibian cabinet ministers, Mr Moses Katjuongua and Mr Andreas Shipanga, brought an urgent application to the SWA Supreme Court to annul the appointment of Mr Van der Byl, a former official in the South African Department of Justice.

The hearing was adjourned indefinitely to

enable the parties to negotiate a settlement.

Mr Van der Byl was appointed to the Supreme Court to qualify him for the position of constitutional council chairman, which by law has to be a judge or retired judge.

Mr Katjuongua and Mr Shipanga cited as respondents Mr Van der Byl, Mr Pienaar, and their cabinet colleagues, Mr Dirk Mudge, the Minister of Finance, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, the Minister of Justice, and cabinet chairman Mr Hans Diergaardt.

Acceptable

In subsequent settlement negotiations, Mr Van der Byl indicated he was no longer prepared to serve in the two positions unless he was acceptable to all the SWA/Namibian cabinet members.

In terms of the settlement agreement, the attorneys for the applicants are to see to it that all documents filed for the intended action are removed from the court records, subject to the approval of the court and the registrar.

All the parties undertook not to divulge the contents of the court documents.

"All parties accept that in the course of the appointment of Mr Van der Byl, there had been misunderstandings," the statement said. "The appointment was not the result of a decision of any single member of the cabinet." — Sapa

(22) 15. Day 13/11/85

SWA chooses basis for elections

WINDHOEK — The Cabinet of the SWA transitional government has requested SA to select proportional representation as the basis for UN-supervised, pre-independence elections in the territory

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, the Cabinet also said it would not accept UN-monitored elections in

SWA unless the world body cut off aid to Swapo

SA has not yet indicated which of the two electoral systems — proportional representation or single-member voting districts — should be applied in the internationally-sponsored elections in the territory. — Sapa

SA's heels dig deeper on freedom in Namibia

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa last night dug in its heels further on Namibian independence as the threat of mandatory economic sanctions lurked closer in the UN Security Council.

The council began yet another debate on the lack of progress towards Namibian independence at the request of the non-aligned and African nations just a week in advance of the General Assembly taking up the same issue.

India's Minister for Internal Affairs, Mr K R Narayanan, whose country had called for the debate, urged America and Britain to accept the idea of sanctions.

Far from hurting the people of South Africa, he said, such sanctions would help them find a way out of an intolerable impasse and avoid a social, economic and political explosion in South Africa.

However, South Africa's UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, appeared undeterred and said he would "not allow debates

such as this to deflect South Africa from the course it had set for itself in working for an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa."

He said the removal of Cuban troops from Angola still remained a major obstacle.

"Although some progress has been made in this regard and although some momentum was recently restored to negotiations between the United States and South Africa on Cuban withdrawal, a great deal of work must still be done to achieve agreement on this question."

Mr von Schirnding also referred to a letter from South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to the UN Secretary-General about the choice of a proportional representation electoral system leading to Namibia's independence.

QUESTIONED

"We hope," he said, "that the decision on the electoral system will go some way to achieving progress towards the resolution of the last outstanding problems affecting the international settlement plan."

However, he questioned UN impartiality in being so persistent in its bias for Swapo

MPC again asks Swapo to join in peace talks

Station, rea.

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — As the United Nations debate on Namibian independence gets under way this week, Windhoek's "internal" politicians have again offered Swapo a chance to take part in the transitional government of national unity.

A statement by the eight-man Cabinet of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government said that it remained committed to the objectives of peace and reconciliation and would continue to be prepared to work with Swapo.

This, it added, despite Swapo having vowed to intensify its armed struggle, and having embarked on a campaign of urban terrorism and assassination inside Namibia.

The statement said the transitional government was wholly dissatisfied with the posture of the UN on the question of impartiality. The MPC did not accept the General Assembly's "ridiculous and insulting" designation of Swapo as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people."

It said the Security Council was hampering rather than promoting the achievement of independence by attacking and dismissing as "null and void" the new administration in Windhoek.

There has been renewed speculation here over the past two weeks that the new year could see a further initiative by the Windhoek government to reach an internationally acceptable solution to the independence question.

Before the South African delegate was allowed to speak, the council gave the floor to the secretary-general of Swapo, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, who used his maiden address to the council to call for "effective and binding sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter."

He told South Africa that, as long as its illegal occupation and massive build-up persisted in Namibia, there was no alternative but to intensify the struggle — particularly the armed one.

● The council is expected to vote on a resolution on Friday but Western diplomats have already said privately they will not support any document which contains even the vaguest hint of sanctions.

It is still 'Naught for our comfort'

A leading German expert on southern Africa believes that the West will increasingly make common cause with the Front Line States (FLS) to press for a Namibian settlement and the elimination of apartheid in South Africa

In a study of the FLS, published by Germany's respected Research Institute for International Politics and Security, Mr Bernard Weimer sees the regional grouping as the West's "natural ally" in the search for peaceful solutions in southern Africa — and he sets out a "policy package" for Europe which he believes could take advantage of this.

The Institute is part of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, an independent foundation established in the Sixties to provide an academic foundation for West Germany's emerging foreign policy. It maintains close links with the country's policy-makers.

In his study, Mr Weimer said that the FLS, strengthened rather than weakened by the Nkomati Accord, would continue to enlist the West's support for their own efforts aimed at the "liberation" of South Africa and Namibia and at increasing co-operation in the region.

The FLS was likely to play a more prominent role in future western politics because United States' policy on Southern Africa had run into a cul-de-sac and because the crises in Namibia and South Africa were "sharpening dramatically".

These developments narrowed the options both for the Botha Government and for the West.

"For a number of reasons, Europe is better placed than the United States to perceive the FLS alliance as its natural ally in the southern African region of crisis.

"Consequently, it should more distinctly focus its policy on the FLS."

221 Star 14/11/75
JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, editor of *The Star's Africa News Service*, looks at the theory of a German expert on southern Africa, who believes the West will increasingly support the Front line States in their ideological struggle against South Africa.

In pursuit of this, Europe should:

- Increase co-operation with the FLS and Swapo to curtail the effects of a Multi-Party-Conference government in Windhoek and forestall the possibility of a UDI solution in the territory

- Launch a new, concerted effort to find a solution under a modified version of the United Nations Resolution 435

- Co-operate closely with the FLS and with the "liberation movements" regarding the design and implementation of embargo policies

- Increase political, economic and military co-operation with the FLS, especially those which have suffered repeatedly from South Africa's "undeclared war" in the region

- Increase co-operation with and support for the African National Congress and Swapo — "If Europe insists on peaceful change, why does it not (in collaboration with the FLS) offer facilities and venues for negotiations between the Botha regime and the ANC and Swapo respectively?"

Mr Weimer said such a shift in the emphasis of European policies would amount to an "unambiguous, morally well-grounded, constructive" approach on the basis of national interests, the principles of dialogue and peaceful change.

"Given South Africa's domestic and regional record, the limited coercive

element in this package is more than warranted

"With such a package, Europe would be in a better position to restore its credibility vis-a-vis the Botha regime, the peoples of southern Africa and Namibia, the liberation movements and the FLS. This credibility seems to have vanished in the past few years."

Analysing the effect of the Nkomati Accord on the FLS, Mr Weimer said the Accord had strengthened and reaffirmed the co-ordination and coherence within the alliance.

The FLS were now in a better position to prove South Africa's role as the regional aggressor.

The half-hearted implementation of both the Lusaka Agreement and the Nkomati Accord showed that the United States policy of constructive engagement failed to produce the intended results unless it included an element of "showing the stick" to South Africa.

Both agreements, particularly the Nkomati Accord, brought into the open certain contradictions within the FLS and the "liberation movements" over strategy. This led to discussion and the devising of a new "liberation strategy", thus contributing indirectly to the intensification of black resistance in South Africa.

The Nkomati Accord had increased the solidarity within the Alliance and outside.

Swapo insurgents attack Ruacana

721 The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A band of Swapo insurgents mounted a "stand off" bombardment of the northern border settlement of Ruacana in the early hours of yesterday morning, security forces reported.

A statement issued by the South West African Territory Force in Windhoek said that in follow-up operations, six members of the Swapo gang had been shot dead just north of the border with Angola. A seventh Swapo man was captured south of the border.

Two members of the security forces were slightly injured in the attack. There were no civilian casualties in the shelling which damaged a military mess and a caravan in the security force base.

Cape Times
15/11/88 221

Swapo men freed to 'show govt sincerity'

WINDHOEK — Twenty-two Swapo-supporting prisoners, all jailed for terrorism, were freed here yesterday by the SWA/Namibian transitional government. Their release was un-

conditional in terms of section 69 of the Prisons Act, the Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, told a press conference

He said 21 of the prisoners had been transferred from South African jails to Windhoek in September after negotiations between the SWA/Namibian transitional government and South Africa

'Unity'

The cabinet had decided to release them "in a spirit of national reconciliation", Mr Kozonguizi said

This was "an indication of the sincerity with which the transitional government plans not only to promote national unity but to give effect to the provisions of the Bill of Fundamental Human Rights" adopted earlier by the Multi-Party Conference which preceded the transitional government

'Propriety'

He added that the cabinet did not question judgments of the courts and so had not addressed itself to the propriety or otherwise of the process under which the people were convicted and sentenced

The names of the freed men and sentences are

- 1 Julius Israel Shilongo life
- 2 Kaleb Tjipahura life
- 3 Immanuel Augustus Shifidi life
- 4 Simeon Shihungeleni life
- 5 Petrus Kamati life
- 6 Rehabeam Olavi Nambinga life
- 7 Matias Ella Kanyuele life
- 8 Eliasor Tuhadeleni life
- 9 Rudolf Kadhikwa life
- 10 Johannes Samuel Shipopeni life
- 11 Yustus Festus Haila life
- 12 Abel Haluteni life
- 13 Betuel Nunjango life
- 14 Michael Ilingilha Moses life
- 15 Johannes Otto Nankudhu life
- 16 Messack Victory life
- 17 Petrus Nangolo 18 yrs
- 18 Malakla Shivute Ushona life
- 19 Johannes Alfons Paident 19 yrs
- 20 Ruben Itenquela 12 yrs
- 21 Benjamin Chrispus Uulenga 15 yrs
- 22 Hendrik Karlseb 7 years

Mr Kozonguizi said in reply to a question that about 56 people were being held in terms of security laws in SWA/Namibia. The laws, in the form of proclamations, provide for various periods of detention without trial. — Sapa

● Seven Swapo guerillas die, page 4

CAC Tents 15/11/85
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Seven Swapoguerillas die

Own Correspondents

WINDHOEK — A seventh Swapoguerilla was killed by security forces in a follow-up operation into Angola, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said yesterday.

Six guerillas were killed and one captured in the follow-up operation on Wednesday after they bombarded the town and military base near Ruacana near the Angolan border at 3am the same morning.

Two security force members were slightly injured by shrapnel while no civilians were hurt, the spokesman said.

● In New York, South Africa stole a march on its adversaries by removing the final technical barrier to a United Nations independence operation in SWA/Namibia — as the Security Council was sitting down to hear arguments for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions as the only way to make Pretoria budge.

Proportional representation system

In an address to the Security Council by Ambassador Kurt von Schirnding, the South African Government formally opted for an electoral system of proportional representation, rather than the alternative of single-member constituencies.

But in doing so, it stressed that it was acting at the request of the Windhoek interim administration, a body rejected by the UN.

It also included an escape clause — agreement would still have to be reached on how the electoral system was to be "implemented in practice", the minister and his envoy cautioned.

The surprise gesture was privately seen as a hopeful sign by some African diplomats, but it did nothing to diminish the sanctions demands, which began immediately the council convened and were repeated several times before Mr. Von Schirnding could speak.

November 15 1985

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Namibia's security laws to be reviewed

(221) The Star's Africa News Service *Star*

WINDHOEK — The transitional government in Windhoek is set to review the country's security legislation in the light of the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry, said the Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi.

Speaking in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Kozonguizi said the eight-man Multi-Party Conference Government had finished studying the commission's report and had "made progress" during discussions

(221) B. Dewy 19/11/85
**SA removes barrier
to UN's SWA plan**

NEW YORK —

South Africa stole a march on its adversaries by removing the final technical barrier to a United Nations independence operation in SWA — just as the



● PIK BOTHA

Security Council was sitting down to hear arguments for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions as the only way to make Pretoria budge

First in a message from Foreign Minister Pik Botha, then in an address to the Security Council by Ambassador Kurt Von Schirnding, the government formerly opted for an electoral system of proportional representation, rather than the alternative of single-member constituencies

But in doing so, it stressed that it was acting at the request of the Windhoek Interim Administration, a body rejected by the UN. It also included an escape clause — agreement would still have to be reached on how the electoral system was to be "implemented in practice", the Minister and his envoy cautioned.

For years, SA had refused to name its choice of election system, saying it would only do so if and when the 1978 settlement plan received the go-ahead, and upon the resolution of the precondition of Cuban withdrawal from

RICHARD WALKER

The surprise gesture was privately seen as a hopeful sign by some African diplomats, but it did nothing to diminish the sanctions demands, which began immediately the council convened and were repeated several times before Von Schirnding could speak.

The address clearly shook Swapo, whose secretary-general Toivo Ya Toivo urged the council "Don't be hoodwinked by this ploy"

Toivo called the electoral pronouncement a "cynical subterfuge" that brought a settlement "absolutely no nearer".

SA also envisioned no breakthrough, but told the council that it hoped the decision would go "some way towards achieving progress".

A firm commitment on Cuban withdrawal had still to be reached and "a great deal of work must still be done", Von Schirnding said

Even so, he reported "some progress" on the issue, along with the restoration of "some momentum" to Pretoria-Washington negotiations on the matter

The SA speech also raised anew the issue of UN impartiality "An understanding" on this had been reached with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, but for the UN to play a role in the future of the territory, Pretoria needed proof that the rest of the UN system would be bound by this, Von Schirnding suggested

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(221) B.Daw 15/11/85
Blacks in majority on border

ALMOST two-thirds of the soldiers deployed in the SWA/Namibian operational area are blacks, according to Minister of Defence Magnus Malan

Malan told a National Party public meeting in the north-eastern Transvaal town of Hoedspruit yesterday that the SA Defence Force guaranteed the safety of all the people in SA and was also representative of all the country's people

"According to the latest figures, which I received today, 66,16% of all the soldiers deployed against terrorism in SWA are people whose skin colour differs from yours and mine," Malan said, adding that the figures included support forces

Malan said few South Africans real-

ised further that 34,2% of all local troops, the SWA Territorial Force excluded, were non-white

"Now you must not blame me if I laugh at the rightist radicals, namely the Conservative Party (CP) supporters, about their amazing and unrealistic congress decision that only whites should be used in the operational area

"Maybe the CP is thinking of sending its bedfellows the *Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging*, to fill this gap"

Malan said he "was" not prepared to deny black South Africans the right to defend their country, and then have to tell the business sector that he was going to withdraw even more whites from their jobs — Sapa

CAM TIMES 16/11/85 (221)

'New steps' to put pressure on SA urged

NEW YORK — Britain yesterday called for new steps to force South Africa to grant independence to SWA/Namibia and urged the UN Security Council to adopt measures similar to those recently agreed by Commonwealth leaders

"In the face of South Africa's present attitude, we must clearly reinforce our efforts at persuasion with pressure calculated to assist our objective and to underline our determination," the British representative at the UN, Sir John Thomson, said

He was speaking at a Council debate summoned by Non-Aligned and African countries to follow up a resolution last June that called for a range of voluntary measures against Pretoria and warned of future mandatory sanctions

The United States and Britain abstained on the resolution

Since the latest round of Council debates began on Thursday, there have been repeated calls for mandatory sanctions by Third World nations. These have been embodied in a working paper circulated privately among Council members as the basis for a possible resolution

Western members of the Council said the paper was unacceptable in its present form.

The Non-Aligned draft, expected to be the subject of further consultations among Council members, would determine that South Africa's failure to comply with past UN resolutions on SWA/Namibia was a "serious threat to international peace and security"

Invoking Chapter VII of the Charter, the Council would impose mandatory selective sanctions in 12 areas, including embargoes on oil and again on arms, and a ban on all new investments in South Africa and SWA/Namibia

It would also ban all new government and bank loans and credit guarantees to South Africa and the government in SWA/Namibia, terminate all credit guarantees for exports to both places, and prohibit importation or enrichment of uranium from either

The supply of technology, equipment and licences for nuclear plants in South Africa would be prohibited

Among other things, visits to and from South Africa and SWA/Namibia by military, security, intelligence and other defence personnel would also be banned

The sale of Kruger rands and other coins minted in South Africa or SWA/Namibia would be prohibited

— Sapa-Reuter

Swapo said to be losing war

The Star's Africa News Service

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Major-General George Mearing
... sceptical of ceasefire.

WINDHOEK — The commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General George Mearing, says Namibian and South African troops are winning the fight against Swapo insurgents.

In an interview in Windhoek with *The Namibian* newspaper, General Mearing said that at present there were only about 30 Swapo fighters active in the whole country.

Swapo, he said was losing because "they are losing manpower, the fighting soldiers, and they are losing because they have no more influence to any extent among the local population."

In 1978, Swapo could boast a force of about 16 000 men, but this figure had dropped to around 8 000 — more than 3 400 of whom were engaged with MPLA forces fighting Unita rebels.

"That's the way they pay their keep in Angola," he added.

General Mearing said that he believed Swapo's numbers would continue to decline until the stage where the organisation became "more of a nuisance factor than a fighting force."

The SWATF commander was, however, sceptical about the implementation of any possible ceasefire between Swapo and the security forces. He said the only way there could be peace was if the people of the country were allowed to get together

without "intimidation" of the type practised by Swapo.

"But if you want peace and Big Brother is watching you with a rifle, can there be real peace?"

Swapo would not end the war until they were in charge as the sole and authentic representatives of the people of the territory, said General Mearing. This was, he added, in spite of the fact that the reasons for launching the armed campaign were no longer there — apart from the question of independence.

The general said security force analysts expected Swapo to launch their rain season offensive late again this year, although it was believed the intensity of the infiltrations from Angola would decline, as they had

been doing over previous years.

If the security forces had "a good enough target" inside Angola, then they might launch a raid to pre-empt the Swapo offensive. The SWATF had permission from Pretoria to cross the border on short-duration "hot pursuit" operations, but there would have to be consultations between both parties if a bigger raid was to be launched.

Asked about the position of Jonas Savimbi and Unita, the SWATF commander said he believed that Dr Savimbi had a chance of winning the protracted struggle against the MPLA.

"If he continues the pressure long enough, people will start talking, and if they start talking to him, he will have a landslide and they know it!"

Political storm over appointment delays sitting

Namibia council to begin work next year

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constitutional Council — which has the task of thrashing out a constitution for the territory — will begin work only next year

The chairman of the Cabinet in Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference Government Mr Hans Diergaardt said that former South African Supreme Court judge Mr Victor Hiemstra had yet to agree officially to take up the post as chairman of the council

The judge, who has served as the Bophuthatswana Chief Justice was nominated to fill the position when it became vacant after the resignation of former South African Justice Department official Mr Pieter van der Byl

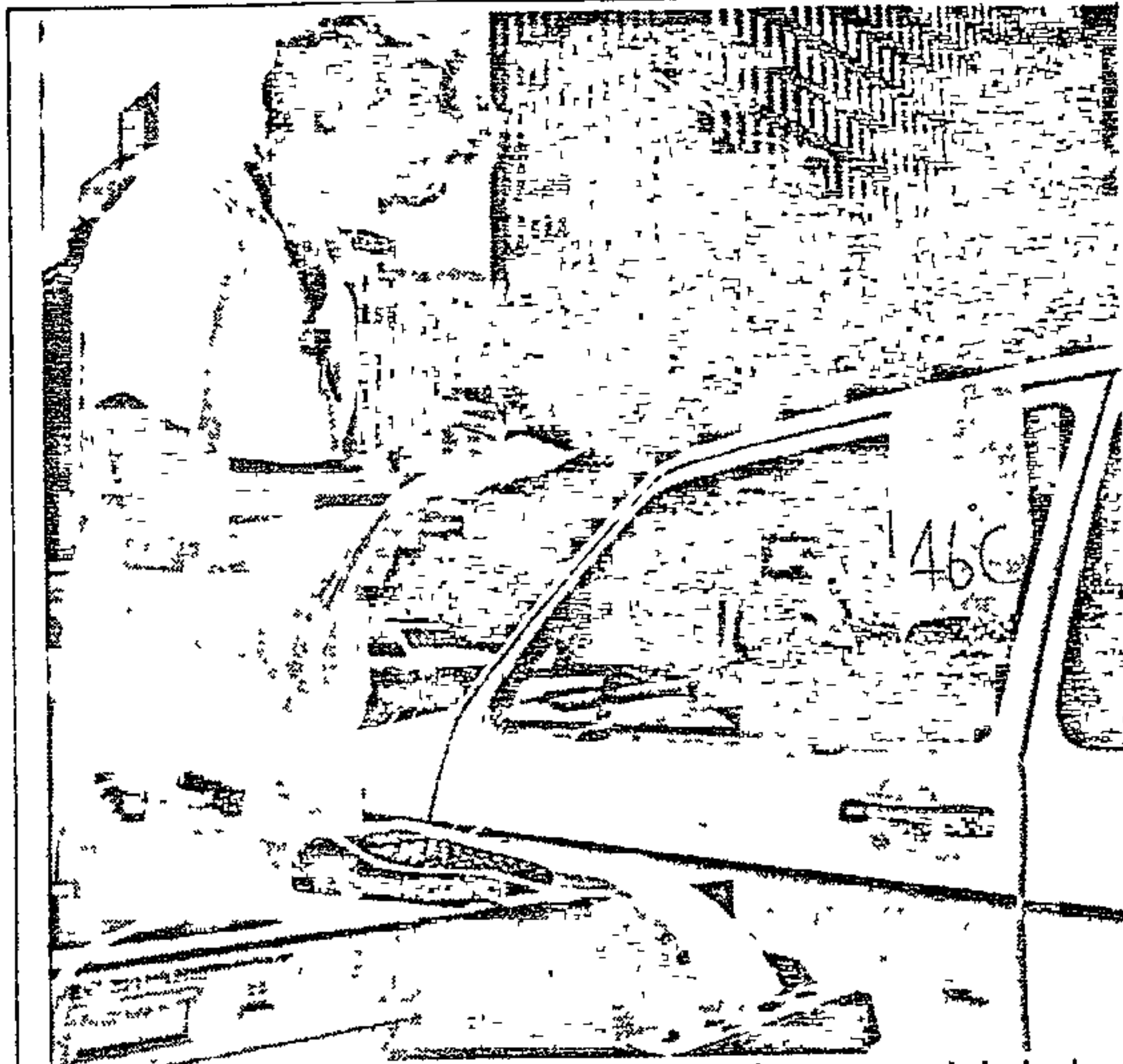
Mr van der Byl's appointment generated a fierce political storm within the five-month-old administration and after much bitter wrangling, he resigned and took with him a R180 000 golden handshake

The fight over his appointment delayed the sitting of the Constitutional Council for at least three months

The council will be made up of delegates representing the six parties involved in the MPC Government, together with experts should the need arise

The authorities recently amended the Constitutional Council legislation to allow delegates from the age of 25 and above to be appointed. The previous lower age limit had been 30

A number of invitations have been extended to Swapo to join in the council's discussions, but that organisation has so far rejected all such overtures



The SPCA has appealed to the public not to leave animals locked in cars in hot weather and has warned that offenders will be prosecuted. Here an SPCA worker, Dr Margaret Rees, monitors the conditions a German shepherd is experiencing. An SPCA test showed that, in one instance, the temperature in a car soared to 46 deg C in 30 minutes. A dog can get heatstroke when the temperature is between 30 and 46 deg C. The maximum fine for cruelty to animals is R2 000 or a year's jail.

Rain needed in homelands

The heavy rains which fell over most of South Africa recently, bringing optimism to farming communities have not benefited most homelands, said Mr Rob Small, Operation Hunger's agricultural projects manager

Although the drought had broken in most areas some homelands had had as little as 50 mm — far below the 120 mm needed for planting. The tragedy was that

most homelands were in marginal rainfall areas, Mr Small said

Lebowa, Gazankulu, Bophuthatswana and the Ciskei received little rain even during normal times. Exceptions were KwaZulu and Transkei

Operation Hunger would go ahead with its programme to install boreholes in rural communities, whether rains continued to fall or not, he added

Alumni award given

SWA bill limits ^{Chalk Tanks} stay by ^{19/11/85} visitors ²²¹

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A bill restricting South Africans, among others, from staying in SWA/Namibia for longer than a month has been passed unanimously in the National Assembly here.

The Residence of Certain Persons in South West Africa Regulation Bill also provides for people to be deported from SWA/Namibia and seeks to prohibit people without valid residence permits from getting employment.

According to the bill people, including tourists from South Africa, wanting to stay in SWA/Namibia for more than 30 days must get a permit from the Secretary of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

SWA/Namibians and permanent non-Namibian residents living here immediately before the law becomes effective will not need permits. This ruling also holds for government department employees and members of the security forces.

The bill is seen as a measure to get rid of non-Namibian political agitators. People considered "likely to be detrimental to the welfare of the territory or its inhabitants" may be refused permits. People considered to endanger security or the maintenance of law and order can be expelled.

The bill was handed in by Mr Hans Diergaardt, Minister of Local Authorities and Civic Affairs, last Friday.

New Bill tightens up on residence in SWA

(221) 19/11/85

Mercury Correspondent

WINDHOEK—A Bill restricting South Africans, among others, from remaining or staying in South West Africa has been passed unanimously in the National Assembly here

The Residence of Certain Persons in South West Africa Regulation Bill also provides for people being deported from South West Africa and seeks to prohibit people without valid residence permits from getting employment

According to the Bill, people, including tourists from South Africa, wanting to stay in South West Africa for more than 30 days must get a permit from the Secretary of Civic Affairs and Manpower

South West Africans and permanent non-South-West-African residents living here immediately before the law becomes effective will not need permits. This ruling also holds for Government employees and members of the Security Forces

The Bill is seen as a measure to get rid of non-South-West-African political agitators

People considered 'likely to be detrimental to the welfare of the territory or its inhabitants' may be refused permits. People considered to endanger security or maintenance of law and order can be expelled.

The Bill was handed in by Mr Hans Diergaardt, Minister of Local Authorities and Civic Affairs, last Friday

LO **South Africans need SWA permit** 19/11/85

WINDHOEK — A Bill which places restrictions on South Africans and other non-South West Africans staying in SWA has been passed unanimously in the national assembly.

The Residence of Certain Persons in South West Africa Regulation Bill provides for people being deported from SWA

It also seeks to prohibit people without valid residence permits from getting employment

According to the Bill people, in-

NOEL BRUYNS

cluding South African tourists; wanting to stay in Namibia for more than 30 days must get a permit from the Secretary of Civic Affairs and Manpower

South West Africans and permanent non-SWA residents living here immediately before the law becomes effective will not need permits

This ruling also holds for government department employees and

members of the Security Forces
The Bill is seen as a measure to get rid of non-SWA political agitators. People considered "likely to be detrimental to the welfare of the territory or its inhabitants" may be refused permits

People considered to endanger security or the maintenance of law and order can be expelled.

The Bill was handed in by Hans Diergaardt, Minister of Local Authorities and Civic Affairs, on Friday

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Year-end Swapo attacks start

SWAPO insurgents began their rainy season offensive this week with an attack on a military base at Ruacana, near the Angolan border.

According to a statement released by the South West African Territory Force (SWATF) in Windhoek, the attack took place at 3am on Wednesday and was carried out by a group of eight insurgents.

The statement said the town of Ruacana and a nearby military base were shelled with RPG-7 rockets, 50mm mortars, B10 bombs and small arms fire.

In the follow-up operation, six

insurgents were shot dead by Security Forces and another captured, according to the statement.

Two members of the Security Forces were slightly injured in the attack when they sustained shrapnel wounds, but no civilians were injured.

An officers mess and a caravan were also damaged.

The SWATF said Security Forces had immediately returned the fire and had succeeded in hitting the

By SUE CULLINAN in Windhoek

insurgents' equipment.

The insurgents then fled, leaving several bits of equipment behind, the statement said.

A follow-up operation was launched, and the tracks of eight insurgents were followed in a northerly direction. An insurgent was captured south of the Namibian/Angola border, and six

were killed north of the culmine. The SWATF said the captured insurgent told the Security Forces the group of eight had crossed the border earlier in the night.

Earlier this week, the officer commanding the SWATF, General George Meiring said in an interview that Swapo's traditional "rainy season offensive" may start from the beginning of December. Asked whether Security Forces

might launch a "pre-emptive strike" against Swapo insurgents in Angola, Meiring said, "If we have a good enough target, yes."

He said because Security Forces were not operating inside Angola, it was difficult to find a "good target" and Swapo was also retraining in several different places instead of in one location.

Meiring also said as far as he was concerned the war in Namibia was "winable" and Security Forces would continue their operations until Swapo had been persuaded to abandon its military efforts.

(221) (222) B. Dam 26/11/85

Swapo sides with Soviets

NEW YORK — Swapo has joined the Soviet Union in trying to stall a United Nations move closing the SWA fishing grounds to foreign fleets and proclaiming them a protective zone

In a move causing a rare rupture in the UN Council for Namibia, Swapo protested against a June decision of the council to proclaim a 200-mile wide "exclusive economic zone", within which all natural resources would be subject to protection from outside exploitation

The Soviets had earlier called the zone proclamation premature.

Such a zone is provided for under the

RICHARD WALKER

new, not-yet-ratified Convention of the Law of the Sea, to which both SA and the council have ascribed

Though not spelt out, the council move was mainly targeted against the predominantly Soviet-bloc fishing fleets, long-reported to be ravaging the territory's offshore banks

The clash came with a Finnish proposal that the UN General Assembly endorse the Namibia Council decision

Alone and in unison, the Soviets and Swapo said no

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**Teacher
and nurse
detained**

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Concern is being expressed here over the detention by Security Police in Oshakati of a senior Namibian nursing sister and a teacher.

Mrs Esther Hango (44) and Mrs Helena Muleka (38) were taken from their homes on November 15 by security forces.

Mrs Muleka is a teacher at the Onayena primary school in the Owambo operational area.

Mrs Hango, who runs the Lutheran clinic at Onayena, is being held under proclamation AG 9, which provides for detention without trial.

According to the chairman of the Owambo executive, Mr Peter Kalanguka, Mrs Hango was "being held for questioning" and would be held for at least 30 days.

Mr Kalanguka said that it was "not acceptable" that people like Mrs Muleka and Mrs Hango should be removed from her place of work without any reasons given.

The deputy head of nursing services in Owambo, Mrs Anchen Parkhouse, said that the detentions had aroused great concern.

Plan to strip Namibia of diamonds alleged

22/A The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A former employee of the De Beers Namibian subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), is threatening to expose what he calls a deliberate "scorched-earth" policy which would leave an independent Namibia stripped of much of its diamond wealth

Mr Gordon Brown — formerly technical assistant to the general manager at CDM's Oranjemund mine — claims the diamond-mining company is extracting as many diamonds as it can before the territory becomes independent under a black government

Mr Brown (38) told The Star's Africa News Service

26/11/85
from his home in the Cape yesterday that he had proof to back his allegations

He said he had decided to make public the fact purely from a moral standpoint. He said he believed that the rate of exploitation at the Oranjemund mine was so great that the workings might be exhausted or reduced to a sub-economic level within an extremely short time

'LAYERS OF SECRECY'

In an advertisement placed in a Windhoek newspaper, Mr Brown said the report would lift "the layers of secrecy that have hidden the activities of the diamond-mining companies from public scrutiny for so long"

The public relations manager for CDM, Mr Clive Cowley, said the company had no comment to make about Mr Brown's allegations. He said, however, that Mr Brown could not be considered to be a mining expert

Mr Brown gave evidence to the Thirion Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed to probe alleged government corruption and maladministration, and which investigated the diamond-industry in particular

CDM refused to give evidence to the commission, arguing that Mr Justice P W Thirion was exceeding his terms of reference in probing CDM's operations

The company also said that it was concerned that the publication of sensitive information

concerning marketing and production might damage both it and the entire Namibian mining industry

Experts testified to the commission that Namibia may have lost revenue on gems worth R1 000 million exported from the territory during the late 70s and early 80s

Mr Brown said that he had, during his 15 years with CDM, become aware of the exploitation, but that his comments about it were ignored by management. When he began to help publicise the state of affairs, he was transferred to Kimberley, and later left the company, he claimed

He said he had been warned that CDM would take legal action against him if he did not "keep my mouth shut".

Seven Swapo men killed after raid

721 Pretoria Bureau

26/11/85
Seven members of Swapo were killed and one captured in a follow-up operation by security forces in Namibia earlier this month, says a report in the South African Army newspaper, "Uniform"

It said the operation came after a Swapo attack on Ruacana, in which two security force members were injured.

Security forces took possession of various arms and ammunition, a first-aid box and clothing left behind by the group, the report said

ARG 61 27/11/85 221

Race attitudes die hard in SWA/Namibia

Discrimination remains a dominant feature of the territory. BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

A DECADE ago, workmen in Windhoek were busy removing the "Net blankes" and "Net nie-blankes" signs

from public buildings

Owambos, Hereros and coloured were permitted to drink in the same bars as frikaners and Scotsmen. In dimly-lit, noisy discos, black and brown girls shuffled to the beat in the arms of white men.

South Africans watched the new developments in "South West" from afar, wondering if they were a portent of the future in their own country.

Depending on your point of view, the new situation was either the beginning of the end of the white man, or the opening of doors to a new era of freedom and racial co-operation.

Ten years down Namibia's rocky, twisted political path, however, very little further has changed and discrimination on the grounds of race remains the dominant feature in this South African-administered territory.

Laws enacted in the late 1970s now make it possible for all races to buy property in the former whites-only suburbs of Windhoek and other centres. It is also now an offence, punishable by a stiff fine, to discriminate against anyone on the grounds of skin colour.

In reality, having a dark skin means abuse at the worst or second-class treatment at best for the majority of Namibia's citizens. Even those holding high office in the new multiparty conference (MPC) government are not immune.

Deputy ministers McHarry Booyesen and Dr Lukas de Vries recently found out that

white racial attitudes die hard in some rural areas of the country.

Visiting Okahanja — about 70km north of Windhoek — on official business, the two men walked into a restaurant for a meal and were taken to a table well away from the other, white, patrons.

They left in disgust and went to a second restaurant, where they were told to sit outside.

When they asked the owner why they could not sit inside, they were rudely told "You eat outside".

The new administration's Minister of Transport, Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, often recalls the time he was threatened with a firearm when he refused to be served, like the others of his race, from a side window of a restaurant.

Coloured and black members of the government have often found, when they are travelling on official business, that hotels in rural "dorps" are often "booked up" when they ask about accommodation. White colleagues who inquire at the same time, however, are told there is plenty of room.

Justice Minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi was heard to complain loudly recently that he had been stopped and thoroughly questioned by a white policeman at a road block while a white motorist was allowed to pass unhindered.

(221) Star 27/11/85

Hiemstra for Namibia?

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A former South African judge, Mr Victor Hiemstra, has provisionally accepted nomination as chairman of Namibia's Constitutional Council

Mr Hiemstra, who was Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana before retiring last year, set down a number of conditions in his letter of acceptance to the government in Windhoek.

The Cabinet of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) administration is to consider these conditions today before confirming the appointment.

Mr Hiemstra was nominated for the post because the previous incumbent, Mr Pieter van der Byl, resigned after an acrimonious battle developed in the Cabinet over his appointment.

The tussle, which at times threatened to shatter the fragile unity of the five-month-old government, cost Namibian taxpayers more than R500 000 in legal fees, and in a "golden handshake" payout of R180 000 to Mr van der Byl.

The fight also delayed the sitting of the Constitutional Council, which is due to sit down and thrash out a constitution for the territory within the next two years.

Race discrimination still thrives in Namibia

By Brendin Seery,
The Star Africa
News Service

A decade ago, workmen in Windhoek were busy removing the "Net blankes" and "Net nie-blankes" signs from public buildings

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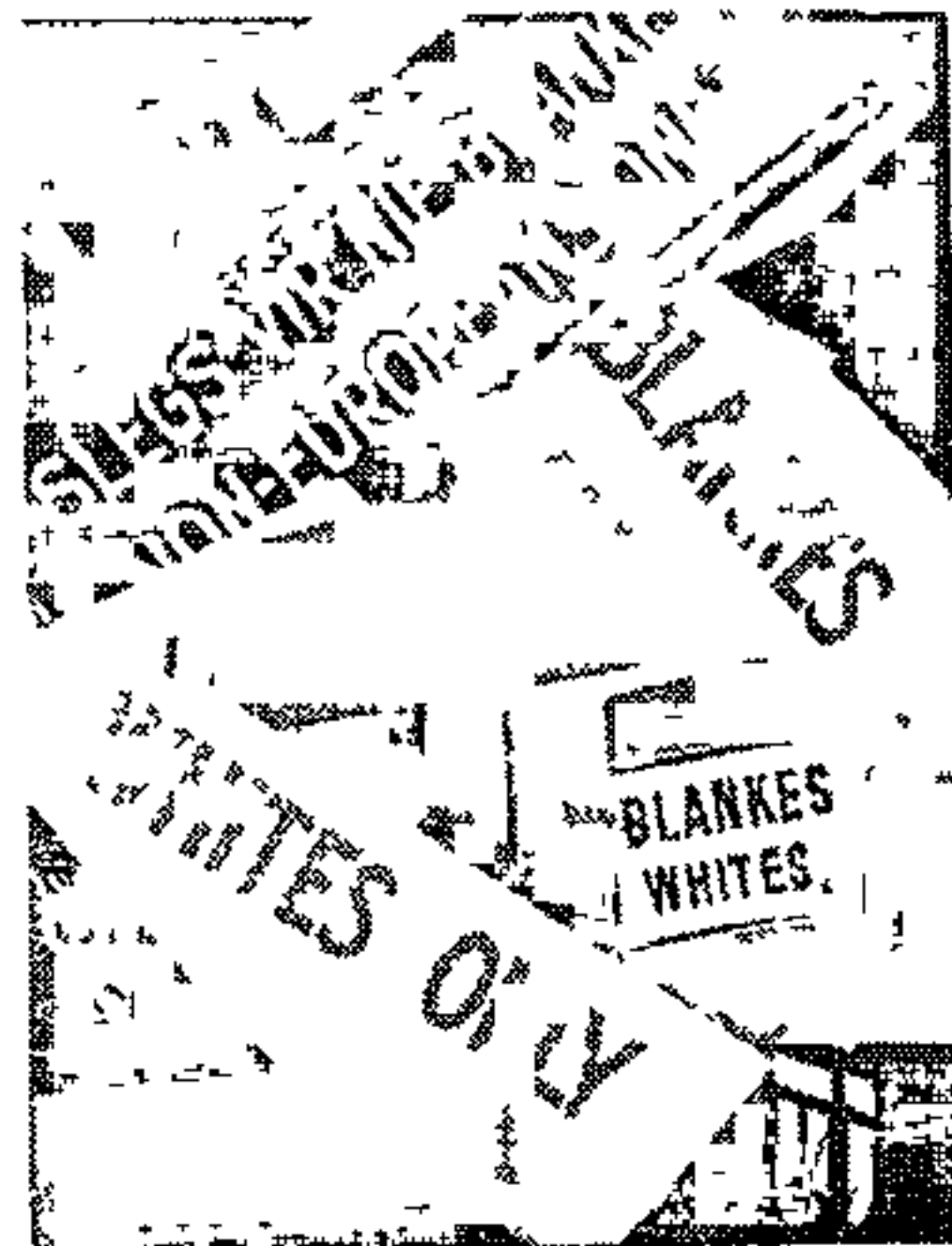
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The new administration's Minis-



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Justice Minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi was heard to complain loudly recently that he had been stopped and exhaustively questioned by a white policeman at a roadblock while a white motorist was allowed to pass unhindered.

Earlier this year, in the National Assembly in Windhoek, a Labour Party member, Pastor Dan Strydom, said the treatment meted out to non-whites at camps and tourist facilities run by the Department of Nature Conservation was sometimes "inhuman, scandalous and barbaric."

Pastor Strydom added "The whites must be told they were hurting us when we are handled like this."

The five-month-old MPC Government, which is anxious to shed its image of being a South African "set up" has promised to enforce vigorously the laws on racial discrimination. Shopkeepers and restaurateurs who practice discrimination have also been warned that they

It is ten years since Namibia started taking down the outward and visible signs of apartheid such as these seen in the montage on the left. But in practice what effect has it really had on race discrimination in the country? To judge by the attitude of some hardliners the answer would seem to be, very little.

face losing their licences.

However, so far there have been no prosecutions under the act, and non-whites seem disinclined to put the new Government's willpower to the test.

Many whites remain the racists they were ten years ago. Despite all the high-minded talk in the national assembly by the politicians of reconciliation and improving "human relationships", derogatory forms of address such as "klonkie" and "kafir" are still commonplace when whites speak to their countrymen.

It has been reported that white Government officials have referred scathingly on occasions to "daai kaffer ministers" of the new administration. The Windhoek Observer newspaper also reported the incident where a judge of the Supreme Court allegedly referred to an accused as a "jong klonkie."

And the country's solid foundations of apartheid remain unshaken. South African Government proclamation AG 8, which divides up the land among various "ethnic authorities", has ensured that the whites keep their schools, their clubs, their health facilities.

And it appears that it will be a long time before AG 8 is seriously challenged or shaken.

Slowly, though, the MPC Government is moving to tackle the problem.

Earlier this month they managed, after some heated debate, to chip another piece from the apartheid monolith when all public libraries were thrown open to all races.

UN accused of Swapo bias

Argus 28/11/85

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2 000 in Zambia camps

Argus Africa News Service.

LUSAKA — More than 2 000 refugees from Mozambique are still lodged in make-shift camps in Zambia's eastern province where they are being cared for by a combination of Zambian Government agencies and refugee organisations.

Most of the refugees are women and children from Mozambique's Zambesia province who fled into Zambia to avoid the fighting between the MNR rebel movement and Mozambican government troops.



Contentment near Umfolozi, Natal, is a home-made guitar while watching the cattle.

Overtime: Swazi doctors work to rule

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — Doctors in Swazi government hospitals are refusing to work more than the statutory 40 hours a week until they are paid outstanding overtime allowances.

The work to rule announcement came in a memorandum sent to the

Ministry of Health and simultaneously released to the Press. The statement says overtime payments for the first six months of 1985, due at the end of September, have not been received.

The work to rule, which began two day ago, will continue until all due payments have been made.

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There is growing recognition around the world that the United Nations is biased in favour of Swapo, says a member of Windhoek's South African-installed "Government of national unity," Mr Katutire Kaura.

Mr Kaura — a member of the DTA element in the new administration — was speaking here yesterday on his return from New York where he made an unsuccessful attempt to address the UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

He accused the world body of being steadfastly set against hearing representations from anyone representing Namibia's internal political groups.

Make propaganda more effective

The UN, said Mr Kaura, not only accorded Swapo the position of "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, but also allowed that organisation "observer" status during sittings of the world body.

Swapo used its relationship with the UN to make its own propaganda more effective, added Mr Kaura.

During his visit, Mr Kaura met the secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar for what he described as "fruitful" discussions on Namibia.

He also met senior US State department officials, including Mr Chester Crocker.

Mr Kaura said that in spite of being refused permission to speak during the debate on Namibia, he felt his visit to the UN had been worthwhile, and that the internal politicians would keep on trying to "pry open doors as much as possible".

Mr Kaura visited the UN as an official spokesman for the six parties that form the MPC government.

Swapo 'preparing' for offensive says army boss

The Star's Africa
News Service
20/11/82

WINDHOEK - Swapo military forces over the border in southern Angola are preparing themselves for the annual rainy season offensive into Namibia, say security forces.

The commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), Major-general Georg Meiring said the insurgents would make a 'serious attempt' to infiltrate south of the so-called "red line" where white farmland begins.

General Meiring said the Swapo fighters also intended trying to "re-activate" areas such as Kaokoland and Kavango, where they had been inactive for some time.

There are only an estimated 40 insurgents in the territory, said the SWATF commander. The rest of Swapo's forces were "lying low" in southern Angola preparing for the coming offensive.

SADF braced for Swapo raids over the SWA/Namibia border

THE RAINY season in Namibia has arrived and units of the SADF on the Angolan border and in the Caprivi are on "red alert" for an escalation in the guerrilla war

Soon water will be plentiful, the veld will offer abundant cover and Swapo infiltrators will slip across the "cut line" in increasing numbers to plant landmines, "stoke up" the local population and — perhaps — risk a raid on an army base or the white farming community further south

There has been no winter respite, however, in the real war — the battle for the hearts and minds of the Owambo people. This has continued unabated throughout the year and will be pursued with increasing vigour by the two adversaries in 1986

The SADF says it is winning on both fronts — a claim that has unhappy echoes of the Rhodesian bush war

It is impossible, of course, to verify or refute this claim on information gleaned during a three-day, 3 000km tour of the forward bases, organised for news editors by the South African Defence Force

All that can be said is that South Africa has an extremely efficient military machine on the border, that the quality of the field commanders is outstanding

We travelled from Pretoria to Windhoek and then to Oshivello last Monday in a venerable Douglas DC4 Skymaster, piloted by two young SAAF captains. She had obviously begun her flying days long before either of them was born and they handled her with the affection and respect to which an elderly lady is entitled

As the Skymaster touched down at Oshivello landing strip in the soft African twilight, a litter of Ratel armoured vehicles converged on her

While the two pilots stayed behind to see their "old lady" safely bedded down for the night — with a Ratel on guard beside her — a spruce, young artillery major escorted us in Ratels to the headquarters of 61 Mechanised Battalion, some way up the road

The atmosphere at the base was relaxed and a convivial evening was had by all

Next morning at five o'clock 30 snoring news editors were shocked from



DON LILFORD, news editor of the Argus, was one of 30 news editors who spent a week touring the forward areas in northern SWA/Namibia and the Caprivi. He reports that South Africa has an extremely efficient military machine on the border and that the quality of the field commanders is outstanding

There has been no winter respite in the battle for the hearts and minds of the Owambo people.

The base was as clean as a new pin and one got the feeling it was always like that

In today's "frontier war", it seems, one has to be as much a politician as a military tactician

their slumber by three deafening explosions from an 81mm mortar, followed immediately by the ear-splitting strains of the hymn, Abide With Me, played at full blast over the public address system. The regimental sergeant major of 61 Battalion apparently has a unique sense of humour

After this unusual start to the day, we were treated to a display of firepower by 61 Battalion, including mortars, G4 cannon, Ratels, rockets and small arms

Admittedly it was an unopposed action, but the rapidity and accuracy of the fire was staggering. It is difficult to visualise anyone surviving such a rain of lead in a real action, and one can only hope that its use can always be justified

From Oshivello, we flew next day to the airforce base at Ondangwa, where we were shown over the modern and efficient sick bay (there were no casualties at the time) and then to the bases of 53 Battalion and 101 Battalion, where Owambo troops — who form the majority of the unit's complement — gave an impressive display

The visit to 54 Battalion at Eenhane next day was an eye-opener

The base is only a few kilometers from the Angolan border, set in scrub bush and sand. Yet it was as clean and sharp as a new pin — and one got the feeling that it was always like that, not simply a special show for our benefit

This is the sharp end of the war. There were three helicopters on the tarmac, a convoy of Buffels preparing to go out on patrol

The unit's November tally was three "terrs" killed and one captured — by far

the lowest this year. But, inevitably, the action will "hot up" this week or next

A tour of the fortified and sand-bagged outpost revealed some quaint touches in "troopie" humour. Outside one of the tents was the sign "Fought Knocks", while another that contained a table tennis and snooker table had the inscription "Grot van Genot" over the entrance

The OC, a young commandant from the Kimberley district, was immensely proud of his Owambo troops, who form the majority of this infantry battalion. He praised particularly their aggressiveness and their aptitude for the bush war

Later a group of national servicemen under the command of a young lieutenant from East London gave an impressive demonstration of mortar, rocket and small arms fire

The rest of the day and that night were spent with 701 Battalion in Sector 70 in the Eastern Caprivi. Yet again the OC — a colonel who was an aide to President Botha when he was Minister of Defence — stressed the importance of the psychological battle

He's had to deal with schools unrest and stone-throwing in recent months. So far, by some adept manoeuvring, he's managed to handle the situation by using the influence of local black leaders. He's determined to keep the army out at all costs

In today's "frontier war", it seems, one has to be as much a politician as a military tactician

Militarily the SADF can handle things. The question is, can it achieve its political objectives?

Zimbabwean pattern for Namibian poll

STAR 3/12/85

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By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — If United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia is ever implemented, voters in the territory could go to the polls in an election which would be run along similar lines to that in Zimbabwe in 1980 in which Robert Mugabe swept to power.

During a heated debate on Namibia in the UN Security Council recently, South Africa announced that it had decided the proportional representation system would be used in an independence election in the territory. An individual constituency election appears to have been ruled out by Pretoria.

SYMBOLS

A proportional representation or "party list" poll would have many obvious advantages. People would vote for the party of their choice by putting their marks against its pictorial symbol, so lessening any possible confusion which could be generated by a multiplicity of candidates, as would be the case in a constituency fight.

There would be no need for a delimitation commission to carry out a voter survey and then painstakingly demarcate the new constituencies. A detailed Voters' Roll would also not be strictly necessary.

In Zimbabwe in 1980, just under three million people queued at polling stations to place their marks against party symbols. These included the crowing cockerel of Zanu (PF), the mother and child and farming hoe of Joshua Nkomo's Zapu, the flaming torch of Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu or the cowhide shield and spear of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC.

When the votes were counted, any party in a particular district which failed to gain more than 10 percent of the total vote was eliminated and the parliamentary seats were divided between the remaining parties in proportion to the number of

votes gained.

MPs were then selected from the various "party lists" of candidates provided by them prior to the polls.

Whites voted in a separate election for 20 representatives in the 100-seat parliament. This election was fought along traditional constituency lines.

The proportional representation system is not only easier and cheaper to plan and implement than a constituency battle, but it also gives the smaller parties a better chance.

In a constituency election for example, party A might win all the seats in a given area, although only by small majorities. Party B, even though it might garner a significant percentage of the votes, will get nothing.

Perhaps that is the rationale behind Pretoria's opting for the proportional representation vote. Certainly it would lessen the odds for the smaller and more moderate Namibian parties in the tussle against Swapo, and consequently improve chances of a stronger opposition to Swapo in any majority-rule administration.

Pretoria's protege in Windhoek, the five-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government, is also happy with the proportional representation system, according to deputy Justice and Information Minister Mr Katuutire Kaura, who spoke of the decision on the electoral system as being the removal of a "major obstacle" in the way of Namibian independence.

WITHDRAWAL

The proportional representation versus constituencies issue has, however, never loomed large as a stumbling block to a Namibian settlement.

It is rather the question of Cuban withdrawal which has been, and still is, the only thing holding back 435.

And, at present, it looks as though it will be some time before it is resolved and the Namibian people can get down to the nuts and bolts of a proportional representation election.

Steps to regulate presence of South Africans in Namibia

STAR 3/12/85

The Star's Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK — The authorities in Windhoek regard South Africans as foreigners and will gradually introduce more steps to regulate their presence and activities in the territory, says Manpower Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua.

The Minister was commenting yesterday on recent legislation passed by the National Assembly in Windhoek which effectively outlaws South African trade unions from operating in Namibia.

Mr Katjuongua said the new law should be seen in the same light as a law recently passed which will regulate the length of time foreigners, excepting tourists, may spend in Namibia without permits.

Although South Africa was still the "colonial power" in the territory, the new administration was taking steps "one by one" to regulate the activities of outsiders in Namibia, he said.

The new labour law was merely an extension of this and was an attempt to prevent "outside interference" in the formation and running of Namibian trade unions, said Mr Katjuongua.

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Namibia's season of infiltration

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

STAFF
5/12/85

WINDHOEK — The summer rains are falling at last over hot, dry Namibia. It is a time when fields are ploughed, crops are planted and dams fill, but it is also the season when Swapo guerrillas launch their annual mass infiltration from camps across the border in southern Angola.

With the rains, the advantage tilts towards the insurgents. The normally sparse vegetation cover in the Owanbo and Kavango zones increases considerably, and water is found in abundance in palm-fringed pans or "oshanas". Muddy roads and rainy weather hamper the ground and air arms of the South African war machine.

Yet, despite having nature on their side, Swapo insurgents are facing longer odds against them than at almost any other time during the smouldering bush war which has lasted for 19 years.

POWERFUL ARMY

Waiting for them, in saturation patrols through the border zones, will be a sophisticated, powerful army, backed up by highly manoeuvrable armoured vehicles and tanks, together with helicopters and aircraft. It is an army which, apart from its massive advantage in material, has learned well the lesson of bush warfare.

From an initial stuttering start, the SADF and its Namibian arm, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), together with police units, have developed their own style of anti-guerrilla operations, having



Major-General George Meiring ... the security forces are now winning the military struggle against Swapo.

drawn from the experiences of those in previous similar campaigns in Malaya, Vietnam and Rhodesia.

According to the commander of the SWATF, Major-General George Meiring, the security forces have been so successful that, at present, only about 40 Swapo insurgents are active in Owanbo and Kavango.

The military also claims it is winning the "hearts and minds" battle, and that more and more civilians are coming forward with information about the insurgents. Opposition politicians and church

workers, however, claim the military often uses brutal methods to extract information from the people, and the people of Owanbo, Kavango and Caprivi often regard security forces with hostility which is tempered by the knowledge they are powerless. Military involvement in social projects such as education and health is also often regarded with suspicion. Privately, the army acknowledges that while the police

counter-insurgency unit — formerly known as Koevoet — may achieve often spectacular "body counts", their methods can destroy or set back the psychological campaign by the army to win over the people.

SWATF and SADF senior officers say their primary job is to provide the conditions of peace and stability which will allow Namibian politicians to work out a solution for their country.

Major-General Meiring adds, however, that security forces are now winning the military struggle against Swapo.

LOWER SCALE

In the last few years, the scale of the annual guerrilla incursion appears to have declined, and few Swapo fighters return from the 200 km journey south to the white homesteads that fringe the Etosha Park.

Major-General Meiring claims Swapo's fighting strength has declined from around 16 000 in 1978 to about 9 100 today, despite intensive "recruiting" drives in the north of the country. Of these fighting troops, about 3 400 are fighting alongside MPLA forces against UNITA rebels, as part of the "rent" Swapo must pay for camps in Angola.

Military analysts believe Swapo may be significantly changing its tactics in response to what security forces claim is the movement's lack of success in its military campaign.

A feature of future attacks on military installations or civilian establishments could be the "stand off" bombardment, mounted from a distance by insurgents armed with firepower including rockets, mortars, and recoilless rifles. Such an attack was mounted last month against the border settlement of Ruacana, by a band of Swapo men who fled back into Angola. Security forces claimed to have captured or eliminated all members of the gang during follow-up operations.

There is also an increasing reliance by Swapo on sabotage operations. In the past 18 months, security forces reported a marked increase in sabotage incidents.

From 41 incidents in 1983, there were 96 last year and already this year more than 123. In one incident, a group of Swapo insurgents was turned away from a bridge after a firefight with security forces. A large quantity of explosives and detonators was found, indicating the group was bent on destroying the bridge.

In addition, security police say they believe Swapo is now prepared to embark on a campaign of urban terror in which bombs will be set off in public places around the country. Security police chief Colonel Sarel Strydom revealed in September that 125 kg of explosives had been found in a house in Windhoek's Katatura township. Colonel Strydom claimed a powerful bomb, hidden in a truck's spare wheel, was to have been detonated in Windhoek's main shopping centre.

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Angola must eject Swapo, says Malan

BUS DAY Business Day Reporter 6/12/83

SOUTH AFRICA was not looking for trouble with Angola, although its sympathies lay with the country's pro-Western forces, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said in Pretoria yesterday.

Responding to the recent visit to Angola by a United Nations investigating commission, Malan said "If Angola is seeking peace in the sub-continent, all it has to do is stop Swapo terrorists using its territory"

He said it was unlikely Angola would do this, because it wanted to blame SA for the country's war damage.

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If you are a Renault owner

Namibia talks may get under way again

TUE

221 Political Staff

STAR
9/12/85

Efforts to revive the Namibia settlement process are set to start again after being stalled for several months, according to indications in diplomatic circles.

The top American negotiator, Dr Chester Crocker, could be in Luanda for talks with the Angolan Government soon, although the United States has so far declined to confirm this.

If Dr Crocker does make the trip, a face-to-face meeting between South Africans and Angolans on neutral ground could follow within weeks.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Then, if there is some accommodation on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola parallel with a reduction of South African forces in Namibia, the Namibia issue could be addressed directly.

There was no confirmation of this scenario from the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria.

However, a carefully-worded official statement said "The South African Government does not think it appropriate to comment on these reports at this time."

Diplomatic observers said this suggested movement behind the scenes. They said there could soon be a flurry of meetings bringing hopes of settlement.

Cap. 7/2/85
**Soldiers beat
man to death**

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Four South African national servicemen are under investigation for murder after allegedly beating a man to death in an incident in northern SWA/Namibia

This was confirmed by a police spokesman, Inspector Kierie du Rand. Mr Frans Uapota, 48, died on November 28. His wife, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, has laid a charge of murder.

She said a patrol of white soldiers arrived and "attacked my husband like a pack of wild dogs. They beat him, kicked him and butted him with their rifles"

Windhoek shootings remembered

221) Sku 19/12/85

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Shattered glass, smouldering cars and burning tyres provided the backdrop as municipal workers went about their grim business of loading corpses on to trucks and hosing down blood-stained ground.

This was the scene at a black township in Windhoek on December 10 1969 — a full three months before Sharpeville hit the world's headlines.

This week, militant Namibians will gather to commemorate the killing of 13 people and wounding of 44 others in the first mass township protest since Pretoria took over the administration of the former German colony in 1915.

The antagonism which spawned the large-scale demonstration in Windhoek's "old location" had been growing for some time as township dwellers resisted plans by the authorities to move them to a new township, Katutura, further out of town.

Prominent among those helping organise resistance was Mr Sam Nujoma, then a member of the old location's advisory board. A few days before the shooting, as a leading figure in the Ovamboland People's Organisation, the forerunner of Swapo, Mr Nujoma was at a meeting convened by white municipal officials to try to convince township residents that the move was in their best interests.

Those at the meeting recall it was characterised by open hostility towards the authorities as people vented their feelings that the move was another attempt to control and restrict them.

A leading black nationalist and Swapo member remembers the indignant crowd took up a chant —

"Boers go to Kakamas, boers go to Kakamas" — as the officials tried to put across their case.

Mr Nujoma is said to have told the officials "You have shown that you cannot rule us. Go back to South Africa and let us rule ourselves."

After that emotional meeting, the protests gathered momentum, culminating in a boycott of buses, beerhalls, dances and cinemas.

On the night of December 10, armed police were sent into the township after reports that large groups were gathering. An armoured car was later sent to the scene.

LOBBYING AT UN

From then on, versions of what happened vary according to political viewpoints. The official version is that police opened fire to protect themselves, while nationalists insist the killings were a deliberate massacre.

A commission of inquiry, headed by the Judge-President of the South West Africa Bench of the Supreme Court of South Africa, was set up to investigate the tragedy. Counsel appeared for the Government and, on the other side, for Chief Hosea Kutako, who had been lobbying at the United Nations for independence for the territory.

After hearing evidence and seeing documents seized by police, the commission concluded that the unrest had been organised by trouble-makers in Windhoek "at the instigation of their protagonists in New York", who had been involved in the UN lobbying campaign.

The UN disagreed with the findings of the commission that the police were free from any blame in

the incident. The world body passed a resolution expressing "deep regret at the action".

Three months later, Sharpeville grabbed the attention of the world and Windhoek was forgotten. The killings were, however, a watershed in the nationalist struggle in the territory.

Security police arrested many of the unrest leaders and Mr Nujoma was eventually banished to Owambo, from where he fled into exile with other militants.

In April 1960, they renamed their organisation Swapo and in April the next year they opened an office in Dar-es-Salaam and were making preparations for armed conflict against what they considered to be South African "occupation forces".

In the early 60s, the first cadres received their training in guerrilla warfare in Algeria and Tanzania. Later Russia and China stepped in with more weapons and training.

When the 1966 International Court of Justice ruling on the territory seemed to give hope to South Africa, Swapo announced from Dar-es-Salaam that it had no option but to take up arms to "bring about our revolution".

Since then, the bush war has raged on in the north of the country, and the toll has mounted — more than 15 000 would be a reasonable estimate of the number of deaths to date.

Few whites in Namibia are today aware of the significance of December 10 in the eyes of many black people, yet it seems certain that any future black majority government in the territory will have no hesitation in declaring the day a national holiday in honour of "fallen heroes".

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SA 'never' to quit Caprivi air base

NEW YORK — SA "will never give up" its Caprivi air base, South African intelligence officers have told a visiting American journalist reporting for the *Philadelphia Enquirer*.

In one of the most extensive on-the-spot reports recently to appear in the US, correspondent Robert Rosenthal maintained that there was no evidence of SA plans to quit the rest of SWA either.

In a 1 100km trip along the territory's northern border, "it became clear that the SADF is digging-in,

RICHARD WALKER

making improvements and tightening security at military and air installations," he reported.

"More important, the South African army is going after the hearts and minds of the civilian population in a long-term counter-insurgency programme.

"From their Mpacha base in Caprivi, South African jets can reach the capitals of Zaire, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia and fly over Angola," he noted.

"It gives them a reach into the heart of black Africa

"Because of its strategic location, intelligence officers say SA will never give it up"

On the question of a South African exit from SWA, Rosenthal reported how an army intelligence officer laughed, and then responded: "Whoever said anything about leaving?"

An army major told him. "The strategists have said that time is on the side of the revolutionary

"Now we are saying time is on our side"

The Star Bureau

US pushing Namibian peace deal

STAR 11/2/85

221



WASHINGTON — The United States has stepped up pressure on the Angolan and South African governments for a Namibian settlement, warning it would soon know if its peace efforts were being used by either side to buy time.

A senior State Department official said yesterday the US would know more by the end of the year, after telling both parties it would not participate in a "shell game".

"There is a growing impatience in this country with any suggestion that we might have our diplomatic efforts used as a

sort of device to buy time," he said.

While the official was briefing newsmen at the State Department, President Reagan gave the Angolan rebel movement, Unita, the assurance the US would not turn its back on them.

Speaking at a Human Rights Day commemoration, Mr Reagan said: "This year the House of Representatives has repealed a ban on aid to freedom fighters in Angola."

This follows reports that the

US Administration has decided to prepare a \$15-million covert military aid programme to Unita but will hold it back for a while to exert pressure on the Luanda regime to rid Angola of 35,000 Cuban troops helping it against the rebels.

The State Department officer said it was the US view that the climate for national reconciliation would be much better if it could get foreigners out of places where they had no business being — the South Africans from Namibia and Cubans from

Angola.

He said the administration had presented proposals to both parties which would lead to such foreign reductions in a phased way. The US plan had included details on geographic lines of restraint and pullback of troops.

"We are also talking about the form agreements should take, how they would be internationally recognised, who would be the parties to the agreements, what kind of formulas for ceasefires would begin the implementation of the UN process

on Namibia," he said.

The official said the US had recently received a "substantive" reply from Pretoria to these proposals. Some earlier replies had, he said, represented steps backward, if anything, but the State Department now had something from South Africa to work with.

A meeting last month with the Angolans in Lusaka would be followed by another, probably before the end of the year.

The official said he had not received confirmation from own sources of Unita claims in Washington of a second major military offensive against the rebels in south-eastern Angola.

Order halts ^{Star} Ovambo (221) budget funds

WINDHOEK — Funds of the Ovambo administration have been frozen until next Tuesday, in terms of an out-of-court settlement reached between parties to a dispute over the administration's budget of R128-m.

A senior headman of Ovambo, Mr Gabriel Kautima, earlier served papers for an urgent court application to the chairman of the Ovambo administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, in which he challenged the validity of the budget.

Mr Kautima claimed the budget had been approved by the Ovambo Legislative Assembly on July 30 by 31 members, whereas the quorum prescribed by law was 39 members.

The application was to have been brought before the Windhoek Supreme Court today, but news reports said a settlement was reached at the weekend.

In terms of the agreement, expenditure by the Ovambo Ethnic Administration would be frozen until next Tuesday when the Ovambo Legislative Assembly would again consider the budget at an extraordinary session at Ondangua in northern Namibia — Sapa

Cape soldier murdered women: 22 years' jail

ARG 45 11/2/85
WINDHOEK. — A former member of the Cape Corps, Hendrik Soonies, 23, has been sentenced to an effective 22 years' imprisonment by Windhoek Supreme Court on two charges of murder and three of attempted murder.

According to evidence, Soonies arrived under the influence of alcohol at a kraal near Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia on June 20 last year "in search of a woman" but he was turned away

FIRED AT KRAAL

He returned a little later with his R-4 army rifle set on automatic and began firing blindly at the kraal.

Men, women and children fled into a hut and a dog that attacked him was shot dead

Mrs Kristofina Muhimba and Mrs Hirija Dawid were killed and three people were wounded

Mr Justice Irving Steyn sentenced Soonies to 18 years on each of the murder charges and a total of four years on the attempted murder charges.

Mr Justice Steyn ordered that the sentences for murder be served concurrently. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES
22 years
12/12/85
jail for
221
soldier

WINDHOEK. — A former member of the Cape Corps, Hendrik Soonies, 23, was jailed for 22 years by the Supreme Court here on Tuesday for two murders and three attempted murders

According to evidence, Soonies arrived under the influence of alcohol at a kraal near Ruacana in northern S.W.A./Namibia on June 20 last year "in search of a woman" but was turned away

He returned a little later with his R4 army issue rifle set on automatic and began firing blindly at the kraal

Men, women and children fled into a hut and a dog that charged him was shot dead

Two women, Mrs Kristoffina Muhimba and Mrs Hiriya Dawid, were killed and three other people wounded in the shooting

Mr Justice Irving Steyn said "This sentence should serve as a warning to other soldiers in the operational area."

Soonies was sentenced to 18 years on each of the murder charges and a total of four years on the attempted murder charges

Mr Justice Steyn ordered that the sentences for murder be served concurrently — Sapa

Savimbi holds key to Namibian settlement

By Alan Dinn of The Star's Washington Bureau

13/12/85

Dr Jonas Savimbi, charismatic leader of the Unita rebel movement in Angola, has become the fulcrum to peace in that country and Namibia. Senior government officials in Pretoria believed four or more years ago that he held the key to settlement for both Angola and its southern neighbour.

The Reagan Administration is now, after years of diplomatic activity and little success in the region, acting on that premise.

Signs are that Washington has in the last few days started carefully dangling the weighty threat over Luanda of covert aid to the bush rebels, a support openly favoured by President Reagan.

Thus was the likely message Mr Reagan's top diplomat in Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, took with him when he met Angolan government representatives in Lusaka at the end of November to 'Re-energise' his stalled US settlement drive.

While Dr Crocker and his boss, Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, prefer a negotiated solution, the envoy's words would have contained a new edge in these talks.

Mr Shultz is believed to oppose any immediate covert aid to Angola in the hope that the delay will spur the Marxist MPLA Government towards a settlement.

"We support Savimbi," Mr Shultz told reporters. "The question is, what's the most effective way to do it? And if the negotiation can take place that withdraws foreign forces from Angola and Namibia — that gets a Namibian settlement — well, then that's a good way to support Savimbi."

In seeking for five years to achieve the withdrawal of 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola and the South Africans from Namibia, the US tried several tactics and treadmills. But the course currently set was never open to Dr Crocker because of a congressional ban since the mid-seventies on US aid to Unita.

In earlier days, the Reagan Administration advocated repeal of the prohibition, known as the Clark Amendment, but Congress resisted. After the 1984 election, however, the mood shifted on Capitol Hill, seeing the lawmakers agree to finance rebels

fighting Moscow-backed governments in Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

In July, Congress killed the Clark Amendment, unleashing what has become a crowded and fiery debate among congressmen, the Reagan Administration, anti-apartheid lobbyists and activists, with visiting South African politicians and other interested parties adding to the clamour.

More than a hundred congressmen, seeing this mainly as a chance to strike at Soviet adventurism in Southern Africa, are tugging for aid of some sort to Dr Savimbi. At least 100 of their colleagues are pulling the other way, arguing it is an effort the US cannot sustain and one which will ally Washington with Pretoria.

Thus, the nays fear, would be disastrous for US friendships in Africa and elsewhere. Dr Crocker left for Lusaka as three Bills proposing help to Unita lay in wait for congressional attention first thing next year. The first intending \$27 million in open "non-lethal", humanitarian aid, the second suggesting \$27 million in military aid supplied

openly, and the third wanting an end to US investments in Angola that pay for the Cuban presence.

Then there were the moves to counter those Bills and Mr Reagan himself, saying shortly after the Geneva summit where regional trouble spots such as Angola were discussed, that his Administration held that covert aid to the rebels "would have much more chance of success right now".

But this cauldron of debate armed Dr Crocker with a diplomatic switch to goad the Angolans in a kiss-and-slap manner into ridding that trouble-torn country of the Cubans. Luanda must at this stage clearly understand it has to move on the Cuban issue, or face more and possibly fiercer fighting from a better equipped Unita.

It would have been put to the Angolans as simply as that — the Reagan Administration is feeling the heat too for its faltering Southern African policy which so badly needs a boost.

Whatever the deal, Washington and Pretoria seem to agree, Dr Savimbi will be part of it.

Namibia: no time limit set

STAR 18/12/85
The Star's Africa
News Service

221

WINDHOEK — South Africa's Administrator-General for Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, says Pretoria wants independence for the territory, but will not set a definite time limit on its attainment.

Speaking in an interview with the SWABC here last night, Mr Pienaar said Pretoria felt Namibia's internal leaders should "be given enough time to make preparations for independence". The question of how South Africa would approach the independence depended largely on these parties themselves.

Early next year, the territory's Constitutional Council begins work on formulating a new constitution. It has been given between 18 months and two years to complete its task.

YEAR END REVIEW

ARGUS 18/12/85 (221)

SWA/Namibia impasse: New hope of settlement

BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek on the year 1985 in which considerable change has occurred within SWA/Namibia

AS 1985 draws to a close, and Windhoek's politicians and administrators head for the coast for the Christmas break, there is optimism in the air that the new year might see yet another attempt to resolve the international stalemate over independence for Namibia.

Much of what is being said on that situation by those involved is, however, couched in the insubstantial, frothy language of diplomacy and is, for the people of Namibia at least, all a bit remote and yawn-inducing

After all, they have seen it all before

The year 1985 has not inspired the near-euphoric state of mind of 1978, when nearly everybody was convinced that independence was about to be delivered by United Nations resolution 435. Nevertheless, the past 12 months have seen a considerable number of changes within the country while little has apparently been happening on the outside

Wide powers

On June 17, the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, came to Windhoek and, amid much ceremony and speech-making, launched the new Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government

The Windhoek politicians were given wide powers over their own affairs, but Pretoria retained control over defence, security and foreign affairs. Its administrator-general in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, was also given power to veto any legislation passed by the National Assembly, if he felt it contradicted the new administration's own "Bill of fundamental rights"

The MPC is made up of six of Namibia's internal political parties, ranging from the left-leaning Swanu of marxist-admirer Mr Moses Katjuongua to the right-wing Nationalist Party of South West Africa of Mr Eben van Zijl

In the middle is Namibia's behind-the-scenes political mover Mr Dirk Mudge, still more or less in control of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) grouping, a survivor from the first heady experiments in black-white political co-operation of the 1970s

It is difficult to assess the amount of popular support enjoyed by the new administration. Even South African government analysts do not put it at much more than 50 percent, while opponents generally give it far less, with the highest estimates being somewhat less than 30 percent of the people

Pretoria obviously has hopes

that the new grouping will in time expand and win enough support to become a viable alternative to Swapo. It seems that South Africa is nevertheless under no illusion that its MPC protege has much chance of defeating Swapo at the polls

Swapo

It is far more probable that President Botha's government is banking on the fact that the Alliance may be able to draw more than one-third of the votes in any unsupervised election. Swapo would thus be deprived of the two-thirds support it would need to have a whiphand majority in the envisioned constituent assembly

Although styled as a "government of national unity", the ideological differences between its members have prevented the MPC from moving as quickly as people would like to deal with the problems spawned by apartheid

In the sphere of education, the new government appointed a committee of inquiry, which recommended that schooling be centralised under one authority and that certain training institutions be made multi-racial to make best use of all available resources

The committee's suggestions have, however, stirred up an-

gry and worried reaction from some whites, who see them as the thin end of the wedge of racial integration

On the labour front, Manpower Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua made it known that a labour bill will soon be introduced regulating conditions of employment and giving workers legal protection from exploitation which they did not enjoy in the past

New ground

Although the proposed legislation will break new ground as far as Namibia is concerned, it was still criticised for not going far enough in providing for minimum wages

Also, the new administration promised a tough crackdown on racists, following a number of incidents of discrimination involving its own coloured ministers. Public libraries were also finally thrown open by the MPC to people of all races

On the international front, the MPC has devoted much time and energy to improving its image, and has pledged millions of rands to rejuvenate its public relations campaign abroad. MPC members have been received with sympathy by right-wing politicians in Europe, particularly in West Germany

MIDDLE EAST

6 Swapo men killed in operation

BUS DAY
20/12/85

SADF forces deep inside south Angola

(221)

SOUTH AFRICAN security forces are currently involved in an operation against Swapo deep in Angolan territory, according to informed Pretoria sources.

At least six Swapo members have already been killed in the operation, the sources say.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition as well as military uniforms — of the kind used by Swapo, the Libyan forces and, for the first time, Kenya — have been also been captured

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force yesterday declined to comment on the highly detailed report.

According to the sources, South African troops followed tracks into Angola on December 12 and the Swapo members were killed in a contact on Sunday, December 15.

Among weapons captured were 130

JAYNE LA MONT

60mm mortar bombs, 137 82mm mortar bombs, mortar propellant cartridges, nose cones, hand-grenades, detonators, mines and RPG7 ammunition, as well as medical supplies and equipment, a large number of handguns and ammunition and several AK47 guns and ammunition

Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels claimed there was fierce fighting in southern Angola yesterday and said they killed 69 government troops and shot down a MiG aircraft in attacks in various parts of the country last week, reports SAPA-REUTER

At a military ceremony on the SWA/Namibian side of the border on April 17, South Africa said it had withdrawn its last troops from southern Angola in accordance with the Luanda agreement, signed by SA and Angola

Danger to the... imminent

VICTOR HIEMSTRA

20/12/85 FIN MAIL 221

Designing democracy

As head of the Constitutional Council for Namibia, Justice Victor Hiemstra is very much a man-in-the-middle. As the Namibian independence process is hoisted back on the rails for the umpteenth time, the constitutional formula Judge Hiemstra proposes will probably determine its success or failure this time around.

As a result, the Western Contact Group, the Namibian transitional government, the

next step is election of a Constituent Assembly "A body that size could not draw up a constitution from scratch," Judge Hiemstra believes "So the one my council prepares may well serve as a model"

But he's well aware that competing constitutions might well be put forward "Swapo may put forward a version entrenching socialism and state ownership of the means of production, despite the fact that an independent government would not need these provisions entrenched in the constitution to adopt such policies I anticipate debate on the issue"

Nonetheless, Judge Hiemstra is categorical that "no constitution which ignores Swapo can succeed I'm working all-out to establish contact with Swapo, but success seems remote"

Why? Because, he believes, while Swapo continues to be funded to the tune of \$40m/year by the UN, and receives still more from Scandinavian governments, "it need not give up the struggle, and can wait in hope that the South African system will collapse, leaving it to deal with an ANC government — however unrealistic that might seem

"If funds were cut off, Swapo would accept a settlement within a year. Factually, its aims are at-

tained. It wanted apartheid abolished, as it is to a large extent already. My constitution will eradicate it root and branch. I will make use of my council to get Swapo participating in the process if I can"

There is a shadow over his endeavours, though "In the view of the international community, SA is occupying Namibia illegally. As a result, anything I produce in the way of a constitution will be seen as an illegitimate child. But my exercise will at least break the present logjam and get things moving again," Judge Hiemstra reasons

It may also lend credibility to the present transitional government, and spur greater unity between non-Swapo elements inside and outside that government, he thinks

Judge Hiemstra has served as acting Judge President of the Transvaal, and was Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana from 1977

to 1984. He's known for his expertise in two areas — criminal procedure and, naturally, constitutional law, on which subject he has contributed a number of articles to law journals

His interest in constitutional law followed naturally from his longstanding concern with politics. After gaining a BA in law at Stellenbosch and his LLB at the University of Cape Town in 1934, he was Parliamentary correspondent for *Die Burger* for 9 years. In 1942 he quit — "I was tired of writing about what others said" — and joined the Pretoria Bar, where he specialised in civil cases

He was considering standing for Parliament in 1958, but that ambition was preempted when "I was offered an appointment to the bench in 1956, and succumbed" In 1967, the first edition of his standard text on criminal procedure, *Strafprosedure in Suid Afrika*, appeared. It has been through two subsequent editions, and Judge Hiemstra is working on the fourth, though whether he will have time once his Constitutional Council convenes is another question

While Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana he worked on the final draft of that homeland's constitution, which also has a Bill of Rights. A contribution he points to is one allowing private schools to be set up. "It was a safeguard for whites, and as a result there is a white private school in Mafikeng"

In one landmark case while Judge Hiemstra was Chief Justice, his decision that the Terrorism Act did apply in Bophuthatswana was overruled by the Appellate Division. "Counsel argued, as they had not done before me, that the Terrorism Act was contrary to the Bill of Rights. But, in fact, the Bophuthatswana constitution specified that all laws passed after the constitution was approved should comply with the Bill of Rights — and the Terrorism Act was passed before"

Since his retirement in 1984, Judge Hiemstra has served on three commissions of inquiry. His predominant characteristic, he says, is that "I'm a highly rational person. As a result, I've been against apartheid since 1960. That was when I reasoned out that it could never work"



Judge Hiemstra... a new Namibian constitution

United Nations (UN) and Swapo are all in varying degrees concerned with what his council will produce.

Says Judge Hiemstra: "The Western Five — who don't officially recognise me — have indicated elements they'd like to see in the proposed constitution: proportional representation, for example, a unitary rather than a federal system and a democratic structure with a Bill of Rights. All these are acceptable to me."

Judge Hiemstra (71) feels Namibian independence proceedings may be under way in two years: "The Act establishing my council provides for a constitution to be produced within 17 months from the time we begin our deliberations in mid-January 1986. We can extend our work up to two years, but I can't see it taking that long"

After a draft constitution is complete, the

DOUG DE BEER

Industry watchdog

As government fumbles to contain the welter of immediate crises facing it, much of its hope is pinned to long-term strategies of economic growth. Dougie de Beer, head of the Industrial Decentralisation Board since its inception three years ago, and recently

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SA group killed 6 Swapo men in Angola

The Star's Foreign
News Service

A small South African task force has killed six Swapo guerrillas in Angola and captured a relatively large amount of military equipment.

While South African Defence Force spokesmen yesterday refused to comment on the reported activity deep into Angola, it is clear from diplomatic and other sources that the operation is continuing.

Earlier this week the Mozambican news agency, AIM, claimed South African forces had advanced to a point about 7 km south of the ruined town of Ongiva, capital of Angola's southernmost province of Cuanene and about 40 km north of the Angolan/Namibian border.

AIM also claimed South Africa's Buffalo Battalion (consisting mainly of black mercenaries) had occupied the village of Chiede, south-east of Ongiva.

It said the Angolan Military Command at Ongiva believed this penetration could herald another major invasion of Angola.

However, it is clear from information gathered by Western diplomatic sources that the latest incursion into Angola is a "hot pursuit" operation in search of a Swapo group, which crossed into Angola on December 12. The Swapo guerrillas were killed in a contact with security forces at the weekend.

A quantity of arms and ammunition was captured together with medical supplies and equipment and a number of uniforms.

Angolan border calm belies battle for 'hearts and minds'

By Kevin Tools of The Observer

WINDHOEK — Amid the sandbags and mortar emplacements of Oshana base on the Angolan/Namibian border, while South African conscripts play volleyball or sunbathe in the afternoon heat

But the calm at the frontier belies the military activity and political indoctrination in the rest of the crucial Ovambo region in Pretoria battles in its self-defined war for "hearts and minds."

Traditionally the heartland of Swapo's support, no one could mistake Ovambo now for anything other than a war zone. Since the start of the year, everyone has required a police permit to pass through the military checkpoints on the main tarred road between the northern frontier town of Ruacana and the copper-rich city of Tsumeb to the south.

A strict dusk-to-dawn curfew on traffic movement has been imposed and military bases line the road every 30 km. South African military convoys, led by mine-proof vehicles

mounted with heavy machine-guns, constantly patrol and mine-sweep the road to the Angolan border.

Ovambo, which runs for 500 km along the Angolan frontier, is effectively under martial law. Along the main road, the garrison towns of Oshana, Ondangwa and Ruacana are while-only bastions surrounded by double layers of security fencing and machine-gun posts.

REAL WAR

But it is outside the white laagers in the Ovambo villages and towns, which contain more than 50 percent of Namibia's population, that the real war is being fought. It is here that the South Africans have deployed their latest counter-insurgency tactic — a shadowy, 5,000-strong "cultural" wing of the army known as Etango.

The South West Africa Territory Force commander, Major-General George Meiring, who heads the locally recruited "Namibianised" forces, said Pretoria's overwhelming

firepower and successful recruitment drive has broken the back of Swapo's military wing.

"Of the potential Swapo force of about 8,500, more than 3,400 are actively engaged in fighting units. That is how they pay for their keep in Angola. Only about 1,500 are available at any one time to fight against South-West Africa, and only about half would come down during the rainy season offensive," Major-General Meiring said.

"We are winning I think because we get the local population on our side. Despite the fact that we are winning militarily, we get the local hearts and minds."

A central element in the "spiritual aspect" of Major-General Meiring's "hearts and minds" has been the emergence of the Etango ("sun" in Ovambo) cultural movement and a similar body known as Ewaza in the neighbouring Kavango-speaking region.

Originally recruited from SWATF black members who say military sources "felt the need" for some form of cultural-religious back-up, Etango is geared towards bolstering

support for the security forces and South Africa's transitional government in Windhoek.

Recruits pass through a diplomatic-style course which emphasises tribal identity and is vehemently anti Swapo and anti communists.

Etango's and Ewaza's philosophy ties in neatly with recent remarks by the interim government constitutional council chairman, former judge Mr Victor Hennis, who was assigned the task of drafting an independence constitution in direct defiance of United Nations Resolution 435.

MINORITY RIGHTS

"Ethnicity is a factor. Minority rights will be safeguarded as far as the constitution can do that," he said at the formal launch of the council which has two years to complete its task.

Sponsored by donors and administered by white officials from Oshana, Etango's public activities are targeted at young people

Ethnic cultural festivals are organised to promulgate their views and recruits are offered diplomas in the education starved region.

The meetings frequently take on a quasi-religious air with Etango's own pastors giving sermons, urging people to denounce Swapo insurgents and inform the authorities.

Essentially the political wing of the SWATF, Etango, like the interim government itself, is part and parcel of the same Pretoria strategy to dictate its own terms for Namibian independence.

As yet too small to make a major political impact, Etango, with a membership of 500,000, seems set to become a major quasi-military tribal opposition force to the Swapo leadership.

The "fight at the end of the tunnel" in South Africa's view is not a thriving democratic state but a weak and compliant regime subservient to Pretoria's security demands.

SADF 'moves 4 battalions into Angola

Cape Times 23/12/85

LISBON — South Africa has moved four battalions into Angola in the past week, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported at the weekend.

In a dispatch monitored here, Angop reported that two South African battalions had crossed into Angola on Sunday, December 15, and two more had followed on December 17.

A battalion usually consists of between 600 and 800 men.

Angop said the South African forces were being helped by a fifth battalion of guerillas from Unita, which has been fighting the government of Mr Eduardo dos Santos since 1975.

Angop said the first two South African battalions, backed by tanks and aircraft, including Puma helicopters, infiltrated Angolan territory last Sunday "under the false pretext of an alleged pursuit of Swapo fighters".

It said another South African battalion and a battalion made up of SWA/Namibian troops reinforced them on Tuesday.

Two South African motorized infantry brigades were poised near the border "ready to launch a new large-scale aggressive action".

Angop also said South

African aircraft had been making frequent flights deep into Angolan territory in south-eastern Moxico and Cuando Cubango provinces, where Unita is defending its headquarters against a government offensive.

South African Defence Force spokesman Commandant John Rolt declined to confirm or deny the Angop report. "We have no comment," he said in a statement.

South African media, including SATV, on Thursday quoted "informed sources" as saying that "a small contingent of South African troops had penetrated deep" into Angola last weekend, killing six members of Swapo.

However, a Swapo spokesman in Luanda has denied that six of the movement's members had been killed by South African troops.

"No Swapo guerillas were killed in these last few days. South Africa always finds an excuse to invade Angola. In the areas where the South African troops are reported to be now, we have only refugees," said Mr Kandy Nehova, Swapo deputy information secretary — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

● US aid to Unita 'could resume', page 5

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Swapo kill headman's son

WINDHOEK — A headman's son, Izak Nujoma, was shot and killed by Swapo insurgents near Okalongo in northern SWA, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday.

Nujoma was killed early on Saturday morning at the shop of his father, Paulus Nujoma.

Afterwards the insurgents looted the shop and fled to Angola in a vehicle belonging to the shop-owner.

The SWATF said 41 civilians had been killed so far this year by Swapo insurgents, who had also been responsible for 15 more civilian deaths in landmine blasts.

A total of 107 civilians were injured

and 179 abducted by insurgents.

To date this year, 593 insurgents had been "eliminated" by the security forces.

Among armaments captured from insurgents were 1 131kg of explosives, more than 570 weapons (including small arms, machine-guns, B10 canon, mortar tubes and RPG7 rocket launchers), and 11.5-tons of ammunition, including 135 landmines, 253 anti-personnel mines, 1 959 mortar bombs, 987 rifle grenades and 389 RPG7 rockets.

The security forces lost one man for about every 19 losses by insurgents, the SWATF statement said — Sapa.

from early morning and by 11am

SWATF 'prepared for Swapo offensive'

CAPE TOWN 24/12/85 (221)

Defence Reporter

GROOTFONTEIN — SWA/Namibia is bracing itself for the annual rainy-season offensive as Swapo insurgents prepare to move south from Angola

The General Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Forces, Major General George Meiring, is confident his troops are ready to counter the attack

At a brief press conference here yesterday, he said logistic convoys were moving south from Swapo bases in central Angola to the cadres based in the "shallow" area just north of the Angolan border

Swapo's political commissars were also heading towards these cadres to brief them before they left for SWA/Namibia, he said

Swapo activity over the past 12 months had been the lowest in the past three to four years and security forces had killed more insurgents in this period in spite of the fact that there had been no major operations against Swapo this year

'Weakened by losses'

General Meiring said 590 Swapo had been killed up to the weekend. During the corresponding period last year 584 had been killed

The security forces had killed more than 20 terrorists for each member they lost in action against Swapo, he said

He said he expected the Swapo offensive to be less intense than that

last year because Swapo had been weakened by continual losses in the 19-year war

For the New Year, he expected Swapo to continue following the course of least resistance by keeping up their sabotage attacks, which had the lowest risk factor

● Sapa reports from Windhoek that a headman's son, Mr Izak Nujoma, has been shot and killed by Swapo insurgents near Okalongo in northern SWA/Namibia

The SWATF yesterday said Mr Nujoma was killed early on Saturday morning at the shop of his father, Mr Paulus Nujoma

'Insurgents fled to Angola'

The insurgents then looted the shop and fled to Angola in a vehicle belonging to the shopowner

The SWATF said 41 civilians had been killed to date this year by Swapo insurgents, who had also been responsible for 15 more civilian deaths in landmine blasts

A total of 107 civilians had been injured and 179 abducted by insurgents

Among the armaments captured from insurgents were 1 131kg of explosives, more than 570 weapons (including small arms, machine guns, B10 cannon, mortar tubes and RPG7 rocket launchers) and 11,5 tons of ammunition (including 135 landmines, 253 anti-personnel mines, 1 959 mortar bombs, 987 rifle grenades and 389 RPG7 rockets).

The year in Namibia

As 1985 draws to a close, and Windhoek's politicians and administrators head for the coast for the holiday break, there is optimism in the air that the new year might see yet another attempt to resolve the international stalemate over independence for Namibia

Much of what is being said on that issue is, however, couched in the frothy language of diplomacy and is, for the people of Namibia at least, all a bit remote and yawn-inducing

After all, they have seen it all before

The year 1985 has not inspired the near-euphoric state of mind of 1978, when nearly everybody was convinced that independence was about to be delivered by United Nations Resolution 435. Nevertheless, the past 12 months have seen a considerable number of changes within the country

Ceremony

On June 17, South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, came to Windhoek and, amid much ceremony and speech-making, launched the new Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government

The Windhoek politicians were given wide powers over their own affairs, but Pretoria retained control over defence, security and foreign affairs

Its Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, was also given the power to veto any legislation passed by the National Assembly, if he felt it contradicted the new administration's own "Bill of fundamental rights"

The MPC is made up of six of Namibia's internal political parties, ranging from the left-leaning Swanu of Marxist-admirer Mr Moses Katjuongua to the right-wing National Party of South West Africa of Mr Eben van Zijl

In the middle is Namibia's behind-the-scenes political mover Mr Dirk Mudge, still more or less in control of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) grouping, which is a survivor from the first heady experiments in

STAR
24/12/85
By BRENDAN
SEERY of The
Star's Africa News
Service in
Windhoek

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black-white political co-operation of the 1970s

It is difficult to assess the amount of popular support enjoyed by the new administration. Even South African Government analysts do not put it at much more than 50 percent, while opponents generally give it no more than 30 percent

Pretoria obviously has hopes that the new grouping will in time expand and win enough support to become a viable alternative to Swapo. It seems that South Africa is nevertheless under no illusion that its MPC protege has much chance of defeating Swapo at the polls.

Alliance

It is far more probable that President Botha's Government is banking on the alliance drawing more than one-third of the votes in any UN-supervised election. Swapo would thus be deprived of the two-thirds support it would need to have a whuphand majority in the envisioned constituent assembly

Although styled as a "Government of National Unity", the ideological differences between its members have prevented the MPC from moving as quickly as people would like to deal with the problems spawned by apartheid

In the sphere of education, the new government appointed a committee of inquiry, which recommended that schooling be centralised under one authority and that certain training insti-

tutions be made multiracial to make best use of all available resources.

The committee's suggestions have, however, stirred up angry and worried reaction from some whites, who see them as the thin end of the wedge of racial integration

On the labour front, Manpower Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua made it known that a labour Bill will soon be introduced regulating conditions of employment and giving workers legal protection from exploitation which they did not enjoy in the past. Although the proposed legislation will break new ground as far as Namibia is concerned, it was still criticised for not going far enough in providing for minimum wages

Crackdown

Also, the new administration promised a tough crackdown on racists. This followed a number of incidents of discrimination involving its own coloured Ministers. Public libraries were also finally thrown open by the MPC to people of all races

Much of the time of the MPC from September was taken up in a bitter squabble over the appointment of a former South African Department of Justice official, Mr Pieter van der Byl, to head the proposed constitutional council

The wrangle pitted Mr Mudge on one side against Mr Katjuongua and his colleague Mr Andreas Shipanga on the other. It was eventually re-

solved, but only after hundreds of thousands of rands of taxpayers' money had been expended in paying lawyers and granting Mr van der Byl a R180 000 "golden handshake" for loss of office

The affair proved, though, that the black members of the MPC have more fighting spirit than their detractors give them credit for. The battle also never seriously endangered the government itself, although there is a possibility that the bitterness may have damaged the relations between its members

The war in the north of the country continued, although the commander of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, claimed security forces were winning against the Swapo insurgents

During the dry season, there is apparently little Swapo activity and, over the past few years, the organisation's annual wet-season incursion has been progressively running out of steam

Swapo is still, however, far from a defeated force. It has poured scorn on the MPC's offer of amnesty to returning guerrillas — only four of whom have returned to the territory this year

Pledged

On the international front, the MPC has devoted much time and energy to improving its image, and has pledged millions of rands to rejuvenate its public relations campaign abroad. MPC members have been received with sympathy by right-wing politicians in Europe, particularly in West Germany

But full recognition for the new administration is still as remote as it was in June, when the world rejected it

Yet, the mere fact that they can talk to at least some influential people around the globe has given heart to the MPC politicians, and they confidently believe their lobbying might eventually result in the convening of an international conference on the territory, along the lines of the abortive one in Lusaka in May last year

CAPE Times
27/12/85

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SA forces kill 15 insurgents in Angola raid

Defence Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN forces have killed 15 Swapo insurgents, destroyed seven caches of arms and knocked out a temporary base during its "limited" offensive into southern Angola.

According to sources in Pretoria there have been eight contacts between the security forces and Swapo since the South Africans crossed the border about two weeks ago.

In the first contact six members of Swapo were killed while another nine have died in actions during the past few days.

There have been no reports of South African fatalities.

Overrun

The Angolan Army, backed by an estimated 2 000 Cubans, is trying for the second time this year to overrun Dr Jonas Savimbi's home base at Jamba in south-eastern Angola.

Further west the South African forces are hunting down Swapo insurgents in the "shallow area" north of the border, to try and prevent

them from reaching SWA/Namibia, at the start of their annual rainy-season offensive.

Earlier this week, the General Officer Commanding SWA Territory Forces, Major-General George Meiring, said the coming Swapo offensive was not expected to be as big as the last.

At some stages during the last offensive there were up to 400 insurgents inside the territory.

Refused

In Pretoria the Defence Force has refused to comment on the latest details to come from the war front, or say when its forces will withdraw from Angola.

The deployment of troops in parts of the eastern Caprivi earlier this month appears to have blocked efforts by a Swapo "fighting element" to re-open that region as a second front in the 19-year-old border war.

According to sources in Caprivi, the security forces were aware the Swapo contingent had retreated and were expected to try to infiltrate through another route.

The sources would not give the insurgents' strength or where they were from, but it seems most likely they would attempt to use Zambian territory, though there has also been speculation that the group could be deploying from "refugee camps" in northern Botswana.

Bombardment

In 1978 a mortar bombardment from across the Zambia border by Swapo killed 10 soldiers at Katima Mulilo.

SA forces lashed back at Swapo bases across the Zambezi River and Zambia moved camps out of striking distance of Caprivi.

General Meiring said he did not believe President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia would voluntarily allow his country to be used again, for fear of retaliation by South African forces.