

NAMIBIA  
GENERAL

1986

JAN - JULY

FM 3/1/86

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Last week the Angolans also re-arranged their players, axing Lucio Lara, considered to be the number two man in the MPLA hierarchy, from the 11-member Politburo. The Americans have perceived Lara as a vehemently pro-Soviet Politburo member, while the Angolans said he was a doctrinaire Marxist-Leninist theoretician, which made him wary of any imperialist power.

One of the closest associates of Angola's first president, Agostinho Neto, Lara's exit from the Politburo ends a decade of strong influence in Angola.

Two new members of the Politburo are Foreign Minister Alfonso van Dunen, and Energy and Oil Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem, an oil engineer trained, like President Dos Santos, in the Soviet Union.

While Angola's problems are linked to those of Namibia, the problem of Cuban troop withdrawal is linked with that of Jonas Savimbi's Unita, which has mushroomed into a powerful fighting force of 50 000. Another Fapla offensive is brewing, backed by more sophisticated Soviet air power.

A stumbling block to any MPLA-Unita negotiations and even power-sharing, appears to be Jonas Savimbi. Those in the MPLA hierarchy who would be prepared to do a deal with Unita, do not trust Savimbi to go along with a coalition government without trying to take total power himself. After all, Savimbi was a victim of similar circumstances in 1975.

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But the crucial ingredient for the success of this constitutional initiative is international acceptance and willingness to participate in the next step: formation of a Constituent Assembly to ratify a constitution and to hold those elusive elections for an independent government. Meanwhile, the Namibian conundrum is firmly fixed on the calendar of 1986. ■

NAMIBIA

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## Chronic transition

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According to diplomatic sources, the point of agreement on the Cuban issue is that the Angolans have agreed to a phased withdrawal of Havana's troops, matched by a withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia over 22 months. The South Africans apparently want it done over three months — which does not enhance prospects for resolving the Angolan dimension of the Namibian problem in the near term.

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## The year that was

As in all other areas of life in SA, political unrest had a profound influence on industrial relations in 1985.

While the new generation of militant trade unions were not in the forefront of the political struggle, they were drawn in. They lent their support to consumer boycotts and a number of localised worker stayaways, and many of their leaders were detained.

Inevitably, much of the unions' energy was expended in trying to minimise the effects of the accompanying economic crisis. The year saw concerted attempts by unions to stem the tide of lay-offs which have taken their toll in almost every sector. Together with this, the unions faced the impossible task of trying to protect the living standards of workers who remained employed. Wage increases in most industries (with the notable exception of mining) were the lowest for several years, and in most cases did not come near matching the inflation rate.

The single most important event in the 1985 labour calendar was the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu). The new labour federation is composed of mainly black trade unions and represents nearly 450 000 workers. At its launch in Durban last month it adopted a high political profile.

Cosatu will have two main priorities for 1986: firstly, merging its affiliated unions to produce large, broadly-based industrial unions; and, secondly, developing a political programme.

The labour dispute of the year was undoubtedly that between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines. The NUM has clearly established itself as the largest and most important union in SA. And because it operates in the industrial sector most crucial to SA's economy, it will continue to hold centre stage.

In an eleventh-hour settlement, the NUM managed to negotiate substantial 22% wage increases for the lowest-paid workers in three of the six mining company giants — Anglo American, Rand Mines and JCI. The others — Gencor, Anglovaal and Gold Fields of SA (GfSA) — drew the line at 19,6%.

This split was symptomatic of bitter conflict between Chamber of Mines' members over wage policies, as well as of the uneven development of the NUM. The majority of the NUM's membership is on Anglo mines and the company was clearly keen to avoid bearing the brunt of any industrial action — as was the case last year. The reasons why Rand Mines and JCI decided to settle at the higher level are less clear. Although some mining spokesmen have already stated that 1986 will see a united approach from employers, the events of 1985 have probably set a precedent.

About 30 000 workers participated in the legal wage strike at Gencor, Anglovaal and GfSA mines. But the strike was a short-

lived affair: it was suspended by the NUM after two days in the face of threatened and actual dismissal of the strikers.

This was not, however, the end of the dispute. Out of apparent defeat, the NUM won a significant victory when, in a landmark judgment, the Industrial Court ordered Gencor's Marievale gold mine to reinstate several hundred union members dismissed during the strike. This was the first time the court afforded legal strikers protection from dismissal. The court sharply criticised Marievale management for its unfair conduct — and observers interpret the judgment as a warning to all employers to tread carefully when dealing with legal strikers. The company has taken the case on review to the Supreme Court.

Unions did not fare so well in other Industrial Court cases. One of the most closely watched was the case between the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and Hart Ltd over the principle of company level bargaining. The court found that the company had no obligation to bargain locally over issues already discussed at the metal industry industrial council. While by no means opposing the principle of a two-tier bargaining structure, the court argued in favour of voluntarism rather than compulsion.

Mawu was also involved in 1985's most bitter and long-running labour dispute. Its strike at British-owned BTR Sarmcol in Howick over the contents of a recognition agreement, began on April 30. Within days the company had dismissed nearly 1 000 strikers. So started one of SA's most intensive union campaigns.

Attempts by the union to pressurise BTR into reinstating the workers have included consumer boycotts and a worker stayaway in the Howick-Maritzburg area, and Mawu now aims at airing the dispute in the Industrial Court. The dispute has also been given a broad international dimension. It has been

raised at the United Nations and with the British government. International trade union organisations have pledged support for the BTR workers, and this month a Mawu delegation travelled to the UK to canvass support from unions operating at BTR in Britain.

The past year is going to set a record for the number of man-days lost due to strike action. By September 12 (the latest Manpower Department statistics available) 383 864 man-days had been lost — compared to 379 712 in 1984, which was itself a record strike year. A sectoral breakdown shows that this increase is almost entirely due to industrial action in the mining industry — already up by more than 150% on last year.

But, while strike action is on the increase, unions are also making greater use of the official channels for resolving disputes. The Department of Manpower reports an escalating number of applications for conciliation boards and Industrial Court hearings. Private mediation and arbitration is also on the increase.

The year also saw a major new development in the official collective bargaining arena with the circulation of the Manpower Department's Consultative Memorandum on Industrial Councils. The memorandum makes it plain that the days when the Minister of Manpower could almost automatically be expected to extend council agreements to cover non-parties, are over.

The move is part of a campaign to create employment by assisting small business development which, so the argument goes, should not be hamstrung by laws regulating wages and working conditions. However, it will be strenuously opposed not only by unions but also by some parts of organised industry which fear wage-undercutting. Government's reaction to comments on the memorandum is expected early this year. ■



Cosatu launch ... most significant labour event of 1985

haps the most well-known of the victims of this vigilante terror so far, is trade unionist Ian Zamisa (31), of the SA Allied Workers' Union who was shot dead together with another local resident — Patrick Blose (40) — at Chesterville in Durban last week.

At both Huhudi and Zolani in the Cape, some victims and eye-witnesses have given sworn affidavits to lawyers, the Black Sash, church groups and to the Western Cape PFP unrest monitoring group in an attempt to expose the vigilantes and the police.

A lawyer, acting on behalf of Huhudi Civic Association (Huca), has alerted the Northern Cape Attorney General to incidents in the township. In a memorandum sent to A G on December 3, he writes:

"Many members of Huca have been subjected to a continuous pattern of harassment, intimidation, assaults and threats by members of vigilantes and their henchmen in the township. The situation culminated in a number of particularly vicious and brutal attacks during the week 20 November to 27 November 1985. As a result, people have been killed, houses gutted and many other people assaulted and/or their property damaged."

The lawyer adds: "What is particularly disturbing about this situation, and the reason for my reporting it to your office, is that, although my clients, upon my advice, have reported many of these incidents to the local police, they believe that very little is being done either to defuse the situation or to protect my clients accordingly. Consequently, my clients continue to fear for their safety and indeed for their lives, while these incidents continue unabated."

Huca, a UDF affiliate, was active in resisting removal of the township to Pudimore in Bophuthatswana. In October last year government reprieved the township. ■

## PARLIAMENT

### Refurbishing

Contractors are working nights and weekends to ensure the completion of the fancy new surrounds of the parliamentary complex before the official opening of next year's session on January 31.

The renovations are part of a controversial R52m package which includes extensions to Parliament (R23,5m) to provide for a 957 m<sup>2</sup> joint sitting chamber for all three houses, as well as additional office space. The plan includes a parking garage beneath Stal Plein; a ceremonial garden and parade ground above it (R10,3m); alterations to Marks Building across the road from Parliament which houses the Indian debating chamber and offices (R4,3m). There will also be renovations to the President's Council chamber in the old Goede Hoop Theatre (R3,7m) and to Tuynhuys (R3,3m) which now houses the offices of the State President.

Opposition parties in Parliament slammed government earlier this year when the full

extent of the cost of the luxurious complex were disclosed.

The tarmac surface of Parliament Street has been ripped up and replaced with imitation cobbles made of high-strength concrete. Decorative guard boxes have been erected at the northern end of Parliament Street where the cobbles begin. The roads complex has been designed to give a harmonious, flowing effect from the city end of the complex all the way up to the President's Council.

The bronze statue of Louis Botha, which dominated the old Stal Plein, has been placed at the entrance to the ceremonial garden and gateway to Tuynhuys; the cenotaph has been erected inside the garden's impressive railings. The parliamentary complex now occupies a significant slice of the southern fringe of Cape Town's CBD.

Parliament, Tuynhuys, the President's Council, Marks Building, the ceremonial garden and the H F Verwoerd Building — which accommodates the bureaucracy during the session — form a cohesive unit.

In the middle of the complex, however, hugging the H F Verwoerd Building and overlooking the new garden, remains the British Embassy, jealously guarding the prime position it occupies in the centre of the new complex. Negotiations for government to buy the building failed in the mid-sixties when the H F Verwoerd Building was being planned. There was speculation recently that the further development of the parliamentary complex may see negotiations resumed, but so far the British Embassy has shown no signs of moving. ■

## NAMIBIA

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FM 3/1/86

# New Swapo threat to (221) Namibia STAK 4/1/86

HARARE — Swapo yesterday vowed it would soon launch "an unprecedented military offensive" against security forces in Namibia.

A senior official of the organisation told the semi-official news agency Ziana in an interview that with the advent of the rainy season, Swapo's military wing was bound to step up its operations to land "devastating blows" to the military strength of Pretoria's forces in Namibia.

Mr Jesaja Nyamu, Swapo's representative in Zimbabwe, said this would drastically divide and weaken South Africa's defence forces whose other section was pinned down in pitched battles with "freedom fighters" within South Africa.

"The Namibian and South African people are fighting a common enemy and therefore each people's effort complements the other's," Mr Nyamu said.

Mr Nyamu said Swapo now had the ability to strike deep inside white areas of Namibia — even in Windhoek — without any difficulty. — Sapa

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# Crocker sets off for new Namibia talks

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Renewed efforts to bring about the independence of Namibia are due to get under way this week when Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, visits Luanda for talks with senior Angolan officials.

Dr Crocker will first visit Khartoum. He is expected there today. Relations between the two countries have been

strained by Sudan's apparent rapprochement with Libya since the coup against former President Jaffar Numeiri last April.

His visit to Luanda, scheduled for later this week, follows an earlier round of meetings with senior Angolan officials in Lusaka.

A sense of urgency has been brought to the latest Namibia initiative by moves in Washington towards material support for Unita.

## 4 Swapo men shot in Angola

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia shot and killed four Swapo insurgents in a follow-up operation across the border with Angola at the weekend, an SWA Territory Force spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

The security forces had suffered no losses and had already returned to SWA/Namibia.

They had seized three AK47 rifles, a 60mm mortar bomb, water bottles

and several Swapo uniforms, the spokesman said.

According to a SWABC radio news report, the pursuit operation followed the killing by Swapo insurgents of an Ovambo-speaking civilian, Keferma Nghikefelwa, about 15km from Nkongo near the border with Angola.

Another civilian, Mr Lukas Ushupelo, was wounded in the incident.

— Sapa

allegations because, he said, nobody had lodged such complaints.  
 "People see the of and are holding who...  
 a considerable profit and that the inland...  
 See Page 11. vincial council.

# SWATF kills four Swapo in Angola

## PO workers walk out

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A military spokesman in Windhoek has confirmed that units of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) have returned to the country after a short follow-up operation into Southern Angola.

He said four Swapo insurgents were killed and three AK rifles, a 60 mm mortar and uniforms had been seized.

The security forces suffered no casualties during the mission, which took place over the weekend.

Military spokesmen have also dismissed Swapo claims that the organisation was planning a big offensive in Northern Namibia this rainy season and had opened up a "military corridor" to the south of the territory.

A Swapo spokesman said recently Swapo would be able to strike deep into the territory, including in Windhoek.

A SWATF officer said during 1985 security forces in Namibia had killed 599 Swapo insurgents for a ratio of one member of the security forces to 19 Swapo fighters.

By Sheryl Raine

About 200 workers from the Post Office's Lewisham engineering yard, near Krugersdorp, walked out yesterday morning in protest against poor wages and alleged unfair dismissals.

The General and Allied Workers Union (Gawu) said labourers and technical assistants were involved.

"Most of the workers are being paid R216 a month," said Mr Samon Ndou, Gawu president.

A spokesman for the Post Office in Pretoria confirmed the walkout but said some employees had returned to work. "The department has taken note that some people are unhappy about their salaries and is investigating," the spokesman said.

"For several months the workers have tried to talk to management, but without success. They then walked out in protest," said Mr Ndou. "Officials have said the Post Office regarded the matter as a domestic affair and did not wish to talk to the union."

The Post Office spokesman said workers could present their grievances through labour committees.

### 'Toti victims still in hospital

Five victims of the Amanzimtoti bomb blast in December are still being treated in Durban's Addington Hospital, but all are in a satisfactory condition.

They are: Mr J L Elliot (60), who owns a gift shop in the shopping arcade which was bombed; the Bothma brothers from Benoni, Gavin (13) and John (22); and Mrs Anna Hogan (45) and her daughter, Sarah (9), of Amanzimtoti.

The hospital's deputy medical superintendent, Dr R McCarter, said another victim, Mrs Lynnett Latt, was being treated as an outpatient.

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Cape Times  
8/1/86

(221)

# 'Wild spree' to Angola: Man fined

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A self-styled mercenary pleaded guilty here yesterday to impersonating an SADF officer in a bid to free Captain Wynand du Toit of the SADF from prison in Angola.

Nino Landro, 35, was arrested last month after he entered the SWA Territory Force headquarters and presented himself as a Major Landro of the 4th Reconnaissance Regiment, Durban, with five men he recruited for the operation.

After introducing himself, Landro and the five were arrested.

Charges against the others were dropped later.

Mr C Liebenberg, the magistrate, fined Landro R100 (or 60 days). He described the planned operation as a "wild spree".

Landro told the court a woman and a "certain high officer of the Transkeian Defence Force" had approached him to rescue Captain Du Toit.

Captain Du Toit was reportedly leading an SADF reconnaissance group in an alleged sabotage attempt on oil installations in the Cabinda enclave last May when he was captured by Angolan forces.

He declined to name the people involved but the name of Captain Du Toit was mentioned in statements to the police.

Landro said he had served in a reconnaissance unit of the SADF and had experience of such operations.

He had to recruit five men and an amount of R150 000 was offered to each man upon completion of the mission.

## Grinning through evidence

"I took it upon myself to free (Captain Du Toit) as he is a friend of mine and I had also been imprisoned where he now is outside Luanda. I know he would have done the same for me," said Landro, grinning through most of his evidence, given without taking the oath.

Asked about his army career, Landro refused to detail operational experiences.

After the trial, one of the men "recruited" by Landro told reporters Captain Du Toit's wife telephoned him after she saw a newspaper report of the court case.

According to a Sapa report Mrs Du Toit told him she had never heard of Landro and certainly never spoke to him.

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# Man fined for impersonating SADF officer

WINDHOEK — A man was fined R100 by the Windhoek Magistrates' Court yesterday for impersonating an SADF officer in an attempt to free Captain Wynand du Toit who was captured in Angola last year.

Nino Landrauw, 34, pleaded guilty. Landrauw said in mitigation he had been telephoned by a woman who asked him to

free her husband who was being held in Angola.

"A certain high-ranking officer of the Transkeian Defence Force headquarters, who is married to a sister of the captive, also asked me whether it was possible to fetch the person in Angola," he said.

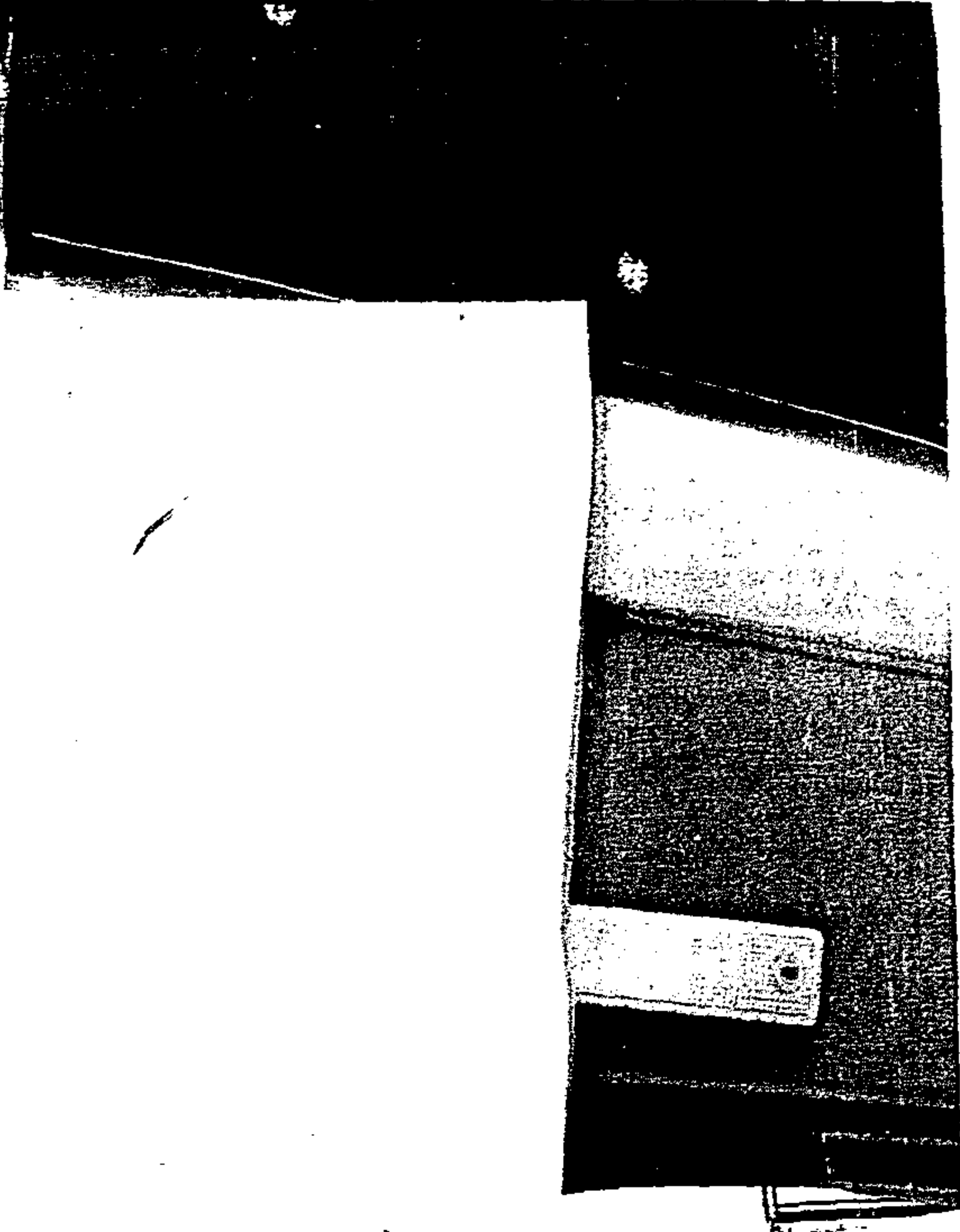
Landrauw declined to name the people

involved, but the name of Du Toit was mentioned in sworn statements to the police.

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NEWSPAPER FOR DECISION MAKERS  
Permitted to use all the material



government, but first the government as military installations.

# Top Nat's son slips off to join Swapo

WEEKLY M: 10/11/86

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By GWEN LISTER,  
Windhoek

THREE young white Namibians, including the son of a prominent National Party member, have refused conscription into the SA Defence Force, gone into exile and joined Swapo.

Hanno Rumpf, son of prominent NP member and Gobabis farmer Ernst Rumpf, said he had written to the SADF stating his refusal to serve in the army on the grounds of his political convictions.

"I am well aware that my membership of Swapo is an embarrassment ... it is imperative that white Namibians realise that there are more white members of Swapo than they would care to admit," he said.

He added that he had left the country because he refused to do military service "in an army which is the instrument used by the apartheid state to suppress the rightful political, social and economic aspirations of the majority of the Namibian people".

The former Rhodes students said he would be back in Namibia as soon as true independence had been won.

Wilfred Brock and Steve Scholtz,

also born Namibians, left the country in December to avoid the January 6 call-up.

Brock said he was not prepared to serve in the army and to assist in the occupation of Namibia. The SWATF and the SADF could not be separated, he added, because the SWATF was "not a genuine Namibian army".

The departure of the three young men is bound to send shockwaves through Namibia's white community, particularly in the conservative white farming district of Gobabis, home of Hanno Rumpf.

All three men have joined Swapo.

On January 6, 2 000 Namibians started their military training. It is not yet known how many failed to report for their military call-up.

In response to queries, the SWATF reaffirmed this week that political objections to military call-up were not valid grounds for exemption.

... Those children who go back to school now face... Meanwhile, nearly 50 miners were back, crushed up and down.

# UDF man murdered before Crocker talks

CAPE TIMES 13/1/86

107 208 300  
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UNITED STATES Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker flew into Cape Town last night hours after a prominent Transvaal United Democratic Front community leader he was due to meet was murdered.

On arrival at D F Malan Airport at 11pm, Dr Crocker said he would be seeing "all the top people in the South African Government" and may include President P W Botha.

He would also hold meetings with political leaders from extra-parliamentary groups — but he would not disclose any details of these meetings.

Dr Crocker arrived in Johannesburg early yesterday and his first visit was to Duduza on the East Rand.

But his planned meeting in Leandra, near Leslie in the Eastern Transvaal, with UDF leader Mr Ampie Mayisa, 58, was cancelled after Mr Mayisa went missing following a petrol-bomb attack on his home on Saturday night.

He was chairperson of the Leandra Action Committee, a UDF affiliate.

Police last night confirmed his body had been found. He had been stabbed to death and the body was then apparently set alight. An unidentified village elder was also killed.

The Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Simeon Nkoane, who helped to arrange the meeting with Mr Mayisa as well as other community leaders, claimed the group which attacked the Mayisa house were members of Inkatha.

According to sources in the area, rival groups of black armed youths were still patrolling the township yesterday afternoon.

In Duduza, Dr Crocker was mobbed by blacks who shook his hand.

As he continued his tour of the area, reporters and photographers were chased out of Duduza by troops in armoured personnel carriers.

## Last major obstacle

Our political correspondent, Anthony Johnson, reports that one of Dr Crocker's aims in Cape Town will be a bid to refloat the SWA/Namibian independence issue.

In talks with the South African Government, State Department officials are expected to propose a new plan for getting the estimated 30 000 Cubans out of Angola — supposedly the last major obstacle, in the view of the US and South African governments, in the way of implementing UN Resolution 435 for independence.

However, repeated invasion of Angolan territory by SADF troops — the most recent reportedly last week — have reduced Luanda's receptiveness to negotiations over the withdrawal, as have recent moves by President Ronald Reagan and the US Congress to join South Africa in aiding the rebels. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent, UPI and Sapa-Reuter

● 'Mixed' troops in Angola, says Angop, page 7

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● 'Mixed' troops in Angola, says Angop, page 7

Tanker fire

CHE TINTS  
13/1/86 (221)

## Son of NP man flees SWA to evade call-up

WINDHOEK — The son of a prominent National Party member has shocked the white community here by disclosing in the latest issue of the "Namibian" that he had joined Swapo and fled the country to evade military call-up.

Mr Hanno Rumpf, a former Rhodes University student and son of prominent National Party member Mr Ernst Rumpf, said it was "imperative" white SWA/Namibians realized there were more white members of Swapo "than they would care to admit".

He said Swapo had en-

abled him to continue his studies for a doctorate at Bremen University in West Germany where he had obtained a bursary.

Sapa reports that a SWATF spokesman said: "National servicemen reporting for call-up, sympathetic to Swapo, usually youngsters out of youthful aggression, receive exactly the same treatment and training as everyone else.

"Experience has shown they change their attitude completely during training as soon as they realise what Swapo's aims and methods are."

# Row over medical care in Owambo

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A major row is brewing between Mr Peter Kalangula and Windhoek's six-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government.

He has rejected a proposal which would give the South African Defence Force virtual control of medical services in Owambo.

Mr Kalangula, chairman of the Owambo Administration, was backed by other members of his executive committee.

The South African Medical Services (SAMS) of the SADF has been seeing to the needs of the Owambo people. However, in recent months, there has been increasing tension between the military and the Owambo Administration, with the surgeon-general of the SADF, Dr Nichol Niewoudt, complaining that there were problems with the administration of health in the area.

Under the new proposal, the SAMS would be given a decisive say in the administration and staffing of the Owambo Health Service, although the Owambo Administration would still supply the finance.

The Minister of Health, Mr Moses Katjuongua was reported to have warned the Owambo Administration that if the new agreement was not accepted, the central government might have to take over the running of the health services.

# Namibia starts to work out constitution

22  
STAR  
13/11/86

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constitutional Council begins work today on compiling a constitution for the territory.

Delegates from the six parties in Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government will meet under the chairmanship of former South African Supreme Court judge Mr Victor Hiemstra.

According to Mr Hiemstra, one of the first things to be discussed by the council will be the issuing of invitations to Swapo and other interested parties to participate.

Swapo has, however, already turned down a number of offers to join the debate, claiming that the council will be working against UN Resolution 435 in going ahead with its plans to draw up a constitution.

The UN settlement plan calls for the constitution to be thrashed out only after majority rule elections.

South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, also stipulated that Swapo could join the Constitutional Council only if it renounced violence. This, too, the organisation rejected.



Argus

January 13 1986

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## Amnesty for 12 SWA exiles

**Argus Africa News Service**  
WINDHOEK. — Last year authorities here granted 12 applications from exiles wishing to return to the territory, including former Swapo insurgents.

The director of the amnesty programme, Secretary of Justice Mr Gerhard Lourens, said that since 1980, when the amnesty offer was made, 179 people had returned to SWA/Namibia without being prosecuted for their political activities.

It is not known how many of the returning exiles were Swapo fighters but many of those granted amnesty had been members of the organisation.

Mr Lourens said several amnesty applications were being considered by the Multi-Party Conference government.

Last month the then chairman of the MPC Cabinet of Ministers, Mr Hans Diergaardt, extended the deadline for am-

nesty applications until May this year.

Political observers here say the amnesty programme has not been successful in persuading Swapo insurgents to lay down their arms and renounce violence, and has tended to attract only less important members of the organisation.

# More US <sup>CAPE TIMES</sup> pressure for <sup>14/1/86</sup> reform in SA <sup>221</sup>

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

UNITED STATES pressure on South Africa for bold action on SWA/Namibian independence and reform in the Republic may have increased yesterday with the delivery of a letter from President Ronald Reagan to President P W Botha.

The letter was handed to President Botha by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, during a top-level meeting at Tuynhuys in the City.

Officials from the State President's office confirmed that the letter was discussed during the 90-minute meeting, which was also attended by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Government sources were guarded about the contents of the letter but there was speculation that it contained an appeal to President Botha to push ahead with a bold reform package when parliament reconvenes at the end of the month.

Mr Reagan, who last year signed an executive order for limited sanctions, is expected to face renewed pressure from Congress in 1986 to step up economic pressure against South Africa.

SWA/Namibian independence also featured prominently in the talks with President Botha and in a later "working lunch" between Dr Crocker's party and 18 senior South African officials.

They included Mr Pik Botha, General Malan, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, the Director-General of the National Intelligence Service, Dr L D Barnard, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Last night Dr Crocker was expected to meet ministers from the interim administration in Windhoek to continue talks over SWA/Namibian independence.

Dr Crocker is reportedly anxious to get talks restarted over the phased withdrawal of about 30 000 Cubans in Angola — supposedly the last major stumbling block to implementing an internationally-accepted formula for independence.

A new initiative on Cuban troop withdrawal is seen to be urgent in view of the likely passage of legislation this year to authorize US aid to Unita.

If the US joins South Africa in aiding Dr Jonas Savimbi's movement, the prospect of any Cuban withdrawal — and independence for SWA/Namibia — is expected to recede dramatically.

Dr Crocker will hold talks other cabinet ministers today, starting with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

It is understood that he will also attempt to meet today with extra-parliamentary leaders, including the members of the UDF.

● 'Rubicon II': New hopes for reform, page 2

(221)

# SWA checks

Capt Twiss 14/1/86

# Swapo report

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in SWA/Namibia are investigating reports that Swapo insurgents had assembled inside Botswana, close to the border with the territory, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said yesterday.

He said precautionary measures were being taken by police, since the army had only a support role in counter-insurgency operations south of the designated operational area in northern SWA/Namibia.

A police spokesman confirmed that a police counter-insurgency unit was carrying out "routine" patrols of the border in eastern SWA/Namibia.

The patrols were also precautionary in the event of possible infiltration from Botswana, he added.

### Policy of neutrality

A senior SWATF spokesman said reports of the Swapo armed presence in Botswana had not been confirmed, but according to the reports the number of insurgents ranged between 48 and 300.

Botswana has followed a policy of neutrality and to date has not allowed the ANC and Swapo to establish bases inside the country.

Political observers pointed out that sanction by the Botswana Government of a Swapo presence in the country would indicate a marked shift in Botswana policy on Southern African "liberation movements".

General Meiring said he had expected Swapo's infiltration attempt into the Tsumeb-Grootfontein-Otavi triangle would have started by now. However, indications were that Swapo's armed wing in Angola had not abandoned preparations for the planned seasonal strike. — Sapa

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● 'Rubicon II': New hopes for reform, page 2

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# Swapo reported in Botswana

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WINDHOEK—Security forces were investigating reports that Swapo terrorists had assembled inside Botswana, close to the border with South West Africa, the officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, said here yesterday.

According to a news report, Gen Meiring said precautionary measures were being taken by police, since the military had only a supportive function in

counter-insurgency operations south of the operational area in South West Africa.

A police spokesman confirmed that a police counter-insurgency unit was carrying out 'routine' patrols in the area.

A senior SWATF spokesman said reports of the Swapo armed presence in Botswana had not been confirmed, but according to the reports the number of terrorists ranged between 48 and 300. —

(Sapa)

SA's medical services snubbed

BUY DAY 14/1/86

221

NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — The SA Defence Force's medical services (SAMS) has received a snub in the SWA war zone in Owamboland.

The executive committee of the Owamboland administration said at the weekend it did not want medical assistance from SAMS.

In Ondangwa, executive committee chairman Peter Kalangula said the decision was taken because proposals put forward by the surgeon-general of SAMS were unacceptable to the Owamboland administration.

No details of the proposals were given.

Moses Katjiuongua, chairman of the Cabinet and Minister of National Health and Welfare, announced earlier that SAMS would stop all services to civilians in Owamboland unless the executive committee accepted the surgeon-general's proposals.

Kalangula called the action "unethical and not in the interest of Namibia".

In SWA the SADF is concentrated in Owamboland, where most of the guerrilla war is taking place.

# SWA constitutional move

WINDHOEK — A constitution to be drawn up by the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council would conform to Western-formulated guidelines for the territory, the council's chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The council, which began meeting in closed session yesterday, adjourned to an undetermined date to establish methods of procedure.

A retired Transvaal judge, Judge Hiemstra told a news conference he expected no profound ideological divisions among the six political groupings represented in the 16-member council.

The parties of the transitional government subscribed to a declaration of basic principles which stipulated that

the constitution should be consistent with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights.

"The principles laid down by the Western Contact Group likewise explicitly exclude racial or ethnic discrimination," Judge Hiemstra said.

"A law like the Population Registration Act, providing for an identification card showing the holder's ethnic group, is totally out."

The Constitutional Council is to draw up a constitution within the next 24 months.

The election of a constituent assembly under international supervision is embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, concerning SWA/Namibian independence. — Sapa.

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NEWS DAY 15/1/86

BU > DAY 15/1/86 (221) (307)

# Crocker meets SWA pair

WINDHOEK — The interim government of SWA/Namibia has expressed its dissatisfaction that Dr Chester Crocker has been unable to convince the MPLA the Cubans should withdraw from Angola.



● CROCKER

"He doesn't seem to have managed to move the MPLA forward," Andreas Shipanga, a Cabinet minister, said yesterday.

"We made it clear that we were dissatisfied that progress towards Namibia's independence was being delayed by these protracted negotiations."

He made the statement after he and another Cabinet minister, Fanuel Kozonguizi, met the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in Cape Town on

NOEL BRUYNS

Monday.

Kozonguizi emphasised the interim government wanted all foreign forces withdrawn from southern Africa.

Real progress towards independence, however, could be made by encouraging all parties to join in the process of national reconciliation.

"We are a key part of the independence process and we welcome the opportunity to put our views to the Americans and all others seeking to make a contribution to resolving the dispute about the independence of our country," Kozonguizi said.

The fact that Crocker met the two ministers is seen as a minor diplomatic coup, as the Windhoek government has no international recognition.



# Crocker 'safari' on move again

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

As Namibia returns to normal after the extended festive period lay-off, the dust around the independence question is being stirred again by Dr Chester Crocker's latest "safari".

Among the long-suffering Namibians, there is an air of "What, not another one?" about the newest diplomatic foray by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

They have seen their hopes rise and fall so many times in the past seven years — from the time the UN first formulated the Resolution 435 settlement plan — that they have become cynical.

Nevertheless, Namibia's politicians of all shades of opinion will be watching closely to see if Dr Crocker does manage to "pull it off" in what could be one of his last attempts in the now-soporific saga.

On the surface at least, in their statements made for public consumption, Namibia's politicians seem agreed that 435 is acceptable as a blueprint for independence.

Swapo and the "Progressive" parties within Namibia demand the immediate implementation of the plan. Even Windhoek's six-month-old South African-installed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government has not said out in the open that it is totally opposed to the plan.

Pretoria has indicated that all the practical obstacles in the way of the implementation of 435 — bar the Cubans — have been removed.

For many of Namibia's politicians the Cuban withdrawal question has become like the weather: something which is always there but about which you can do precious little. And, to the cynic, that would be a rather comfortable position for a politician to be in.

## TRAUMATIC

Were the issue of the Cubans to be suddenly resolved, the 435 settlement plan would drop like a rock into the millpond of the Namibian status quo.

For Swapo, there would be the traumatic return to the country and the transformation from a liberation force to a party having to fight a one-man, one-vote election on a detailed platform. The exiled idols might be discovered to have feet of clay.

For the internal "Progressives", the change would upset their reasonably high-profile positions of principled defiance of the existing order.

The local "revolutionaries" would probably have to play "second fiddle" to those who actually did the fighting.

In the case of the MPC Administration, there would be the prospect of having to go to the people for the first time.

For South Africa, there is the obvious spectre of having a Marxist-oriented Swapo-ruled country right on its own doorstep.

Under the umbrella excuse of being unable to do anything about the Cubans, then, everybody just goes on "taking care of business".

For Swapo, this means continuing anti-South African rhetoric, and dragging on its not-too-successful 11-year-old bush war.

For the internal "Progressives", it means more speechifying, with a growing recognition that self-help projects inside the country can do more for Namibians than all the politicians put together.

For the MPC, it means taking the first stumbling steps along the road to reforming or even dismantling the edifice of apartheid in the territory, trying to gain friend around the world and working towards a grater acceptance among the majority of the population.

Unfortunately, "taking care of business" for many in the poor, overcrowded north means merely staying alive in the middle of the brutal, ugly border conflict.

Stat

BUS DAY 15/11/86

# 'Swapo in Botswana'

WINDHOEK — The Botswana Government is to investigate reports that Swapo insurgents have assembled in Botswana to infiltrate SWA/Namibia.

A spokesman for the Botswana government said it was declared policy not to allow organisations to use its territory as a springboard. — Sapa.

BUS DAY 16/1/86  
UK actors join ANC,  
Swapo in anti-SA rally

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — Well-known British show-business personalities have joined forces with the ANC and Swapo in calls for a total cultural boycott of SA.

A group within the Equity actors' union, known as Performers Against Racism, will join the ANC, Swapo, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and representatives of the SA Council of Churches at a rally in London on January 26.

The rally aims to influence an Equity referendum which could lead to a lifting of the limited ban on visits to SA by actors and the sale of British TV films to SA.

# Namibia corruption claims

21/1/86

The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — One of Namibia's predominantly black political parties has attacked what it calls blatant corruption in the second-tier white administration.

Mr Emil Appollus, a senior member of the Swapo Democrats party, made the claim in reaction to a local newspaper report which alleged the government was losing millions of rands in subsistence payments to members of the National Assembly who had falsified their home addresses.

Mr Appollus defended his party against such allegations, and claimed that the paper which printed the report should be aware of the "blatant corruption" in the administration for whites, where millions of rands were spent on subsidising farms of farmers who had long since abandoned them.

Mr Appollus also alleged there was theft on a "giant" scale by the officials of the second-tier authority.

Territory force claims  
25 insurgents killed

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said 25 Swapo insurgents had been killed since the beginning of this year in operations in the north of Namibia.

In a communique issued yesterday, the SWATF said in the latest reported incident in the operational area, a Swapo group had blown up a number of electricity generators at a church school in the Kavango area. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Cape Times 23/1/86 (221)

## 7 years for Koevoet man

WINDHOEK. — A Koevoet sergeant, Demweta Ninawandu, 31, was sentenced in the Supreme Court here yesterday to an effective seven years in prison for two murders in the war zone.

Mr Justice Herbert Hendler sentenced him to 12 years, five of which were suspended for five years, for murdering Mr Daniel Amunjela. Ninawandu will serve four years concurrently for murdering Miss Natalia Udeshiduuwa.

The incident stems from an argument near Okatana in the Ovambo district in June last year.

In a separate Supreme Court hearing this week, Mr Justice Hendler condemned young national servicemen for raping and molesting civilians in

the war zone. These actions would not be tolerated by the courts and this message should be conveyed to the defence force, he said.

Mr Justice Hendler made the statement on Tuesday before sentencing a South African soldier, John J Maloney, 20, to six years in prison for raping a 42-year-old Ovambo-speaking woman in her hut near Okondjelo in northern SWA/Namibia on March 31 last year.

At the time of the crime Maloney was serving in an army unit whose main objective was to promote good relations between the military and civilians living in the operational area.

Half of the sentence was suspended for three years. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

# Hiemstra stirs up political 'dust devil' in Namibia

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Mr Victor Hiemstra — former South African Supreme Court judge and now chairman of Namibia's Constitutional Council — is, according to a Windhoek newspaper, "a man with either much courage or an excess of innocence or both".

The dapper, mild-mannered Mr Hiemstra unwittingly stirred up another one of the territory's seemingly endless political "dust devils" with his blithe comments last week at a Press conference to mark the start of the council's work.

Cynical Press eyebrows flew up when he calmly said he did not believe there was much dif-

ference ideologically between the six parties of Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government who are represented on the council.

But what really got the right-wing National Party fuming was Mr Hiemstra's outline of the course he believed the council should take in framing a constitution for the ethnically diverse country.

The question of race or population group was out when it came to the formation of any political parties and the structure of any future government, he said.

A fuming Mr Kosie Pre-

torius — leader of the National Party, which is a member of the MPC — was quick to react, promising he would take the matter up at Cabinet level.

While Mr Pretorius was fairly guarded in what he said, Mr Sarel Becker — leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which does not belong to the MPC — was not.

Mr Becker called Mr Hiemstra an instrument of the Western powers who wanted to impose their own solution on Namibia.

The furor has yet to subside and the question has yet to be dealt with by the council in its

long run, be disregarded by world opinion.

Swapo has already refused an invitation to join in the deliberations of the council, and is unlikely to do so in the near future because South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has demanded that the organisation first renounce violence before being accepted into the debate.

The compilation of a constitution in any case goes completely against the provisions of United Nations Resolution 435, which is the world body's blueprint for a settlement of the Namibian question. Under 435, a constitution shall be drawn up only after a constituent assembly has been elected in supervised, one man-one vote polls.

working sessions

At the moment, Mr Hiemstra has adjourned the meetings until March, to give the council's 16 members time to complete detailed questions which should give an idea of how much common ground they share.

What does seem certain is that Mr Hiemstra will, following the outcry after his Press conference, have less of a rosy view of his two years ahead in the "hot seat" than when he arrived in Windhoek to take over the job.

The previous appointee — South African Government of-

ficial Mr Pieter van der Byl — departed with a R180 000 "golden handshake" having been the cause of a bitter row which at times threatened to destroy the fledgling Government.

Mr Hiemstra looked confident, though. He told interviewers after his arrival that a constitution for Namibia could be worked out without much pain.

He himself expressed his admiration for the Federal German constitution, which may be considered as a model.

What he perhaps did not give enough weight to was a piece of legislation bequeathed by South Africa in 1980.

Proclamation AG 8 of that year effectively enshrined apartheid by giving each ethnic group responsibility for its own affairs by creating myriad "second-tier" administrations.

It is a piece of legislation which many Namibians would like to see scrapped but to which the white supremacists tightly cling.

It is a law which is manifesting itself at the moment of ways: territory in a number of ways:

● While schools in coloured and black areas are overcrowded and having to turn away pupils, white educational institutions have spare room.

● While the clinic for whites in Windhoek's State hospital is underutilised and turning away black and coloured patients — even if they are high officials of the government — the patients at the overcrowded clinic in the coloured suburb of Khomasdal wait hours to be treated.

Mr Hiemstra is likely to find himself occupying the lonely patch of "no man's land" in the coming months as opposing sides in the council fire verbal salvos at each other in the battle over AG 8.

And all the while, the whole exercise will probably, in the

221  
STAR 23/1/86

Solomon St, Braamfontein West, on Monday January 27 1986 at 2.30 p.m., followed by a private cremation. THOM KIGHT & CO. TEL 837-8176.

#### MISKIN

The Memorial Service for Peter Hamilton, late of 280 Queens Wilhelmina Ave, New McUk-leneuk, Pretoria (previously of Empangeni), will be held at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Lovers Walk, Lynwood Pretoria, on Saturday 25 January 86 at 9:30 am, prior to the cremation which will take place privately. No flowers by request, suggest donations to Wild Life Society, P.O. Box 1462, Pretoria 0001. WH ROGERS. TEL (012) 26-9025 all hours.

#### FILGRAM

The Cremation Service for Leonard James, late of Killarney will be held at the Thom Kight Chapel, 29 Solomon Street, Cnr 10th Street, Braamfontein West on Tuesday 28th January 1986 at 10 am, followed by a private cremation. No flowers by request. Suggest donations to The National Cancer Association, P O Box 2000, Jhb, 2000. THOM KIGHT AND CO. Tel. 837-8176.

#### RAGSIN

The funeral service for Anthony, late of Krugersdorp, will be held at the Holy Roserie, Catholic Church, Luipaard St, Krugersdorp, on Tuesday 28/1/86 at 14h00 and will proceed to the Sterkfontein Cemetery, Krugersdorp. CARSENTS & ROETZ KRUGERSDORP. TEL 665-1044.

#### RICE

The Memorial Service for Cliff (Robert Clifton), late of Krugersdorp, will be held at the Pentacostle Holliness Church, Von Brandis Street, Krugersdorp on Monday 27th January 1986 at 10 am, prior to the cremation which will be private. No flowers by request. Donations in memory to the SPCA, P O Box 1024, Krugersdorp, 1740. CARSTONS AND ROETZ, Krugersdorp. Tel. 665-1044.

#### SIMONATO

The Service for Johanna



AND ON ISSUES SUCH AS TOP

## 7 years for double murder

STAR 24/1/86

The Star's Africa News Service

WINKDHOEK — A 31-year-old sergeant from the Namibian police's controversial counter-insurgency unit Koevoet, described as a "man of violence", has been jailed for an effective seven years for killing his mistress and her brother.

Passing sentence on Demweta Ninawandu, Mr Justice Herbert Hendler said in the Windhoek Supreme Court that the judiciary would not allow members of the security forces to take the law into their own hands.

It was the second warning issued in as many days by the judge to members of the armed forces serving in the territory.

The court heard that Ninawandu had shot his lover and her brother as they sat outside their house in the northern town of Okatana in June last year.

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## Poachers beat farmer to death

HARARE — A white farmer in the Beitbridge area of Zimbabwe was beaten to death by two game poachers on Saturday.

The farmer went on an anti-poaching operation with two game wardens. They caught the poachers, who were handcuffed and left with the farmer, while the wardens hunted for the rest of the gang.

When they returned they found the farmer dead from head injuries.

Police said the poachers were now in custody. — The Star's Africa News Service.



An artist's impression of Pelsers awaiting sentencing.

## Namibia war claims 15

WINDHOEK — Security forces have reported that 15 Swapo insurgents have been shot dead and four people injured in a landmine explosion in northern Namibia.

This brings the number of Swapo fighters killed since the beginning of the year to 116, according to a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force in Windhoek.

Swapo's annual incursion into the territory appeared to have started, he said. — The Star's Africa News Service.

## Three in court for attempted murder

Three men, who allegedly shot four black pedestrians in Honeydew earlier this month, today appeared briefly before a Roodepoort magistrate on four counts of attempted murder.

Mr Jacobus Marthinus Francois Dames (27), Mr John Stephen Jordan (30) and Mr Hendrik Johannes Kleingeld (31) were not asked to plead.

No evidence was led, and the hearing was postponed until March 24.

## Premier accused of dragging feet

By Hannes

Several racehorse owners accused the Premier Group of dragging feet in settling claims after alleged incidents.

Some said they had now been told their claims to be settled. Handed over to the Premier Group are reportedly involved.

At least 10 racehorses died after eating Epol feed which contained a toxic substance. Scores of others are suffering from a similar disease.

The matter was revived this week when a horse breeder John Stubbs has been told his horses due to be sold at the National Horse Show in April.

One of his horses also died allegedly after eating the contaminated feed.

A Premier Group spokesman denied Stubbs's allegations by saying that the horses had been given a clean bill of health.

Regarding other claims the spokesman said the matter is in the hands of our lawyers and he has nothing to add.

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# Soldiers suspected in Namibia petrol theft ring

STAR 25/2/86

WINDHOEK — Namibian police are probing what appears to be a highly organised petrol theft ring, involving national servicemen at the Grootfontein military base in the north of the country.

It is believed as much as 25 000 litres of government petrol may have been stolen and sold illegally to members of the farming community around the Tsumeb area. According to some reports here, the petrol was sold for as little as 20c a litre.

Although the military police have been investigating the alleged thefts for several months, details were passed to the police only last week.

Some of the national servicemen believed to have been involved are said to be back in South Africa after finishing their military commitments.

# Police break up

## 'peace rally' 221

WINDHOEK — Three people were injured yesterday as riot police using teargas and sjamboks broke up a festival to mark the United Nations Year of Peace, witnesses said.

Police said they arrested 65 people, among them leading Swapo figures.

The festival, attended by hundreds in Windhoek's Katatura black township, had begun with a braai-vleis when riot police moved in, witnesses said.

Some at the festival then began making political speeches, and the clashes broke out as police declared the event an illegal gathering.

# Journalist barred from Kaokoland

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South African journalist Mr Tony Weaver and photographer Ms Elizabeth Fish have been refused permission by the South West Africa Police to visit a remote corner of the country.

Mr Weaver — a reporter for the *Cape Times* — was on assignment in Namibia to cover the trial of a senior nature conservationist on poaching charges and to do an in-depth study of the problems of poaching in the Kaokoland area.

Formerly Windhoek bureau chief for South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Weaver was known to have annoyed the authorities here for his probing of alleged Security Force atrocities and brutalities, particularly those supposedly carried out by "Koevoet".

Colonel Hennie Odendaal, the officer in charge of issuing permits for restricted zones such as Kaokoland, confirmed that Mr Weaver and Ms Fish had been refused permits.

He said the police were not obliged to provide reasons for turning down permit applications.

7 Swapo  
members  
go on  
trial today

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Seven Swapo members are due to go on trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court today for alleged acts of terrorism, including a bomb blast which killed two US diplomats in Northern Namibia in April 1984.

The two diplomats who died in the explosion at a petrol station in the Owambo town of Okatana were Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree.

Mr Keogh (44), a career diplomat, was head of the US embassy's liaison office in Windhoek and was nearing the end of his African tour of duty.

#### PROGRESS

The men were observing the progress of the joint South African-Angolan Monitoring Commission, set up early in 1984 to supervise the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

In the explosion, Colonel Crabtree was killed instantly and Mr Keogh died on the way to the hospital.

In the wake of the blast, it was not clear whether the men had been the victims of a deliberate assassination attempt. South African security police investigators said the men had been unlucky in being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

The authorities blamed Swapo for the blast.

# Swapo set for raids

221

5/2/86

E. Post

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents are expected to leave their bases in southern Angola "at any moment" for SWA/Namibia for their annual rainy season offensive, according to military intelligence sources in Windhoek.

A senior officer said the insurgents would have to leave their three advance bases in southern Angola within the next few days if they hoped to achieve anything with their infiltration effort.

Two of the advance bases are in the region of the Cubango River and

the other in central-southern Angola.

Another senior military intelligence officer said an intensified reconnaissance action by the security forces had shown that preparations by Swapo insurgents were near completion.

"But they are running out of time," he added.

The rains in southern Angola and northern SWA/Namibia are considerably later this year than in previous seasons.

Rivers in southern Angola are in full flood, but the vegetation in the infiltration area still provides inadequate

cover from detection from the air.

The intelligence officer said the insurgents were expected to initiate their infiltration campaign as promised.

Military sources earlier said Swapo's armed wing was expected to begin infiltration of SWA/Namibia from December 1 last year, but the effort had not yet materialised.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman said the security forces would meet the infiltrators with the resources at their command. — Sapa

# Swapo's internal wings flex its muscles

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

The scenes last weekend in Windhoek's Katatura township were reminiscent of South Africa's own bloody tableau of unrest of the past 18 months.

Armoured Casspirs roared, and choking, blinding clouds of teargas drifted over an open field and into clustered township houses. Uniformed policemen sprinted, grabbed and aimed blows with truncheons and quirts.

A crowd of placard-waving demonstrators, regrouping after the charge, sang revolutionary songs and raised their fists in defiant "Black Power" salutes.

## Hustled

Insults, blows and stones were freely traded by both sides. Photographers were hustled from the area because they were "provoking" the mob.

The Katatura meeting, which was to commemorate the International Year of Peace, was organised by Swapo in defiance of the 1981 Notification of Meetings Act, which has been the cause of a number of their gatherings being broken up in the past.

More than anything else, the fracas gave notice that 1986 is likely to see the internal wing of Swapo adopting a much more militant stance and involving itself deeply in the politics of protest inside the territory.

A defiant vice-chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, vowed that Swapo would

"not stop having meetings — law or no law".

Although he would not be drawn further about the internal wing's plans for the year, Mr Tjongarero hinted that a much "higher profile" approach would probably be adopted.

Political observers here point out that, besides continuing to defy the authorities and hold "illegal" meetings, other possible avenues open to Swapo could include consumer boycotts, strikes and other civil protest along the lines of that seen in South Africa.

That such action can be highly effective in disrupting life in the territory has already been proved by the organisation.

In the early 1970s, a widespread stay-away of black contract workers saw many centres virtually grind to a halt. Rubbish piled up in the streets of Windhoek, milk, bread and other foodstuffs went undelivered and white schoolboys were hired by desperate shopkeepers to help keep

business going.

Recent developments in "opposition" party circles inside Namibia indicate that Swapo may not have to "go it alone" with its accelerated activity in the months ahead.

The Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) last week proposed a meeting next month of all groups opposed to the current South African-installed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government.

## Invitation

According to the CCN secretary-general, Dr Abisai Shejeval, the meeting will consider strategy for a common opposition to the MPC and support for the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan.

Interestingly, an invitation was also sent to Mr Peter Kalangula, the chairman of the Owambo administration who has been reviled as a sell-out and stooge by Swapo. In recent years, Swapo activity

inside the country on a political level has largely been ineffective — a problem common to many of the "progressive" groupings, whose contributions have mainly been in the form of intellectual analysis.

However, in fairness, it must be said that the constant presence of the Security Police and the harsh security laws have been the main reason Swapo — which is not banned — has been forced to remain unobtrusive.

It is possible that the external hierarchy's fear that those inside might establish followings through effective action, could be another reason why internal efforts have been accorded such a low priority up to now.

While Swapo's armed wing has apparently made little headway against South African troops in the north of the country in the last three years, it is probably developments inside South Africa which have prompted the possible new emphasis

by Swapo on the internal struggle.

The violence in the townships in South Africa has definitely taken much of the international focus off Namibia and, consequently, boosted the ANC at the expense of Swapo.

Swapo officials claim that they welcome any intensification of protest inside South Africa as it would help to weaken the "common enemy".

Nevertheless it must have been clear to the Swapo leadership both inside and outside the country that their South African township comrades were "leaving Namibians behind" in carrying the fight to Pretoria.

Many critics have accused Namibians of being only too willing to leave their salvation in the hands of others — whether it be the United Nations, the Western Five, Swapo's armed insurgents or even Moscow.

## Prelude

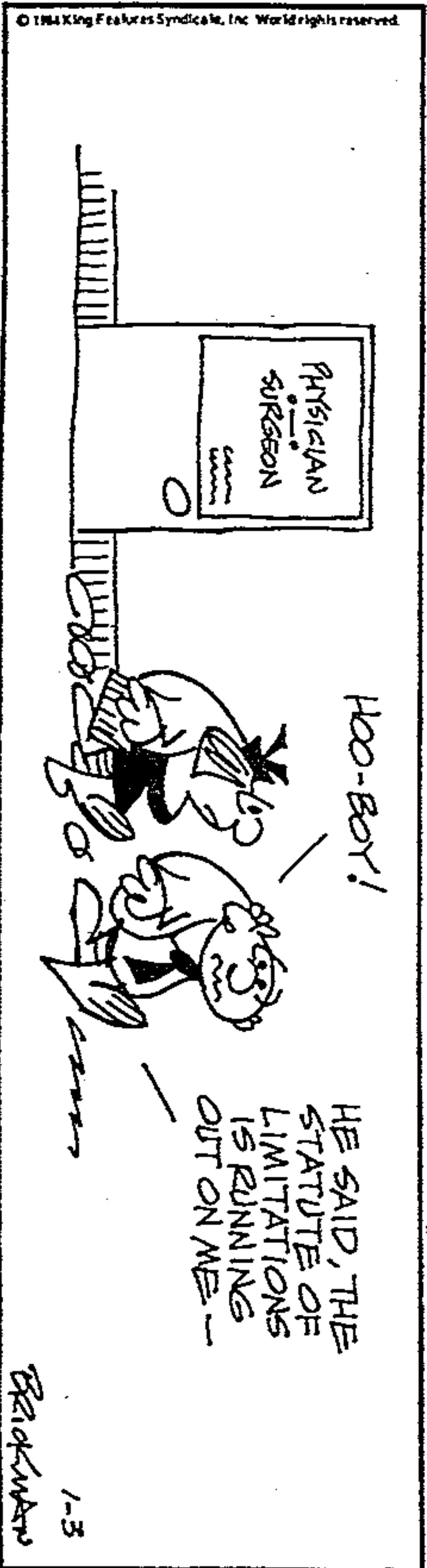
Last month's reshuffle in the external Swapo leadership could be a prelude to a concerted attempt to reassess policies and lift the organisation away from its drift into the doldrums.

Likewise, the internal wing is also set to hold elections for office-bearers soon, and this could signal the start to more militant campaigning.

However, neither the MPC government nor the South African security apparatus is likely to be caught napping by the attempts by Swapo to flex its internal muscle. Further clashes and more arrests can be expected as the two sides square up to each other.

## the small society

by Brickman



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# MPC knows how to cow Swapo's firebrands, warns K

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

7/21/86

WINDHOEK — Like a reform school principal addressing delinquent teenagers, the chairman of Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government Cabinet, Mr Moses Katjuongua, warned this week that he would not hesitate to use the stick on Swapo members planning to stir up unrest in Namibia.

The eight-month-old MPC administration would not tolerate the sort of civil strife and bloodshed that has characterised South Africa, said Mr Katjuongua when handing out his corporal punishment warning.

And the MPC knows it has just the stick it needs — in the form of wide, South African-promulgated security legislation — to cow Swapo's internal firebrands.

Effectively, a state of emergency exists throughout most of the territory, through the implementation of two extra-Parliamentary South African Government proclamations.

Proclamation AG 9 of 1977, signed into law by the then Administrator-Ageneral, Mr M T Steyn, gives the authorities power to proclaim any district in the territory to be a "security district". Once an area has been so proclaimed, the Administrator-General is then empowered to control movement of any person, or he may prevent

any person from carrying out any activity and may enforce dusk-to-dawn curfews.

AG 9 also empowers "any officer or non-commissioned officer in the security forces" to take any steps he deems necessary to prohibit movement or activity or enforce curfews. He may also order searches and confiscate property. He may also, without warrant, arrest any person he suspects of having committed a crime or whom he believes is about to commit a crime.

Any person arrested under the provisions of AG 9 is not, except with the permission of the Administrator-General, allowed to consult a legal representative.

Security force personnel are indemnified under AG 9 — against civil or criminal action arising out of anything done by them "in good faith" in the exercise of their powers.

The second South African Government proclamation — signed into law by Mr Steyn in 1978 — is AG 26 which gives the administrator wide powers to order the arrest of anyone who is, in his opinion, promoting or attempting to promote violence, or committing or attempting to commit any act of violence or intimidation.

Any person classified as a "peace officer" may detain such suspects, who may be held for a period not exceeding seven days. After that, the detainee is virtually at the mercy of the Administrator-General.

While a detainee is not allowed access to legal representatives once he has been arrested on the administrator's warrant, the proclamation provides that he shall be visited regularly by both a medical practitioner and a magistrate.

A detainee may make written representations concerning his case and these may be placed before a three-man review committee, which can be made up of a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate as chairman and two other members.

However, the review committee's deliberations must be held in secret and remain undisclosed. No person other than a state employee in the course of his duty, may inspect the review committee's records, and no court of law has the power to pronounce or comment on any of the review committee's recommendations.

While AG 9 and AG 26 are the main instruments for holding detainees without trial, those that do eventually come to court are usually charged under a number of pieces of South African legislation which have been described in the past by critics as "Draconian".

This legislation includes the Terrorism Act and the Suppression of Communism Act.

The Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry appointed to look into security legislation in Namibia finished its series of closed hearings in

the first half of last year. According to Kozonguizi, the various ethnic authority suggestions. However or not the contents

Mr Kozonguizi — that the security legislation be remodelled along the lines of the Un

In the meantime laws are also being two separate case advocate Mr Ain F relation contravenes ernment when it w

In one case Mr argued against the nism Act. He con effectively a "con association and pr

Existing security forcable, he argue



# SWA govt's warning to Swapo on civil unrest

*Allow 11/2/86 221*

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — SWA/Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government has warned Swapo it will counter any attempts to incite civil unrest of the kind seen in South Africa.

The chairman of the MPC's Ministers' Cabinet, Mr Moses Katjuongua, said the internal wing of Swapo had been planning campaigns of civil disobedience. Among them were consumer and school boycotts and strikes.

The organisation intended with these plans to incite unrest so that the MPC would appear to be losing control of the territory.

Mr Katjuongua said: "The followers of Sam Nujoma here cannot appeal for public pity and sympathy against the defensive response of the government."

His comments came in the wake of a Swapo "peace rally" that was broken up by police using tear gas and sjamboks.

Some Swapo supporters, who were accused by police of throwing stones, were arrested and are to be tried under the Riotous Assemblies Act.



Mr Moses Katjuongua

Mr Katjuongua commented that although the rally was held in the populous Katatura township, it attracted no more than 200 people.

It was clear that Swapo's latest attempts to stir up civil unrest stemmed from the fact that the "armed struggle" was not succeeding.

The cabinet chairman repeated the MPC's offer to Swapo to negotiate, provided it agreed to renounce violence as a solution to SWA/Namibia's problems.

If the movement insisted on following the "path of lawlessness", it would have to face the consequences.

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Pik confers with Crocker in Geneva

# Botha ready for deal on SWA

BUD DAY 13/2/86

SWA  
221



● BOTHA



● CROCKER

WASHINGTON — SA is prepared to name a date for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 to help the US pressure Angola over Cuban troop withdrawals, diplomatic sources say.

The resolution relates to UN-supervised elections in South West Africa.

This offer was likely to be made during Foreign Minister Pik Botha's talks with Dr Chester Crocker in Geneva. They met yesterday.

State Department spokesman Robert Bruce declined to elaborate on the purpose of the meeting beyond saying it would deal with regional and bilateral issues.

It was learnt that Crocker left Washington on Tuesday night with an unusually large delegation.

"The talks are going to cover just about everything," a diplomat said.

He added that Angola and SWA would be at the top of the agenda.

UN Resolution 435 has for many years been one of the most contentious issues in the General Assembly with virtually the whole world ranged against SA for not implementing it and withdrawing from SWA.

Another pressing topic was understood to be Botswana.

US officials are deeply worried about SA potential strikes against the ANC in that country.

SIMON BARBER

The talks come as the Reagan administration embarks, under pressure from congressional conservatives, on a policy of psychological pressure on the Angolan government to send the Cubans home.

The policy has entailed publicly welcoming Unita's Jonas Savimbi and providing him with some military aid.

## Bilateral talks

State Department officials say the administration has begun bilateral talks with the Soviet Union on an Angolan settlement.

By setting a specific date for implementation of the UN resolution, while still making it conditional on a Cuban withdrawal agreement, SA was probably hoping to add to the pressure on Luanda, diplomatic sources said.

"We're in a hurry. We want to demonstrate our willingness to be flexible," an SA official said.

Crocker has made it clear in recent weeks that, while both SA and Angola have been dragging their feet on the specifics of the US-sponsored Cuban withdrawal/SWA independence plan, Luanda seems to have been putting up more and bigger obstacles.

SA's foreign debt crisis and recent

developments in Angola are believed to be the major purposes of the week-long visit to Europe by Botha, writes ANTHONY JOHNSON.

It is understood that Botha will be spending most of his time in Switzerland seeing officials about the debt standstill.

The Swiss government says Botha will be meeting his Swiss counterpart Pierre Aubert in Berne.

There has also been speculation that Botha will see Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss mediator between SA and Western bankers.

The possible release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela is also likely to be raised in Botha's talks with Crocker.

A spokesman from the Department of Foreign Affairs said that Botha was abroad to discuss government's reform programme and matters relating to Southern Africa.

He said the trip had nothing to do with the release earlier this week of Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed last night that Botha had already met Crocker in Geneva yesterday.

At the meeting were the South African Ambassador to the US Herbert Beukes and senior foreign affairs officials of both countries.

OWN Correspondent  
WINDHOEK. — Mr Saths Cooper, president of the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), was arrested here last night for allegedly not having a valid permit to enter SWA/Namibia.

Mr Cooper was arrested shortly before he was due to address a public meeting on the lessons from Black Consciousness for SWA/Namibia.

A police spokesman said Mr Cooper would be held overnight and would appear in Windhoek Magistrate's Court this morning.

He was due to leave SWA/Namibia today.

Mr Cooper had been invited for talks by a faction of the South-West African National Union (Swanu).

The Swanu leader, Mr Kuzeeko Kanguhi, addressed the recent Azapo congress.

## Soldier, terrorist die in skirmish

PRETORIA. — A soldier and a suspected African National Congress terrorist died late yesterday afternoon during a follow-up operation on the Botswana border, a military spokesman said.

A search for a second terrorist was continuing late last night.

The follow-up operation by the South African Defence Force came only hours after a man was slightly injured in a landmine explosion in the Northern Transvaal.

Mr Doepie van Rensburg, a crop-spray pilot, was driving on the farm Overvlakte in the Wiepe area 50km west of Messina when he detonated the mine.

According to a military spokesman, Mr Van Rensburg suffered only a damaged eardrum.

The spokesman said last night that the name of the soldier who died is being withheld until his next of kin, who live overseas, have been notified.

He said the suspected ANC guerilla was armed with an AK-47 rifle.

Three limpet mines and an number of hand grenades were also found in the operation.

The SADF said yesterday a patrol had found and followed the tracks of two people discovered on the farm Zanzibar, about 70km from Alldays near the Botswana border.

The SADF said "these terrorists probably infiltrated from Botswana and the authorities in Botswana have already been informed of the incident". — Sapa and Own Correspondent

**NATIONAL**

# Azapo chief sent back to S Africa

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**Argus Africa News Service**

WINDHOEK. — Azapo president Mr Saths Cooper appeared in the Magistrate's Court here today and was whisked to the airport to be flown back to South Africa.

Mr Cooper, 35, was arrested last night — minutes before he was to have addressed a meeting of the Namibia Education Forum.

He was arrested under a 1970 ordinance which prohibits Asians and coloured people from South Africa from entering SWA/Namibia without a permit, police said.

At his appearance Mr Cooper did not plead and no evidence was led. He was allowed bail of R50 and warned to appear again on April 24.

### Arrest condemned

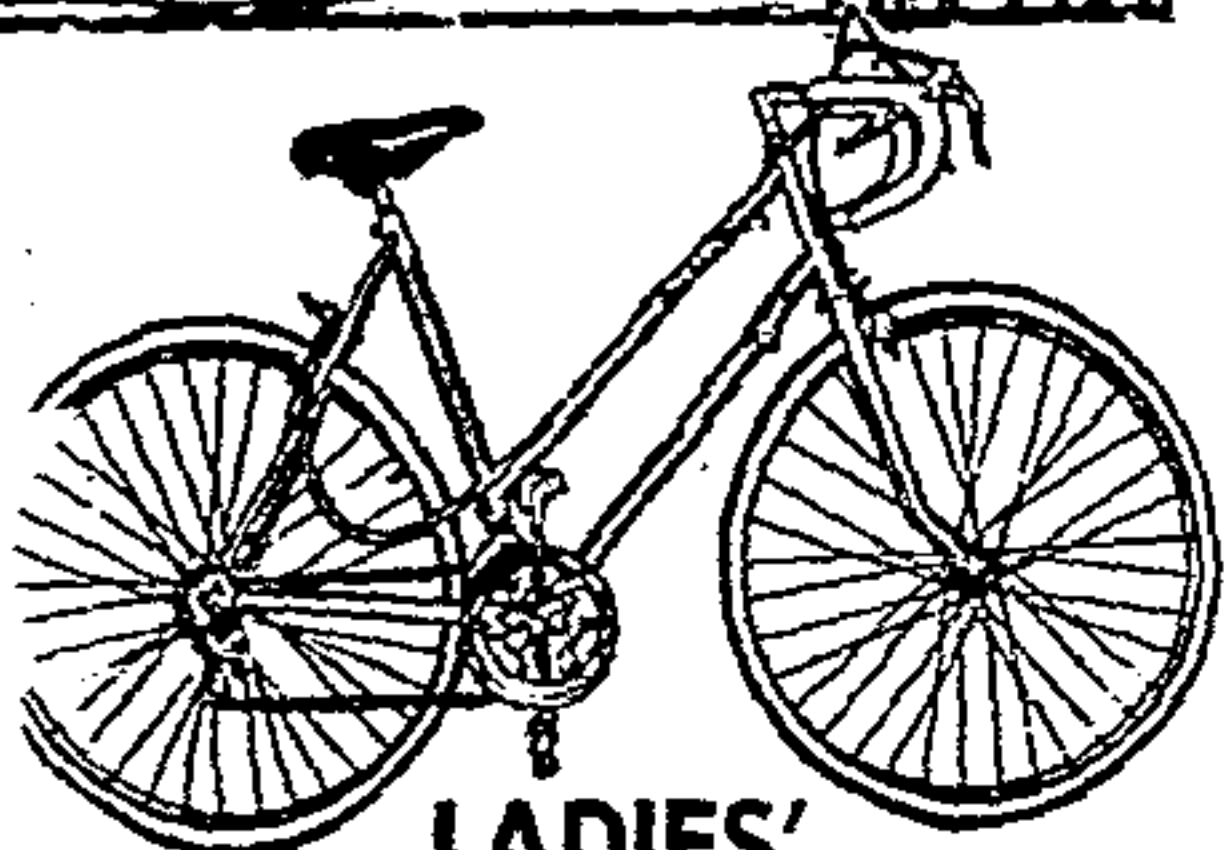
He was invited to Windhoek by the progressive faction of the South West Africa National Union. Mr Vekuii Rekoru, publicity secretary of the Swanu faction — which broke away from the Swanu headed by Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua — condemned Mr Cooper's arrest.

He said it was a blatant violation of the Bill of Rights proclaimed by the Multi-Party Conference government. The legislation under which Mr Cooper had been charged was racist and its implementation showed the cynical attitude adopted by South Africa to SWA/Namibia, Mr Rukoro added.

Mr Cooper was to have spoken to the Windhoek meeting about black-consciousness in South Africa and its lessons for SWA/Namibia.

Officials at the meeting said permission to hold the gathering had been granted by a Windhoek magistrate. The meeting had been advertised for some time. Mr Cooper had been in the country for some days before his arrest.

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# Botha in secret Geneva talks

GENEVA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, arrived without warning here yesterday for reported secret talks with senior US officials aimed at reviving plans for SWA/Namibia independence.

Last night a Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that Mr Botha, accompanied by the SA Ambassador to the US, Mr Herbert Beukes, and senior Foreign Affairs officials met the American under-secretary for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and senior US officials in Geneva yesterday.

He would say only that "bilateral and regional" issues were discussed, but it is understood that the US presented proposals to rejuvenate UN Resolution 435 for SWA/Namibia's independence.

## Declined to be specific

US spokesman Christopher Henze confirmed the meeting, adding that the two will meet again today. He declined to be specific on the topic and said he could not comment on whether Mr Botha and Dr Crocker discussed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

However, diplomatic sources in Washington yesterday said the South African Government is prepared to name a date for implementation of Resolution 435 to help the Reagan administration pressure Luanda towards Cuban troop withdrawal.

However, the offer would still be conditional on Angola's agreement to reduce substantially the Cuban presence, Simon Barber reports.

A well-placed diplomat said the subject of the talks would be "just about everything", adding that Angola and SWA would be at the top of the agenda.

## Standstill on repayments

Another pressing topic was understood to be Botswana. US officials are deeply worried about new SA strikes against ANC cadres in the country.

During his week-long visit to Europe, Mr Botha will be spending most of his time in Switzerland seeing officials about South Africa's standstill on debt repayments — the subject leading Western bankers will discuss when they meet in London on February 20.

The Swiss Government has announced that Mr Botha will meet his Swiss counterpart, Mr Pierre Auberton, in Berne today.

There has also been speculation that Mr Botha will see Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the Swiss mediator between the South African Government and Western bankers. — UPI and Political Correspondent

## 'Swapo': Charges still stand

OWN Correspondent

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WINDHOEK. — The Supreme Court here yesterday dismissed an application that charges under the Internal Security Act and the Suppression of Communism Acts to be dropped against seven alleged Swapo members on the grounds that the charges conflicted with the Bill of Rights.

In a written judgment, Mr Justice Johan Strydom said that although the Bill of Rights had been included as part of Proclamation R101 of 1985 which empowers the transitional government, it was not the constitution of a sovereign legislative body.

The National Assembly had the power to repeal or amend laws which infringed fundamental rights in such a way that the legislation's infringement still stood but was lessened.

Mr Justice Strydom found that the relevant sections of the two Acts were not rendered invalid because of a clash with the Bill of Rights.

The trial began yesterday after the judgment.

*CAP/14/2/86* *7/2/86* *14/2/86* *14/2/86*

## Cooper leaves SWA after court appearance

WINDHOEK. — The Azanian People's Organization president, Mr Saths Cooper, left SWA/Namibia for Cape Town yesterday after a brief appearance in the Magistrate's Court here.

He was not asked to plead to charges that he did not obtain the necessary papers to enter SWA/Namibia, and bail of R50 was granted.

The hearing adjourned until April 24.

Mr Cooper, 35, was arrested in Windhoek on Wednesday night shortly before he was due to address a meeting on the theme "Black Consciousness Movement and its Lessons for Namibia".

He was taken into custody in terms of a SWA/Namibian ordinance of 1970 which requires people of Asian descent to obtain permits to enter the territory.

The ordinance is to be repealed by a bill adopted by the SWA/Namibian National Assembly last year. Authoritative sources said the legislation would be enacted on April 1.

A possible consequence of the repeal of the ordinance — in terms of which Mr Cooper had been detained — would be the dropping of charges. — Sapa

Off-on April 22

# Fool law traps Saths Cooper

By GWEN LISTER,  
Windhoek

MINUTES before he was to address the Namibian Educational Forum in Windhoek this week, Azapo leader Saths Cooper was arrested — under a soon-to-be-dropped regulation that forbids Indians and Asiatics from entering Namibia without a valid permit.

Ordinance 12 of 1970 has already been repealed by the National Assembly. A substitute regulation is due to come into force on April 1, April Fool's Day, allowing all "foreigners" to stay in Namibia for 30 days without a permit.

Cooper was arrested by Security Police less than 24 hours after his arrival in Windhoek, when he was on his way to meet Dr Abisai Shejavali, general secretary of the Council of Churches in Namibia.

Lawyers failed to secure bail for him and he spent the night in the cells of Windhoek Central Police Station.

But the meeting went on as planned. The 300 people who turned up to hear Cooper's address on "The Black Consciousness Movement and its meaning for Namibia" held a one-minute's silence to mark what most believed to be an act of "extreme bad faith".

The Namibia Educational Forum, a non-political body which has hosted many speakers, both pro and anti-government, had notified the magistrate of the gathering in terms of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act and considered the debate was to have been held legally.

Cooper's arrest is viewed as a major *faux pas* on the part of the interim government which professes to adhere to a bill of fundamental rights which provides, among other things, for freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

A substitute for the recently repealed Ordinance 12 of 1970, the "Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Regulation Bill", has not yet been gazetted, but will come into force on April 1. Recently, cabinet chairman Moses Katjuongua warned "foreigners" and other "instigators" that strong action would be taken against those "fanning the flames of unrest" and "setting the scene for civil unrest".

In terms of the new law, all "foreigners", including South Africans, will have to be in possession of a permit if they wish to stay in Namibia for more than 30 days.

Cooper, therefore, would have been free to have arrived on April 1 to deliver his address.

● The case has been postponed to April 24 and Cooper has returned to Johannesburg.



# A Shiddu win for the San 200 years on

THE San (Bushmen) last week won one of their very few victories in a 200-year battle to survive.

A statement from the Ministry of Economic Affairs in Windhoek could aver what would have been the final act in the tragedy.

Speaking for the Council of Ministers, Andreas Shipanga announced: "Rumours have it that the government intended to proclaim a section of Bushmanland as a nature reserve. The cabinet has taken no decision whatsoever in this respect. At this stage, the cabinet is already conscious of the fact that any change in the status quo may entail far reaching consequences."

At issue is the fate of about 250 Ju/Wasi people in four different groups successfully practising a mixed economy of traditional foraging and cattle husbandry in Eastern Bushmanland.

Against all odds, the 250 are providing a small core of hope for the future. Back in the bush, away from the army and administrative posts, they are developing reasonably stable, productive communities by supporting themselves once again. Others are joining in.

It is these people who are threatened by the central recommendation of a recent government paper entitled "Report of the Bushman Population of

a grim and successful war of extermination. In 1941 there were just 27 survivors.

On May 20, 1934 members of their clan marched to parliament in Cape Town to obtain land rights and permission to hunt. The Smuts government responded sympathetically by purchasing two farms adjoining the Kalahari-Gemsbok Park as a sanctuary for them. But the National Parks Board later incorporated the farms into the park, thus restricting their hunting.

The Minister of Native Affairs at that time had this to say in parliament: "It would be a biological crime if we allowed this peculiar race to die out

By CLIFF BESTALL,  
Cape Town

SWA", which proposed the proclamation of a game reserve in eastern Bushmanland. If this recommendation were to be realised, efforts by the Ju/Wasi to develop a subsistence will be crushed.

An old couple living a thousand kilometres away on the southern bank of the Orange River bear testimony to a people who have lost their land to "conservationists". They are the last two South African San left of a group that once numbered perhaps as much as 300 000.

Their forebears were the victims of

because it is a race that looks more like a baboon than a baboon itself does. So far we have about 20 that are just about genuine. We intend letting them stay (in the park as a tourist attraction) and allow them to hunt with bows and arrows but without dogs. We regard them as part of the fauna of this country."

Against this prejudice, it is ironical that conservationists have considered the San people incompatible with the natural resources they wish to preserve, and thus dispensable.

In 1920, the Bows and Arrows Act made it a criminal offence for a San to possess these weapons in Namibia. The population was reduced to working for farmers for rations of mealie meal; those caught hunting were sent to jail — or shot.

By the end of the 1950s, the Ju/Wa people of the isolated Nyae Nyae region roamed 45 000 square kilometers along the Namibia/Botswana border. They were the last with land, and the last hunter-gatherers in Southern Africa.

As a result of the largest single appropriation of San lands by the administration in 1970, the Ju/Wasi lost 70 percent of the Nyae Nyae region and were confined to the "homeland" of Bushmanland which was drawn on the map. Unable to follow game over traditional hunting grounds, they lost their subsistence base.

In the past 10 years, the Ju/Wasi have gone through wrenching and irrevocable changes. Not only have they been dispossessed of their land, they have also become militarised. They are inducted into the SA Army where in learning the art of war they forget the art of hunting.

Almost 40 percent of the Ju/Wa population is now supported at Army camps. The rest rely on military handouts in the form of food rations. The anthropologist has described their position as having been reduced to that of a "subsidised plastic stone age".

It is this life-style the 250 have shunned — and last week, they seem to have found a cham in ir Shipanga

Weekly Mail 14/2/86

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7 alleged Swapo members on trial

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed an application for charges under the Internal Security Act and the Suppression Of Communism Act to be dropped against seven alleged South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) members.

Counsel for the seven had argued the charges conflicted with the Bill of Rights of the Transitional Government of SWA/Namibia.

In a written judgment, Mr Justice Johan Strydom said although the Bill of Rights had been included as part of Proclamation R101 of 1985 which empowers the transitional government, it was not the constitution of a sovereign legislative body.

Judge Strydom said a ninth standing committee of the SWA/Namibia National Assembly had been created to review legislation which clashed with the Bill of Rights.

However, this committee had the option of deciding not to amend or repeal such legislation.

The Assembly had the power to amend or repeal laws which infringed fundamental rights in such a way that the legislation continued to infringe these rights, but lessened the extent of the infringement.

Judge Strydom found that the relevant sections of the Internal Security Act and the Suppression Of Communism Act were not rendered invalid because of a clash with the Bill of Rights.

The trial of the seven began in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday after Judge Strydom delivered his judgment.

Political comment in this issue by Nigel Bruce. Newsbills by Terry Lothouse; Headlines and sub-editing by Gordon Amos. All of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.



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# Pik Botha denies talks with US on SWA future

Bus DAY

221

14/2/86



PIK BOTHA

GENEVA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday wound up two days of talks with US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and prepared to meet his Swiss opposite number.

A spokesman for the US mission to the United Nations in Geneva, said Botha and Crocker met for more than two hours to conclude discussions begun on Wednesday.

Identical SA and US statements said the talks covered "bilateral and regional issues". A spokesman for Botha added the minister explained Pretoria's latest plans for reforming apartheid.

But Botha yesterday said he was not aware of any decision taken by SA on the date for implementation of UN Resolution 435 on independence for SWA.

His department issued a short statement in Cape Town after reports that Botha and SA Ambassador to the US, Herbert Beukes, had discussed the issue in Geneva with Crocker.

They were reported to have discussed SA's willingness to set a date for implementation of Resolution 435

to help US efforts toward a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

In his statement, however, Botha said only that he was "not aware of any such decision by the SA government on this issue".

Crocker has been the top American negotiator in the efforts to reach an agreement over independence for SWA.

SA Press reports said the Geneva discussions primarily dealt with the question of SWA. Asked about this, Botha's spokesman Hendrik de Klerk said in a telephone interview he "would certainly not say that this is the main subject."

"Before we left SA, we said that reform policies would be explained and this is certainly on the agenda." The US spokesman declined comment when asked whether SWA was discussed.

Botha was scheduled to meet Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert yesterday.

Before his second session with Crocker, Botha called on the new UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Jean-Pierre Hocke. — Sapa-AP.

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CAPE TOWN 14/2/86 (221)

## Botha talks end

GENEVA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, yesterday discussed independence proposals for SWA/Namibia, sources said.

The sources close to the two delegations said SWA/Namibia and Angola were among the subjects discussed but declined to give further details.

However, spokesmen for the parties said only that the unexpected two-day meeting covered bilateral and regional matters.

The talks ended yesterday.

Mr Botha's spokesman would not confirm that SWA/Namibia was discussed but read a statement denying news reports that a date was about to be set for implementing United Nations resolution 435 for SWA/Namibian independence.

South Africa has insisted that an estimated 25 000 Cuban troops in Angola must be withdrawn before independence. — Sapa-AP

37 Swapo  
insurgents  
shot in  
skirmish

WINDHOEK Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed 37 Swapo insurgents in a skirmish yesterday, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek.

Six more insurgents were shot and killed in various skirmishes in the past two days, the SWATF said in a statement.

The SWATF said those shot dead were of a group of insurgents who wanted to infiltrate Namibia through the eastern section of the Ovambo-speaking region in the territory.

"From the incidents, it is clear that Swapo has now launched its belated infiltration effort for this year," the SWATF said.

The latest fatalities brought to 85 the number of Swapo insurgents killed to date this year, it said.

Security forces killed a total of 599 insurgents last year. — Sapa.

Staff  
15/2/86  
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**43 Swapo  
killed <sup>15/2/86</sup>  
in 2 days**

**Own Correspondent**  
**WINDHOEK** — Forty-three Swapo insurgents have been killed in the past two days in the first major clashes of Swapo's annual rainy season infiltration of northern SWA/Namibia, the South West African Territory Force said last night.

A SWATF statement said 37 insurgents had been killed in a skirmish yesterday morning.

They were part of a group trying to infiltrate through eastern Ovamboland.

The security forces suffered no casualties.

This brings to 85 the number of Swapo insurgents the Territory Force says has been killed this year.

The statement said it was clear that Swapo's long-awaited infiltration attempt had now begun.

# Swapo claims penetration by SA's Intelligence

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African Intelligence has penetrated Swapo's central committee and military leadership, according to Swapo's foreign affairs secretary, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab.

As many as 100 Swapo cadres at various levels are allegedly involved.

Mr Ben Gurirab, formerly Swapo's representative at the United Nations, and information secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya were addressing a Press conference in London at the start of a two-week European tour.

Mr Hamutenya said contrary to recent reports indicating new readiness by Pretoria to comply with UN Resolution 435 and withdraw from Namibia, South Africa was "continuing to strengthen its puppet institutions in Namibia" through the Multi-Party Conference (MPC).

## UNDERCOVER STRATEGY

In a briefing on the current military and political struggle between South Africa and Swapo in Namibia, Mr Hamutenya said that in May 1984 Pretoria launched a new undercover strategy to try to force Swapo into the MPC.

The Swapo leaders showed reporters a video film purporting to show the confession of a Swapo military leader who had sold maps, information about arms shipments, and the times and places of Swapo meetings to South African intelligence agents.

Swapo's decision to go public with its claims seems to indicate that the leadership is confident that the worst damage is over.

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World News • World News • World News • World

# WE WILL WIN - NUJOMA

**DAR ES SALAAM** — The leader of black nationalist guerillas fighting for independence in Namibia said in an interview published at the weekend that he doubted the war could be ended through negotiations.

Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organisation, was quoted by the Government-owned *Daily News of Tanzania* as saying his guerillas were confident of a military victory in the South African-controlled territory and would escalate their campaign.

"A strong hurricane is blowing over the enemy and the guerilla forces will soon score final victory," Mr Nujoma was quoted as saying.

## Savimbi

Mr Nujoma, who has met top Tanzanian leaders during a visit that began last Wednesday, was asked about Mr Jonas Savimbi, the anti-marxist rebel leader in Angola who recently visited the United States.

Mr Nujoma termed Mr Savimbi "the worst kind of stooge Africa has ever produced" and said he was being manipulated by the United States and South Africa.

Mr Nujoma said US President Ronald Reagan, by agreeing to meet Mr Savimbi, was interfering directly in Angola's internal affairs.

Although voicing pessimism about the prospects for a negotiated agreement to grant Namibia independence, Mr Nujoma said Swapo would welcome such a development.

"If South Africa is ready to hand over power, Swapo is ready to grab it," he reportedly said. "We have been fighting for Namibia and we are ready to rule it".

• A start on implementing UN Security Council Resolution Number 435, which calls for independence elections in Namibia, and the arrival of UN troops in the area would create a climate beneficial to the whole of southern Africa, Angola's UN and British Ambassador, Mr Elisio de Figueiredo, said yesterday.

He was addressing a Press conference in London.

Namibia was discussed in Geneva last week at talks between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr Figueiredo branded as outright interference in Angolan affairs a suggestion by Dr Crocker that there would have to be a reconciliation between Angola's marxist rulers and Unita guerillas. — Sapa-AP-Reuter.

SOWETAN  
17/12/82

100

43 Swapo <sup>22/8</sup>  
men killed <sup>22/8</sup>

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Forty-three insurgents were killed in the first major clashes of Swapo's annual rainy season infiltration of northern South West Africa.

A Territory Force statement said 37 insurgents were killed in a skirmish on Thursday. It added that security forces suffered no casualties.

~~Bus Day 17/2/86~~  
~~Bus Day 17~~  
Swapo will intensify war

DAR ES SALAAM — Negotiation was unlikely to end the war in South-West Africa, SWA People's Organisation leader Sam Nujoma said at the weekend.

Nujoma was quoted by the *Daily News* of Tanzania as saying Swapo insurgents were confident of military victory in SWA and would intensify their campaign.

"We have been fighting for Namibia and we are ready to rule it," he added.

Nujoma referred to Unita's Jonas Savimbi as "the worst kind of stooge Africa has ever produced". — Sapa-AP.

# SWAPO 'tricked' by SA agents

221 Mercury 17/2/80

London Bureau

**FOUR members of Swapo's top policy-making body, the central committee, had been South African spies, the terrorist organisation claimed yesterday when it revealed massive infiltration of its operations.**

A special briefing in London by the newly appointed international relations secretary, Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the information chief, Hildepo Hamutenya, appeared to be aimed at defusing German, US and British allegations of mistreatment of in-

mates in Swapo camps in Angola.

Details of a South African spy network of at least 100 operatives were given.

One of the South African spies had been a high-ranking officer of Swapo's military wing, who had allegedly com-

mitted suicide the day after he had been exposed.

The infiltration had first been exposed two years ago, but investigations were still continuing. Mr Gurirab confessed: 'We do not know if we have already reached the bottom.'

Most of the spies apparently belonged to southern tribes, the Damaras, Namas and Hereros, although there were also Ovambos and Kavangos among them.

The Swapo officials showed a video of a 30-year-old schoolteacher, who, well spoken and talking in excellent English, said he had been on a month-long training course run by the South African Army in Windhoek.

## Armoury

He was also a member of Swapo at the time and one of the instructions he received when he went into Angola through the Swapo network in 1978 was to assassinate Sam Nujoma and the then military commander, Peter Nayemba.

One man the teacher claimed to have recruited had been the head of the Swapo armoury who had helped him pass on news of the arrival of an arms ship at the southern Angolan port of Mocimedes.

He named at least a dozen people working for South Africa and said he knew that some material had been sent out by radio from Swapo's offices in Lubango.

Mr Gurirab said the spy had been forced by blackmail and poor economic circumstances to work for South Africa.

## Promised

After his recruitment the spy's mother had received payments in a bank account, while the man himself had been promised a farm, a business of his own and R30 000 on his return.

This figure had been promised to other spies as well, Mr Gurirab claimed.

Of questions recently posed about the treatment of inmates in Swapo camps, Mr Gurirab declared: 'These people are not our enemies. They are mostly people who have been misled and we will not victimise them. Some will possibly be re-integrated into Swapo or the liberation army.'

But he said that there were some 'real traitors' among them, who would not be rehabilitated.

'Swapo is not a charity organisation, but is engaged in the liberation of our country. These men have provided information to our country that was used for killing our members.'

SA reiterates offer to Swapo

WINDHOEK — South Africa has again offered Swapo the chance to participate in the internal constitutional arrangements in Namibia.

The offer was made by the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, when he officially opened the National Assembly session yesterday.

He made it clear the offer was conditional on Swapo renouncing violence as a means of bringing about change in Namibia.

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, February 20 1986

Page 5

## Swapo talks tough

*BUS DAY 20/2/86*  
*(221)*  
MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — Swapo's chief representative in Zimbabwe, Albert Jesaja, has warned of "a hard post-independence time" for multinational corporations which continue to "plunder" SWA's wealth in defiance of UN regulations.

Jesaja told the Ziana news agency such companies would soon "face the wrath of a Swapo government".

"No matter how long the independence process takes, we will catch up with all those multinationals".

# 3 soldiers killed <sup>Africa</sup><sub>21/2/86</sub> by Swapo

Argus Africa  
News Service

221

WINDHOEK. — Three soldiers of the South West Africa Territory Force have lost their lives in contacts with Swapo insurgents in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia, a security force spokesman has announced.

## 16 DEAD

The soldiers were named as Riflemen Nandago Thomas, 25, of Owambo, Robred Boas, 25, of Okako and Albert Hapera of Okakarara.

During operations in the north of the country security forces accounted for the death of 16 Swapo fighters, the SWATF said.

Bad Day (221) 2/2/86  
Swapo 'executed its former commander'

NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK — Swapo had executed Peter Nanyemba, former commander of Swapo's military wing PLAN, a former founding-member of Swapo, Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek on Wednesday.

Shipanga, who is a cabinet minister in the SWA interim government, made the statement in the National Assembly on Wednesday.

The disclosure comes after Swapo's announcement earlier this week that at least 100 South African spies had infiltrated its Angolan and Zambian operations.

Nanyemba had not died in a car accident as reported by Swapo, Shipanga said.

Shipanga said he could give the names of many other people in Swapo's ranks who had disappeared.



# Shipanga's attack on newspaper provokes debate

221

STAR

21/2/86

WINDHOEK — Renewed public debate broke out in Windhoek yesterday over the funding of Namibian newspaper after a speech in the National Assembly by Minister of Mines Mr Andreas Shipanga.

In a budget debate, Mr Shipanga criticised a local newspaper and a woman journalist who, he said, sought R1 million from Swapo and the UN Council for Namibia "to bring the transitional government to a fall".

Mr Shipanga declined to name the paper or the journalist, but in an editorial yesterday *The Namibian* wrote that it had never tried to conceal the sources of its financial support.

The newspaper, edited by Miss Gwen Lister, said it had approached several non-government agencies for funds — including the UN Council for Namibia — months before the inauguration of the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

*The Namibian* added that there was now no reason for Mr

Shipanga not to investigate the financial positions of other papers in the territory.

*The Namibian* said it was committed to being viable but admitted receiving money from the British Co-operation for Development Agency which is financed by the European Economic Community.

"If unable to do so, this newspaper will not be able to continue in the long term."

It added that it was editorially independent and would criticise and question any political party — including Swapo.

Mr Shipanga said the unnamed newspaper was committed to Swapo policies and to seeing black and brown townships in Namibia "going up in smoke".

*The Namibian* commented: "His attack on a newspaper and a journalist of inciting unrest is rejected."

The law prevented such conduct by journalists and if there had been any contraventions, the courts should deal with it, stated the editorial. — Sapa.

# Swapo man's 'suicide after spy confession'

WINDHOEK. — A Swapo military commander is dead and at least one high-ranking Swapo member is being detained following the uncovering of a spy network in the organization, news reports here said yesterday.

Swapo's newly-appointed foreign relations secretary, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, said at a press briefing in London earlier this week that at least 100 people were being held in Angola and Zambia for spying on Swapo for South Africa.

In a report a newspaper, the Namibian, yesterday said Mr Tauno Hatuikulipi, who was second-in-command of Swapo's People's Liberation Army of Namibia, was believed to have committed suicide two years ago after he had confessed to passing information to the South African military authorities.

It was his confession that had led to a two-year investigation which brought to light South African informers inside Swapo, authoritative sources said.

A report in the Republikein newspaper said Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, and a Swapo official in Lusaka, Mr Aaron Muchimba, were among those detained. — Sapa

# SWAPO Witches-hunt for moles' sell-outs

12/16 Areas 22/2 186 221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo appears to be in turmoil following disclosures earlier this week that it had uncovered a South African spy-ring which infiltrated its top echelons.

As many as 100 people are being held incommunicado in prisons in Zambia and Angola as a purge gets under way following a two-year secret probe to unmask the "sell-outs".

And Swapo is refusing to bring the detainees to trial, because, according to its Foreign Affairs secretary, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, the organisation is involved in a war and cannot afford to open its ranks for scrutiny for a public arraignment of the renegades.

In anti-Swapo circles in Windhoek, however, the spy story is being seen as a cover-up by the organisation of a serious rift within its ranks and the leadership's ruthless attempts to deal with dissent.

"Like Stalin"

The Minister of Mines in Windhoek's transitional government, Mr Andreas Shipanga, claimed that Swapo was waging a pogrom in its camps in

Mr Shipanga also alleged that one of the victims of the Swapo purges was the former commander of its military wing, Mr Peter Nanyemba, who was reported to have died in a car accident a few years ago.

Mr Gurirab, speaking at the London Press conference at which the spy-ring was exposed, said that the alleged South African penetration of

## SA 'moles' have party in disarray — claim

the organisation had happened even at the highest level and involved four members of the central committee.

It was reported that it was the confession of a former guerrilla commander, Tauno Hatnikulipi, which first led the

Swapo leadership to launch the spy probe. Mr Hatnikulipi, who fled South West Africa after being held in detention in 1978, was said to have committed suicide after his involvement in the spy ring was disclosed. The spy ring story has re-

vived the debate over Swapo's alleged detention and concentration camps in Angola and Zambia and the brutal way in which dissent is dealt with. Mr Shipanga and a group of Swapo dissidents returned to South West in 1978 claiming that such camps existed. They appealed to the international community to investigate the camps, and Swapo offered anybody free access, but nothing further materialised.

Zambia and Angola similar to the pogroms conducted by Soviet leader Joseph Stalin.

Mr Shipanga also claimed that one of those being held was Swapo's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, the nephew of Damara administration chairman Mr Justus Garoeb.

A Windhoek newspaper reported that Mr Justus Garoeb had been trying to make contact with Swapo to determine what had happened to his nephew.

# Church body said to be a Swapo front

The Star's Africa  
News Service

26/2/88  
STAR  
221

WINDHOEK — The Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) was accused of being a financial front for Swapo by a deputy Minister in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government here yesterday.

Dr Lukas de Vries claimed in the National Assembly that only a small proportion of the funds solicited by the CCN from outside agencies were actually used to improve the welfare of poor Namibians.

He said CCN money was used to provide humanitarian aid for Swapo detainees, pay legal fees incurred in defending Swapo people in court cases and to subsidise a thinly-disguised "Swapo school".

The Lutheran minister, now deputy Minister of local authorities and civic affairs, once belonged to the CCN and claimed to have seen where funds were channelled.

He demanded that a select committee investigate the activities of the CCN, the internal wing of Swapo, the Namibia education forum and the Wit Weerstandsbeweging.

He was opposed by several members, including Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga, who said that under the MPC's Bill of Rights, people were allowed freedom of expression.

# Challenge to SWA minister

From NOEL BRUYNS

WINDHOEK. — An editor here yesterday challenged a cabinet minister to repeat, outside the National Assembly, allegations that a newspaper requested R1-million from the United Nations Council for Namibia and Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma to topple the government.

Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian, was reacting to an allegation made under the protection of parliamentary privilege earlier this week by the interim government mining minister, Mr Andreas Shipanga. He alleged that "a woman journalist and a lawyer" had sought the money.

It is widely accepted that Mr Shipanga was referring to Ms Lister and Mr David Smuts, the Namibian's legal adviser.

In a front-page editorial yesterday, Ms Lister said Mr Shipanga's "attack on a newspaper and a journalist of inciting unrest is rejected with the contempt it deserves".

"There are plenty of laws preventing this kind of conduct and preventing the publication of certain matters, and if anyone is alleged to have transgressed these laws then let our courts deal with the matter."

Ms Lister said Mr Shipanga's attack on an attorney was "even more disturbing".

The Windhoek Advertiser, also in a front-page editorial, said vague threats by the government aimed at any newspaper were a threat to all. These implied a sort of veto to press criticism of the government.

# SADF to withdraw medical assistance to Owambo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The SADF is to withdraw its medical assistance to Mr Peter Kalangula's Owambo Administration after an announcement that the authorities are to launch a probe into Owambo health facilities.

Announcing the investigation on Tuesday, National Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua denied that the proposed probe was an attempt by the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) to undermine Mr Kalangula's position.

The investigation comes after some months of speculation about conflicts in the Owambo Administration's health service, which relies to a large extent on help from military doctors and other personnel.

The probe is to be set up in terms of South African Govern-

ment declaration AG8 which originally established the complicated system of separate "ethnic" administrations.

According to the terms of AG8, the central government may take over the functions of an ethnic administration if it appears, after a thorough investigation, that it is not delivering a good enough service to its people.

Mr Kalangula has made it known that he believes the MPC is intent on removing him from a position of power because he refused to become involved in the new South-African installed government.

Over the past few months there have been reports of conflict between the military and officials of Mr Kalangula's Administration. Army teachers helping out in Owambo schools were withdrawn last year amid much tension in some areas.

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STAL 27/2/85

# Committee lashes Swapo leadership

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Parents with children within the military wing of Swapo, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), yesterday levelled startling accusations against the overseas leadership of the movements — accusing the party of generating the "South African spying" scare as an excuse to conduct a murderous purge in the notorious Swapo detention camps in Zambia and Angola.

A statement by the Parents' Committee criticized Swapo for "mass incarceration, torture, killings and general terror". It alleged it had been "well informed" that 16 members of Swapo had died by firing squad.

This information had been given by former PLAN commander Tino Haitukulipi — himself later destined to become a firing-squad victim.

Commander Haitukulipi, who died in January, 1984, was branded a South African spy last week by Swapo secre-

tary for foreign affairs and former UN representative Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Responding to Mr Gurirab's claims in London that Swapo had "proof" that the almost 100 people in its detention centres were spies, the committee said: "The so-called admissions made by the accused on videotape we have verified as being untrue and conclude that they were forced."

The committee of parents claimed to have been formed in March last year after parents and relatives of refugees who were said to have been killed, jailed, or tortured by Swapo, had decided to act in their children's defence.

"After a total of one and a half years of existence and the unwillingness of organizations close to the Swapo leadership to assist us, we decided to — through a book — provide irrefutable proof that the Swapo leadership is trying to cover up the sordid truth."

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) No.

(2) Yes.

(a) Approximately R198 900.

(b) Between October 1984 and November 1985.

(c) Oversight by the station personnel.

(d) (i) and (ii) Station personnel.

(3) No, as a result of the non-compliance of extant instructions.

(4) No, the matter is still being investigated.

(5) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) It is not the policy of Transport Services to divulge information concerning its clients. For the honourable member's information it may be mentioned that 19 accounts are involved and that an amount of approximately R739 600 is outstanding.

(6) Yes, the recovery is done in co-operation with the Consortium of Insurers underwriting Transport Services' Umbrella Credit Account Guarantee.

*HANSARD* *Waiting-trial prisoners*  
161. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

*Q Col 244*  
What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1985, were as follows:

31 January	19 358
28 February	19 186
31 March	17 997
30 April	18 605
31 May	17 631
30 June	16 896
31 July	17 438
31 August	17 503
30 September	17 718
31 October	18 246
30 November	17 603
31 December	19 649

*Crimes against security of State*

162. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: *HANSARD Q Col 244*

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons 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 JUSTICE:

The figures were as follows on 13 February 1986:

(a) Whites	12
(b) Coloureds	5
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	296
	314

*Rail passengers*

164. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs: *HANSARD Q Col 244*

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers travelled at Government subsidised fares in 1985?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b) During the financial year 1984-85, 18 227 first class and 69 891 second class intercity journeys were undertaken, a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 3,7 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.

The full costs of train journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(a) Yes.

(i) Alexandra Township;

(ii) a post office; and

(iii) April 1986.

(b) Yes.

(i) Bergvlei;

(ii) a private box lobby with 1 400 private boxes; and

(iii) the latter half of 1986.

Notes:

(1) In the written reply furnished on 19 February 1985 to Question No 33 it was stated that it was the intention to provide a post office in Alexandra Township by the latter half of 1985. The work has however been delayed as a result of the unrest in the township.

(2) A post office was opened in Matiboro on 2 January 1986.

*Alexandra telephone*

187. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications: *HANSARD Q Col 245*

(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1985;

(2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1985 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) (a) 143, and

(b) 85;

(2) (a) 412, and

(b) 102.

*Sandton: post offices/postal services*

209. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1986, if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

*Railway assets/services transferred*  
218. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs: *HANSARD Q Col 246 221*

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services transferred any railway assets and services to the South West Africa Administration; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what was the loss to the South African Transport Services as a result of this transfer for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) whether any compensation was paid to the South African Transport Services in this regard; if so, what total compensation;

(3) whether railway services in South West Africa are operated at a loss; if so, (a) why, (b) what loss was sustained during the period (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 March 1985 and (ii) 1 April 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?



**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

- (1) (a) Yes.
- (b) No.

- (2) Yes.

(a) Approximately R198 900.

(b) Between October 1984 and November 1985.

(c) Oversight by the station personnel.

(d) (i) and (ii) Station personnel.

(3) No, as a result of the non-compliance of extant instructions.

(4) No, the matter is still being investigated.

(5) (a) No.

(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(b) Yes.

(i) and (ii) It is not the policy of Transport Services to divulge information concerning its clients. For the honourable member's information it may be mentioned that 19 accounts are involved and that an amount of approximately R739 600 is outstanding.

(6) Yes, the recovery is done in co-operation with the Consortium of Insurers underwriting Transport Services' Umbrella Credit Account Guarantee.

**HANS** *Waiting-trial prisoners*  
161. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

What was the average number of awaiting-trial prisoners in custody on the last day of each month in 1985?

The figures concerning awaiting-trial prisoners who were incarcerated in South African prisons on the last day of each month during 1985, were as follows:

31 January	19 358
28 February	19 186
31 March	17 997
30 April	18 605
31 May	17 631
30 June	16 896
31 July	17 438
31 August	17 503
30 September	17 718
31 October	18 246
30 November	17 603
31 December	19 649

**Crimes against security of State**  
162. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice: **HANS** *Q & A*

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons 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 JUSTICE:**

The figures were as follows on 13 February 1986:

(a) Whites	12
(b) Coloureds	5
(c) Asians	1
(d) Blacks	296
	314

**HANS** *Rail passengers*  
164. Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long distance rail passengers, travelled at Government subsidised fares in 1985?

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:**

(a) and (b) During the financial year 1984-85, 18 227 first class and 69 891 second class intercity journeys were undertaken, a percentage of which fares were debited to the Government Ledger Account. These journeys amounted to 3,7 and 4,7 per cent respectively of the total number first and second class intercity journeys undertaken.

Information concerning train journeys undertaken by military personnel is not included as such information is classified.

The full costs of train journeys undertaken by Parliamentarians and other dignitaries were debited to the ledger accounts of the instances concerned. Particulars of the number and class of journeys undertaken are not readily available.

**Alexandra telephones**  
187. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications: **HANS** *Q & A*

(1) How many telephones were installed in Alexandra Township for (a) private and (b) business purposes in 1985?

(2) how many applications for telephones for (a) private and (b) business purposes were received in 1985 from (i) residents and/or (ii) business persons in this township?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

- (1) (a) 143, and
- (b) 85;
- (2) (a) 412, and
- (b) 102.

**Sandton: post offices/postal services**

209. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Communications:

Whether it is the intention to provide any additional (a) post offices and (b) postal services in the Sandton area in 1986; if so, (i) where, (ii) what services, and (iii) when, in each case?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:**

- (a) Yes.
- (i) Alexandra Township;
- (ii) a post office; and
- (iii) April 1986.
- (b) Yes.
- (i) Bergville;
- (ii) a private box lobby with 1 400 private boxes; and
- (iii) the latter half of 1986.

**Notes:**

(1) In the written reply furnished on 19 February 1985 to Question No 33 it was stated that it was the intention to provide a post office in Alexandra Township by the latter half of 1985. The work has however been delayed as a result of the unrest in the township.

(2) A post office was opened in Malboro on 2 January 1986.

**Railway assets/services transferred**  
218. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs: **HANS** *Q & A*

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services transferred any railway assets and services to the South West Africa Administration; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what was the loss to the South African Transport Services as a result of this transfer for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available;

(2) whether any compensation was paid to the South African Transport Services in this regard; if so, what total compensation;

(3) whether railway services in South West Africa are operated at a loss; if so, (a) why, (b) what loss was sustained during the period (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 March 1985 and (ii) 1 April 1985 to the latest specified date for which figures are available?

# 7 Swapo men guilty of terror charges

WINDHOEK — Seven Swapo members were convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on charges under the Terrorism Act.

They were acquitted of charges in terms of the Suppression of Communism Act.

They are Frans Angula, 28, Norbert Ankome, 25, Elkan Simon, 21, Bernardinus Shikonmgo, 47, Desiderius Ankome, 26, Erastus Uutoni, 28, and Vilho Kasilulu, 22.

In a surprise move the men admitted guilt to a charge of contravening the Terrorism Act after they originally pleaded not guilty.

The trial arose from various incidents of sabotage in SWA/Namibia, which the state claimed the men had knowledge of or had given their approval to.

The incidents included explosions at a meat-processing factory, a soft-drink manufacturing plant, the labour offices at Oshakati in northern SWA/Namibia and a service station at Okatana in April 1984.

Two US diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lt-Col Kenneth Crabtree, died in the Okatana blast.

The court adjourned until April 16 to enable defence counsel to prepare evidence in mitigation. — Sapa

WINDHOEK — Seven Namibians were convicted of terrorism yesterday after a surprise move they changed their plea on some of the charges to guilty.

However, defence lawyers said the State had dropped the charges that they blew up a petrol station, killing two US diplomats.

The seven, all Swapo members, admitted they planted bombs at factories and a tribal office in the north of the territory, and that they had knowledge of the April 1984 bomb attack which killed US diplomats Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree.

Charges alleging the men were responsible for the blast at the pet-

Swapo  
seven  
found  
guilty

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SPAR  
28/2/86

rol station, near Oshakati in the north of the territory, were dropped.

The hearing was adjourned until April 16 for mitigation of sentence.

The convicted men are: Frans Angula (28), Norbert Ankome (25), Elkan Simon (21), Bernardinus Shikonmgo (47), Desiderius Ankome (26), Erastus Uutoni (28) and Vilho Kashiilulu (22). — Sapa-euter.

# NO POWER STRUGGLE

**WINDHOEK** — Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, had a to-the-point reply about recent claims that the organisation is in the throes of a power struggle and that a violent "purge" is under way in its ranks. "Rubbish", he said contemptuously.

Swapo's revelations in London last week that it had uncovered a "South African spy ring" fanned the flames of speculation that the organisation was in turmoil and that the leadership was working ruthlessly to suppress dissent.

The ravings of local politicians — some of them expelled Swapo members — about Swapo have often been regarded with extreme caution by impartial observers.

However, this week, from within Swapo's own ranks, came a damning indictment of leadership policies and of conditions at camps in Angola and Zambia.

The "Committee of Parents" — a body that includes a number of Swapo members — had issued a statement in Windhoek condemning the organisation for "mass incarceration, torture, killings and general terror."

Comprised of parents and relatives of Namibian exiles who had fled the country to join Swapo, the committee was set up in March last year following alarming reports and letters about conditions in the camps.

The committee said it had decided to go public only after attempts to enlist the help of local and international church and support organisations in investigating the camps had failed. Letters were also writ-

# HERE, SAYS SWAPO MAN

*SOWETIAN*  
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The most important and well-reported of these occurred in 1976, when Mr Andreas Shipanga and a considerable number of his supporters attempted to stage a "putsch" against Mr Sam Nujoma and his henchmen in the leadership.

For his troubles, Mr Shipanga was at first detained in Zambia and then spent two years in a death row cell in a Tanzanian prison, before being freed and returning to his homeland in late 1978.

At the Press conference in London, Swapo's Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab claimed Swapo had uncovered as many as 100 South African infiltrators within its ranks. The spy ring went as high as the rarified atmosphere of the movement's central committee, revealed Mr Gurirab. Those presently being

held in detention would not be brought to trial, avowed Mr Gurirab.

He revealed that a former senior commander of the Swapo armed wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — Mr Tauno Haitukulipi had been found to have been a member of the spy ring.

In Windhoek, Mr Shipanga — now Minister of Mines in the transitional government — immediately claimed that Mr Haitukulipi had been executed by firing squad.

### Commander

His assertion was backed up by the parents' committee statement, which said they had information that the former Plan officer had died along with 16 other people in front of a firing squad in 1984.

Mr Shipanga also claimed that the former



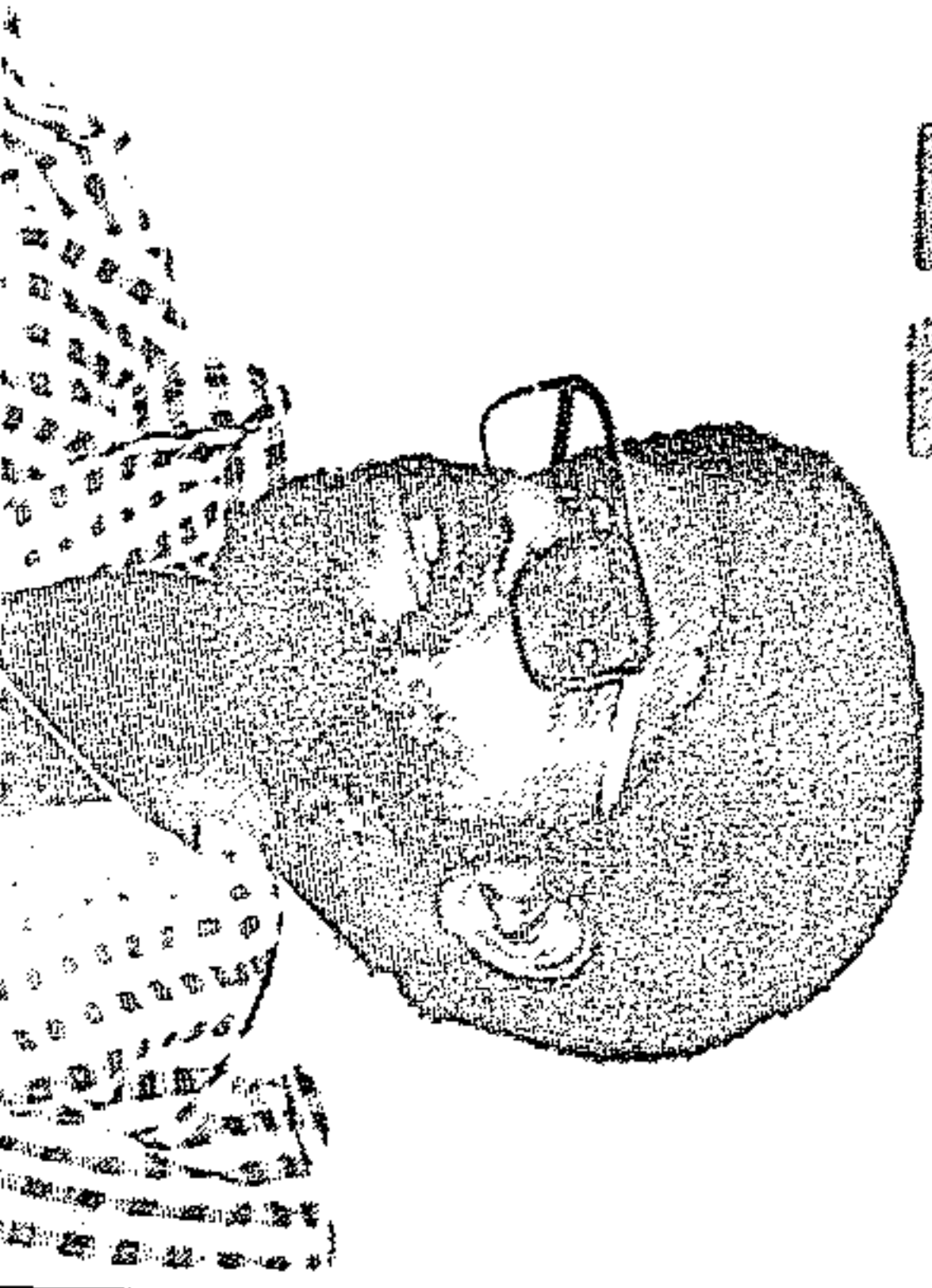
ANDREAS SHIPINGA ... death row cell.



SAM NUJOMA ... survived "putsch."

ten to the presidents of Cuba, Angola and Zambia, asking them to put "pressure on Swapo leadership to stop the maltreatment of refugees and observe human rights."

Power struggles and own major conflicts.



DANIEL TJONGERERO ... claims are "rubbish."

commander of the military wing, Mr Peter Nyemba, has similarly been executed on the orders of the Swapo senior hierarchy, and had not died in a car crash as the organisation had claimed.

The Minister also claimed that the Swapo administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, was one of those being held in detention.

Some politicians said they believed the Swapo revelations which were said to have come at the end of a two-year investigation, had been prompted by the knowledge that the United States and other Western countries were growing concerned about reports of abuses in Swapo camps and would be pushing later this year for an inquiry.

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# Superpowers' egg-dance

FEATURE

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting a fortnight ago in Geneva with US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker, prompted speculation that, among other issues, a new South African offer on Namibian independence was discussed.

However, accounts of the talks suggest the Namibian issue is considered only in the broader regional context; more emphasis is being placed on Angola, the position of Unita and the Cuban troop issue.

It is true that a scenario can be sketched in which some of the interests of the parties involved favour increased flexibility. For example, there are signs that Pretoria has been doing some thinking about Unita's ability to survive a continuing conventional onslaught by Soviet-led Cuban and Fapla forces. Linked to this is the threat posed to irreplaceable South African aircraft if the SA Defence Force continues to actively support Unita. Greater flexibility on Namibia, it is further argued, might relieve international pressures on SA. And there is, of course, the cost burden of a continued presence in the territory to be considered.

Aside from its controversy, the somewhat confusing American egg-dance on aid to Unita might also be explained if any real hope of a Namibian settlement favoured the US limiting that aid to the agreed US\$15m. This would provide just enough incentive to encourage Angola and the Soviet Union to step up negotiations with the US.

Mikhail Gorbachev's conciliatory December 27 response to American President Reagan's UN call for bilateral talks with Moscow on regional issues, suggested the possibility of progress. This view is supported by the moderate tone of the January 27

meeting between the Soviets, Cubans and Angolans in Moscow, and Crocker's admission soon afterwards that the US was engaged in bilateral talks on Angola with the Soviet Union.

Certainly, rapidly diminishing oil revenues as a result of tumbling world oil prices will strain Angola's ability to pay for Soviet and Cuban military aid. It will also increase the lure of American diplomatic recognition and greater economic aid and investment from the West.

And some observers argue that the Soviet Union, in an increasingly urgent search for an arms control agreement with the US, and even more economically threatened than Angola by the oil price slump, might be willing to bargain what is, after all, one of its more marginal regional interests.

But the arguments to the contrary remain strong.

The retention of Namibia, and particularly the Caprivi Strip, remains central to the South African military's strategic assessment of the region, governed as it is by an enduring perception of a "Communist onslaught."

Pursuing an ambivalent twin-track policy of commitment to UN Resolution 435, while developing an internal settlement alternative, it seems unlikely that Pretoria would now wish to substantially tilt towards the former. The internal Multi-Party Conference's Constitutional Council is underway and will not report before mid-1987. Also, Swapo, under ever greater military pressure, has shown signs of growing military weakness and a greater willingness to enter the domestic political arena.

There is also a strong temptation for Pre-

toria to wait and see whether conservative America can swing American policy towards full-blooded aid for Unita. (There are some eerie echoes of 1975 here.) Finally, Pretoria could ill-afford the impact of being perceived to be weak in Namibia at a time of domestic turmoil.

After the humiliation of the Nkomati Accord it is hard to see Moscow contemplating a retreat from the strategically more valuable Angola, particularly if SA and the US were seen to be benefiting. There seems little reason why Moscow should not encourage Luanda to press home its advantage by renewing the onslaught against Unita once the rains are over in March-April. Small adjustments to tactics and deployment of Luanda's forces will gravely threaten Savimbi and make South African intervention difficult and probably highly costly. The temptation to do so before Washington's aid to Unita is fully effective must be great.

The stage is therefore set for an interesting few months in Namibia and Angola. In Namibia, the projected Swapo conference slated for April will, if it proceeds, give notice of the movement's morale and future strategy. In Angola there are a number of imponderables. It remains to be seen if the US will intervene decisively, whether Luanda will press its campaign backed by Moscow, if SA will be prepared to run heightened risks, and if Unita will survive to continue its conventional role, or revert to its earlier guerrilla mode of operations. Perhaps the most interesting question of all is whether circumstances are compelling the Soviet Union to sacrifice its interests in Angola and, if so, to what extent a face-saving formula will be needed to tip the scales.

# Control 'hurting economy of SWA'

Bow O A

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WINDHOEK — Relaxation of government control over the private sector, an overhaul of the tax system and a purposeful economic strategy were needed to stimulate economic growth and development in SWA.

These views were expressed by economists at a conference of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Windhoek this week.

Since 1978 SWA's economic performance had declined, said Finance Secretary Johan Jones.

"It was not even stagnation or a standstill, but real retrogression in the production of goods and services by the country's mines, farms and factories."

Experts said SWA's economic ills could be blamed on continued uncertainty over the territory's constitutional future and South African monetary and fiscal policy which had caused an artificial recession, unemployment and social unrest through the introduction of high interest rates to combat inflation.

Added to SWA's economic woes was the fact that the territory remained linked to the rand and had suffered one of the worst droughts in its history.

A draft development and revitalisation strategy should concentrate on deregulation, privatisation and lower taxation, said Leon Lown, executive director of the Southern African Free Market Foundation.

"It is commonly known that the official policy of so-called conservative countries like Britain, the US, SA and SWA is to deregulate and privatise," Louw said.

"The great tragedy is that the move in this direction in these countries seems to be slower than seems to be the case in

countries with leftist socialist governments."

There was a visible hesitancy to move away from the present dispensation and for government to put its faith in the free-market model.

The introduction of government control in any given sphere of economic activity had given birth to groups with vested interests, who would fight to the bitter end for the retention and expansion of those government controls.

"But the bottom line is that a choice will have to be made between the continued protection of interest groups, and economic development," Louw said.

"You cannot have both."

Licensing laws had to be applied objectively and permits and licences should be issued to everyone who qualified. "That is to say, there must be initial acceptance that more competition is in the public interest."

Black communal land areas should be placed under the same legislation as that of white-owned land areas to provide for freehold, and the transfer system of property should be scrapped and replaced with a flexible, cheap system of registration, he said.

Professor Len Konar, of the University of Durban-Westville, called for a task force to be assembled from the government and private sector to formulate "bold plans and initiatives".

SWA had been blessed with abundant natural resources but they had been poorly protected and excessively exploited, he said.

Konar said inequitable taxation of individuals and corporations had created tax dodging, "an international sport that pervades culture, race, religion and creed". — Sapa.

# Future of Swapo 'spies' uncertain

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WINDHOEK — Swapo has not yet decided on the future of about 100 members in its ranks accused of spying for South Africa, according to a Swapo statement from London published in Windhoek yesterday.

"Detailed investigations are continuing and, although it is clear we will eventually have to deal with these people, we have not yet reached the stage of making decisions of what we will do with those involved," the statement said.

The existence of informers inside the organisation was disclosed at a news briefing in London earlier this month by Swapo's newly-appointed secretary for foreign relations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the organisation's publicity and information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya.

Investigations into the "spy network" began in December 1983 after the second-in-command of Swapo's armed wing, Mr Tauno Hatikulipi, confessed to sending military information about Swapo to the South African authorities.

He was understood to have committed suicide soon afterwards.

## TRIAL

The latest Swapo statement did not rule out the possibility of bringing the people to trial.

"At no point either before, during or since the briefing at which a small portion of the evidence we have accumulated on the South African spy network was presented, did Comrade Gurirab or any other Swapo representative state that Swapo was refusing to put on trial those who have been indicted by the evidence," it said.

"We made it clear that while some are real traitors we would not victimise those who had been misled and coerced into working as enemy agents.

"We recognise all those people as fellow Namibians and wish to rehabilitate them wherever possible.

"They will not be unjustly dealt with."

The statement added that Swapo was continuing "to handle the issue responsibly and with care".

Most of those suspected of handing on information to South African agencies are believed to be held in Swapo camps in Angola. — Sapa.

3/3/86  
SA seen as  
exporter  
of violence

STAR  
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South Africa's popular image in the outside world as an exporter of violence will be enlarged by a new book on Namibia by David Soggot, the London-based South African lawyer.

He makes a case that apartheid is seen in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil not so much because it is racial discrimination embedded in law, but because it can survive only through violence — on both sides of South Africa's borders.

His book, "Namibia: The Violent Heritage", is a survey of the marathon dispute over independence for the territory. It was inspired partly by Mr Soggot's defence of accused in major political trials in Namibia and South Africa.

The South African-trained lawyer, who once taught political science at Wits, argues that the Nkomati and Lusaka accords did not reflect a new spirit of reconciliation in Pretoria.

Rather they were an extension of South African internal policy wrapped in the trappings of international diplomacy.

### SUPERIORITY

The two accords and the 1984 Lusaka conference on Namibia reflected not a rapprochement born of reconciliation, he says, but "a reluctant submission to South Africa's will, a bitter accommodation imposed by overwhelming economic and military superiority".

"They will not help to solve the Southern African crisis; they will be remembered as the inglorious fruits of violence, violence driven by its own inexorable laws into ever-widening conflict and havoc."

In his book, published by Rex Collings in London, Mr Soggot poses a number of questions about Namibia: "Is Swapo another of Moscow's Marxist proxies or are its members overwhelmingly Christian by commitment and democratic by temperament? Is Swapo support the function of terror or the natural legacy of conquest and discrimination?"

"Are significant enclaves within Owambo

land under the de facto control of Swapo's forces? Have government death squads been deployed against them and are the accusations of systematic torture put out by some churchmen and Swapo yet another exercise in the propaganda game?

"Was it South Africa or Swapo who thwarted the efforts of the Western contact group to achieve a peaceful settlement at the polls? Who after all fears the people?"

Mr Soggot's answers to these questions, insofar as he can give them, are naturally biased in favour of Swapo, as is the whole tenor of his book.

He pays little attention to the sins ascribed to Swapo by its enemies — its reputed allegiance to Moscow, its allegedly ruthless suppression of internal dissent, the nepotism and corruption attributed to its leaders.

He admits that his questions invite other questions as well as answers and that the facts are often elusive and "intertwined with myth and deliberate falsehood".

While the past six years of negotiations for Namibian independence seem to have been fruitless — "despite the Lusaka and Nkomati accords there is no glimmer of a meaningful peace in Southern Africa" — there is no alternative but to continue with "this vilified process".

"What else will stop the beckoning holocaust?" he asks.

Mr Soggot's book contains numerous interpretations that would be disputed by Pretoria, but would probably find wide acceptance both within Namibia and elsewhere.

He argues, for instance, that at the abortive Geneva conference in 1981 the DTA

and/or Pretoria torpedoed the talks with surprise demands for demonstrations of United Nations impartiality only after Swapo had come round to agreeing to surrender its claim to be the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia. Swapo's only condition was that agreement on a ceasefire be reached first.

Mr Soggot says the creation of the SWA Territorial Force in marked a critical stage — the beginning of "the Vietnamisation of Namibia, with black pitted against black".

"For the first time institutionalised, indigenous military power was being created which could eventually, under the control of the Council of Ministers or military putschists, seize power."

Mr Soggot sees the war in Namibia as a "proxy struggle" for South Africa's own survival against the background of its retreat into a laager against external military, political and psychological threats.

### CONTRADICTED

He says South Africa's repeated claims to have weakened Swapo's military capability are contradicted by the range and depth of Swapo's continuing penetration into Namibia from Angola and by the strengthening of the South African military machine in the territory.

Mr Soggot disputes the South African and American assertion, made as far back as 1982, that Luanda's refusal to send home the Cuban troops in Angola was the only remaining obstacle to settlement in Namibia.

"Neither the constitution, nor phase one (of the UN settlement plan), nor the issue of UN impartiality, nor the size and composition of Untag (the UN monitoring force), major obstacles on which the earlier negotiations had foundered, had been resolved."

Mr Soggot's final conclusion is that "in the end, the essence of the South African tragedy is attributable neither to Swapo nor the ANC nor Mozambique nor Angola, but to the philosophy and practice of apartheid, perceived in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil, capable of survival only through the exercise of violence and the abuse of power".



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# Botha sets SWA date . . . if

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday proposed that UN Resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia be implemented from August 1 — “provided a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal of Cubans.”

Announcing his latest plan to get independence talks back on track to a joint sitting of Parliament, Mr Botha said that the people of SWA/Namibia had “waited long enough” for independence.

He claimed that “the fact that the territory has not attained independence cannot be laid at South Africa’s door.”

He said the last remaining obstacle to the implementation of the international settlement plan was the “continuing threat” posed to Namibia and Southern African region by the presence of Cubans in Angola.

## ‘Serious attempt’

“Despite the progress which has been made in bilateral discussions since October 1984 when Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of Cubans in conjunction

with the implementation of the settlement plan, the Angolan government has yet to agree to a satisfactory timetable for Cuban withdrawal.”

Mr Botha said the setting of August 1 as the date for commencement of the implementation of the settlement plan was “a serious attempt to facilitate a resolution of this difficult problem.”

Speaking a press conference later, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the State President had proposed a specific date for the implementation of Resolution 435 “in order to make it possible for Luanda to come forward with more concrete proposals.”

“The State President’s statement is equivalent to an invitation to Luanda to get down to it — we want them to get round a conference table.”

Mr Botha said the South African government was “ready to attend a conference tomorrow” in which Swapo, the Multi Party Conference, the Angolan Government and Unita were represented.

Mr Botha said that if no progress had been achieved on withdrawal of Cuban troops by August 1, the South African Government would

have to review its position.

However, the Foreign Minister would not be drawn on whether this would entail major changes in South Africa’s stand on Namibian independence.

Reacting to the State President’s announcement, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said: “While there may be differences of opinion on the linkage of Cuban withdrawal with the Namibian independence process, the State President’s statement is a clear initiative in order to break the impasse which has developed over the South West African settlement plan.”

The leader of the National People’s Party, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the proposal was a significant step to improved stability in Southern Africa and he hoped the international community would “extend its hands to find a permanent solution” to the Namibian issue.

The Conservative Party’s spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said that although his party welcomed attempts to get the Cubans out of Angola, acceptance of Mr Botha’s proposal

meant the beginning of “communist Swapo takeover” in Namibia.

The New Republic Party’s spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Brian Page, said the announcement “clearly demonstrates South Africa’s sincere desire to ensure the peaceful attainment of independence for the territory of SWA that will be acceptable to all its people as well as the international community.”

● President Botha’s announcement has met with a subdued response in Windhoek, Sapa reports.

## ‘Empty’

The publicity and information secretary of the left-wing SWA National Union (Swanu), Mr Verkuij Rukoro, said Mr Botha’s speech should be weighed against the explicit condition that implementa-

tion of the plan would start only if a “satisfactory agreement” was reached on the Cubans in Angola.

“What may have appeared as a major shift in foreign policy by South Africa, may turn out to be only an empty rhetorical statement if no agreement is reached on a Cuban withdrawal,” he said.

Swapo’s joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Niko Bessinger, said Mr Botha’s announcement had not moved the SWA/Namibian independence process “one bit closer” to implementation of UN Resolution 435.

“There is no room for optimism in this speech at all,” he said.

The SWA/Namibian transitional government declined to comment.

● US, UK reaction, page 5

## Not ‘blerry meid’, but ‘sissy’

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Speaker yesterday said he accepted the word of Mr S P Barnard (CP Langlaagte) when he maintained he had called an NP MP a “sissy” and not a “blerry meid”.

The ruling came after an exchange during question time, when Mr J H Cunningham (NP Stilfontein) rose on a point of order to ask whether Mr Barnard could use the term “blerry meid”.

“I never said that,” said Mr Barnard. “I said he was a sissy. I would never say a sissy for a meid.” — Sapa

# PW delights White House

5/3/80

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Mercury

CAPE TOWN—President Botha yesterday won immediate international approval for two major announcements portending the end of the state of emergency and setting August 1 as a deadline for the implementation of the United Nations plan for South West African independence.

In Washington, according to Simon Barber, the Reagan Administration greeted President Botha's special statement to Parliament as major progress.

The announcement was a significant and positive step, while House spokesman Larry Spokes said, and Dr Chester Crocker's chief deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, was immediately sent for urgent talks with Angola, South Africa and the South West African parties.

Our London Bureau reported that the British Government gave a warm welcome to President Botha's announcement.

The lifting of the state of emergency should help to reduce tension and encourage prospects for dialogue, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

Whitehall sources regarded the timing of the statement as more than a happy coincidence in relation to the visit to South Africa of a Commonwealth delegation.

The Foreign Office had immediate words of encouragement for President Botha's August 1 target date for the implementation of Resolution 435 for South West African independence, providing there was firm agreement on the withdrawal of 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

We would like to see the negotiations being initiated and we hope that all parties will show flexibility

## ORMANDE POLLOK Political Correspondent

and realism, the British Government said.

Dr Crocker himself was due to meet his Soviet counterparts, reportedly in Geneva, to emphasize that the US still sought a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and a political settlement between the MPLA and UNITA.

The opportunity now exists for rapid movement toward a settlement which will bring Namibia to independence. This opportunity should be seized, Mr Spokes said.

He emphasized, however, that so long as the Cubans remained and there was no sign of internal reconciliation, the US would continue to back Dr Jonas Savimbi in an appropriate manner.

## Jubilant

South Africa's decision to name a date for implementation of Resolution 435 had been long unprecipitated, even though President Botha had such earlier reports that such a move was in the offing.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha is understood to have raised the idea with Dr Crocker when they met in Geneva last month as a means of pressuring the

TURN TO PAGE 2

## To State of emergency to end

### FROM PAGE 1

Angolan Government to offer a more acceptable timetable for Cuban departure.

On the lifting of the state of emergency, the White House was equally jubilant.

We have long urged that it be lifted as one of the steps the South African Government must take to create conditions in which it will be possible to begin negotiations with credible black leaders leading to meaningful reform and a reduction in violence.

Mr Spokes added that while the US view was well known to South Africa, Washington had played no direct role in the decision.

President Botha told Parliament that sporadic and isolated incidents of violence were still being instigated in various parts of the country.

## Sincere

The situation has nevertheless improved sufficiently to enable me to announce that a proclamation will be issued in the near future, most probably this coming Friday, which will lift the state of emergency in those magisterial districts where it still applies, said the President.

To enable the authorities to deal with continued incidents of unrest without subjecting the population to the inconvenience of a state of emergency, existing legislation will be reviewed and amendments proposed during the present parliamentary session to provide the authorities with the statutory powers required to protect lives and property effectively.

In the meantime the security forces will maintain order and protection of communities in terms of existing laws.

I take this step in the sincere hope that all South Africans will resolve their differences peacefully and show understanding for one another.

Violence instigated in peaceful communities does not result in anything constructive and only creates unnecessary suffering.

For its part the Government is dealing with legitimate grievances with the view to their elimination.

In addition I have also announced a clear basis on which all South Africans who denounce violence can come to the conference table in order to negotiate jointly a new constitutional dispensation for our country.

I call on all South Africans to respond positively to this appeal. I believe we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the peaceful process of positive political development in South Africa.

On the South West Africa issue President Botha recalled that Resolution 435 had been adopted by the UN Security Council eight years ago and was intended to provide a definite programme for the independence of South West Africa.

## Obstacle

The last remaining obstacle to the implementation of the international settlement plan was the continuing threat posed to the territory by the presence of Cubans in Angola.

In spite of progress been made in bilateral discussions since October, 1984, when Angola agreed in principle to the withdrawal of the Cubans, the Angolan Government had yet to agree to a satisfactory timetable.

In a serious attempt to facilitate a resolution of this difficult problem I propose that August 1 be set as

the date for commencement of implementation of the settlement plan based on Resolution 435 provided a firm and satisfactory agreement can be reached before that date on the withdrawal of the Cubans.

## Peaceful

Mr Colin Eglin, Leader of the Opposition, said that while there might be differences of opinion on the linkage of Cuban withdrawal with independence, the President's statement was a clear initiative to break the impasse which had developed over the issue.

In the interests of the inhabitants of Namibia as well as of regional security it is imperative that the long drawn-out dispute is resolved as soon as possible.

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party's spokesman, said: 'The State President's important announcement clearly demonstrates South Africa's sincere desire to ensure the peaceful attainment of independence for the territory that will be acceptable to all its people as well as the international community.'

We would congratulate our Department of Foreign Affairs for the measure of success it has achieved in its negotiations that have enabled this announcement to be made.

## Barred

## blatant

## own

## Partners

## Communist

Mr Tom Langley, Conservative Party spokesman, said the CP rejected Resolution 435.

Although the CP welcomes attempts to get the Cubans out of Angola, it feels that the acceptance of the State President's proposal will mean the beginning of a communist Swapo takeover of the territory.

residing in a hospital and discharged.

The two policemen, who were treated for minor shrapnel wounds at the port of Heerden and W/O Vermeulen.

An ANC spokesman, Luanda, said yesterday knew nothing of the position.

## Banned

UMRATA—The South African Allied Workers' Union has been banned as an unlawful organisation by Transkei Government (Sapa)

## P.W. to lift emergency, but additional powers coming

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — In a dramatic announcement in Parliament yesterday President P W Botha signalled the end of the entire state of emergency and announced August 1 this year as a target date for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

The state of emergency will be lifted in all likelihood on Friday.

However, President Botha said legislation would be amended during the current session to give the authorities additional statutory powers to enable them to protect lives and property effectively.

The UN resolution 435 was approved by the Security Council in 1978 and has already been accepted in principle by South Africa as an internationally acceptable settlement plan of the fate of Namibia.

The resolution provides for the withdrawal of South African troops, the introduction of a UN peacekeeping force and free elections monitored by the UN.

President Botha said the implementation still remained dependent on a firm and satisfactory agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola being reached before August 1.

President Botha's announcement is probably aimed at bringing pressure on the Angolans to reach agreement on a timetable for Cuban withdrawal.

He said although there were sporadic and isolated incidents of violence, the situation in South Africa had improved sufficiently to lift the state of emergency. A proclamation would be issued in the near future, probably on Friday.

He said he had taken the step in the sincere hope that all South Africans would resolve their differences peacefully and show understanding for one another.

Mr Botha said the Government was attempting to eliminate legitimate grievances and in addition, he had already announced a clear basis on which all South Africans who denounced violence could come to the conference table.

He appealed to all South Africans to respond positively as "I believe we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the peaceful process of positive political development in South Africa".

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# Angola is unlikely to react soon to PW's statement

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By John D'Oliveira  
The Star's Africa News Service

With his latest announcement, the South African State President has placed the Namibian independence ball firmly in the Angolan court.

However, because of the intensifying conflict in Angola between the MPLA government and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels, it is unlikely that Angola will return the ball soon.

Although the 35 000 Cuban troops are ostensibly in Angola to protect the Angolans from South African "aggression", they are helping the Angolan Defence Force (FAPLA) in its ten-year battle with Unita.

And with the recent promise by President Ronald Reagan of United States military aid to Unita, it is unlikely that FAPLA will be in a strong enough position to dispense with its Cuban allies in the foreseeable future.

## PRESSURE

Mr Botha's statement that South Africa would begin implementing United Nations Resolution 435 on August 1, provided that a "firm and satisfactory" agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban troops, is part of a United States strategy aimed at putting pressure on the Angolan Government.

For months Dr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, has been trying to get South African and Angolan acceptance for a US-drafted compromise package that would involve the withdrawal of 80 per cent of the Cubans within the first year following implementation of Resolution 435, with the remaining 20 percent leaving the next year.

Towards the end of 1985, the South Africans accepted the proposals in principle. However, two trips by Dr Crocker to southern Africa could not elicit a similar "positive" response from the Angolans.

When he visited South Africa during the course of his final trip of 1985, Dr Crocker is understood to have asked the South Africans to agree to a specific date for implementation, provided agreement could be reached on the Cubans.

## DISCUSSIONS

Such a decision by South Africa would put considerable pressure on the Angolans because it would then be clear that it was the Angolans who were holding up a Namibian settlement.

The United States, which yesterday welcomed the South African announcement, has said it will send Mr Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's right-hand man and a veteran Namibian negotiator, to the region "immediately" for discussions with the governments concerned.

Mr Pik Botha said yesterday the South African Government was prepared to negotiate with the Angolan Government on the issue and that it was prepared to attend a round-table conference on Namibian independence involving "all the parties concerned" — Angola, Swapo, Unita and South Africa.

It will be Mr Wisner's task to set up either or both sets of negotiations.

## CIVIL WAR

The Americans' objective in Angola is a situation in which both the government in Luanda and Unita accept that the civil war cannot be ended by outright military victory for either side — and that the only way out of the long conflict is a negotiated "government of national unity".

Dr Savimbi has accepted this publicly but the Luanda government has not.

A powerful FAPLA force, backed by Cubans and stiffened by Soviet officers, is being built up in southern Angola for what Luanda believes will be the final assault on Unita as soon as the Angolan rainy season ends in two months' time.

If the assault succeeds and Unita's position is significantly weakened, it is possible that Luanda will feel a military solution in Angola is possible and that it will feel confident enough to start talking seriously about a timetable for Cuban withdrawal.

However, American aid to Unita is designed to prevent such a defeat because the Americans, the South Africans and Dr Savimbi believe Luanda will not negotiate unless the top men in the MPLA government can be convinced that FAPLA cannot defeat Unita.

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# White House 'jubilant' over Botha speech

**Own Correspondent**  
WASHINGTON. — The Reagan administration yesterday greeted as major progress Pretoria's decision to lift the state of emergency and move conditionally towards SWA/Namibian independence on August 1.

The British Government welcomed the decisions.

President P W Botha's announcement was "a significant and positive step", White House spokesman Mr Larry Speakes said.

Dr Chester Crocker's chief deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, was immediately sent to hold urgent talks with Angola, South

Africa and the SWA/Namibian parties.

Dr Crocker was due to meet his Soviet counterparts, reportedly in Geneva, to stress that the United States still sought a negotiated withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and a political settlement between the MPLA and Unita.

### Savimbi

Mr Speakes stressed that while the Cubans remained and there was no sign of internal

reconciliation, the US would continue to back Dr Jonas Savimbi "in an appropriate manner".

On the lifting of the state of emergency, the White House was equally jubilant: "We have long urged that (it) be lifted as one of the steps the South African Government must take to create conditions in which it will be possible to begin negotiations with credible black leaders leading to meaningful reform..."

John Battersby reports that Britain welcomed

Mr Botha's announcements.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the lifting of the emergency should help reduce tension and encourage prospects for dialogue.

Whitehall sources made it clear that they welcomed the timing of the statement in relation to the visit of the Commonwealth's Eminent Persons Group (EPG).

### Welcomed

And the Foreign Office welcomed Mr Botha's August 1 target date for the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 for SWA/Namibian independence — providing there was firm agreement on the withdrawal of some 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Botha's statement about the lifting of the state of emergency gave rise to cautious optimism in political and diplomatic circles.

There were reservations about Mr Botha's unspecified warning to introduce new amendments to existing laws to give the authorities the power they needed to maintain law and order.

### Media

But there was relief insofar as the lifting of the emergency would mean the end of media restrictions on foreign correspondents covering the unrest in emergency areas.

The statement was also seen as an important symbolic gesture by Mr Botha and one of sensitivity to international opinion — particularly Britain's delicate position inside the Commonwealth.

# DTA veterans object to Botha's announcement

6/3/86 (221) STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two leading politicians in Windhoek are not pleased with the State President, Mr Botha's, announcement about the possible implementation in Namibia of UN Resolution 435.

Veteran politicians Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Kuaima Riruako, both of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, objected to South Africa and the United States using Namibia as a bargaining counter to get the Cubans out of Angola.

A joint statement said that South Africa had often taken important decisions about the future of the territory without consulting its political leaders.

The DTA also wished to know, the men said, what the South African position would be if no agreement was reached on a Cuban pullout from Angola.

They also noted that, in the event of the implementation of Resolution 435, there were no guarantees that the United Nations would be impartial in seeing the country through to independence.

However, there was generally muted and cautious reaction to Mr Botha's speech in Cape Town on Tuesday from other leading figures.

Pretoria's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the statement by the State President indicated no significant change in South Africa's policy on Namibia.

He added, however, that setting a date for the implementation of 435 would bring a measure of stability to the territory.

Mr Pienaar urged the ruling Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government to carry on with its work.

There would be no change in the status quo, Mr Pienaar said.

The MPC's Minister of Justice and Information, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said his government would continue to rule the territory as "a transitional government".

The implementation of the UN settlement plan was "a political matter" which would be discussed by all political leaders. However, he added, the MPC had no idea of the time scale involved.

Meanwhile, it would continue to carry out its job until either the implementation of Resolution 435 or until the Constitutional Council completed its work.

Swapo has reacted pessimistically to the announcement by the State President.

The organisation's Foreign Affairs secretary in Windhoek, Mr Nico Bessinger, said the statement did not bring any closer the implementation of the international settlement.

## 'NO BEARING' ON ISSUE

He said Mr Botha had left "no room for optimism" after his speech in Cape Town. South Africa had been instrumental in getting the United States to supply arms to Unita, a development which had worsened the situation in Angola.

Mr Bessinger added that, as far as Swapo was concerned, the Cuban issue had no bearing on Namibian independence.

Windhoek's National Assembly adjourned early on Tuesday afternoon, on a motion by National Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila, who said it would give political parties a chance to study Mr Botha's speech and to confer with each other.

US envoy in  
SA next week  
to hasten talks

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A top United States envoy sent to follow up on President P W Botha's proposal to begin implementing Namibian independence on August 1 is not due in South Africa until next week.

Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African affairs, will visit other Southern African countries, including Zambia and Mozambique, before coming to South Africa.

He has been sent by Washington to find ways of adding momentum to negotiations that will lead to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 which provides for Namibia's independence.

South Africa is awaiting Angola's reaction to President Botha's proposal before considering its next step.

The Minister of Foreign Minister Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday South Africa stood ready to enter into negotiations at any moment on Cuban withdrawal.

"The reaction must first come from Angola," Mr Botha said.

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**DIPLOMACY**

AR 6/3/86 221

# Surmounting the almost insurmountable in SWA

**BRUCE CAMERON** of the Political Staff examines some of the intricate problems blocking a settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute

THERE are so many forces and counter-forces now at work in the Angolan-SWA/Namibian conflict that to get everyone together and agreeing appears almost impossible.

But the South African Government and some Western governments are hoping that yesterday's announcement by President P W Botha will be the catalyst that could end what are basically two civil wars raging mainly on Angolan soil and what is fast developing into a superpower battle.

The optimum result that South Africa and probably the United States would like to see would be a government of national reconciliation in Angola which would include Unita and the present MPLA government, the withdrawal of Cuban forces, the holding of internationally acceptable elections in SWA/Namibia (with Swapo preferably, but not necessarily,

losing out) and the withdrawal of South African troops.

But United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 cannot be implemented until the South African troops go, and they won't go unless the Cubans start withdrawing, and the Cubans won't start withdrawing until something is done about Unita, and Unita won't disappear as a military force until it is accommodated in the Angolan government.

The permutations for reaching agreement and peace in the region are manifold.

For example the demand for the withdrawal of Cuban troops could be eased. The signs are there that this could happen. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, insisted yesterday that the change in emphasis from the actual "withdrawal" of Cuban troops to "agreement on withdrawal" was nothing new.

But clearly there is less emphasis on an immediate withdrawal of the Cubans. Various estimates put their numbers at anything between 30 000 and 40 000.

There would obviously have to be withdrawal in stages but this

is not that unlikely, particularly as it is felt that the hardliners in Angola have been losing influence lately.

It is quite clear from recent diplomatic manouevering and the rapid reaction from Washington yesterday that a virtual joint initiative has been launched by South Africa with the United States.

There was the visit of US Assistant Secretary of State charged with African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, to South Africa earlier this year with a follow up meeting in Geneva last month.

The issue has already been discussed by US President Ronald Reagan and USSR leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at their recent summit when it is understood Mr Reagan bluntly told his Soviet counterpart that the Russian presence was illegal.

And the meeting between Dr Crocker and the Russians today will obviously feature the Angolan-Namibian issue at the top of the agenda.

The United States clearly intends to somehow enlist the aid of the Soviets to achieve a settlement.

Moscow's role is seen as particularly crucial as there has been little doubt that the Cubans are their proxies and over

gain a tremendous amount from the successful implementation of a settlement based on Resolution 435.

For the US there would be vindication for the embattled policy of constructive engagement apart from the prestige of resolving one of the world's thorniest problems.

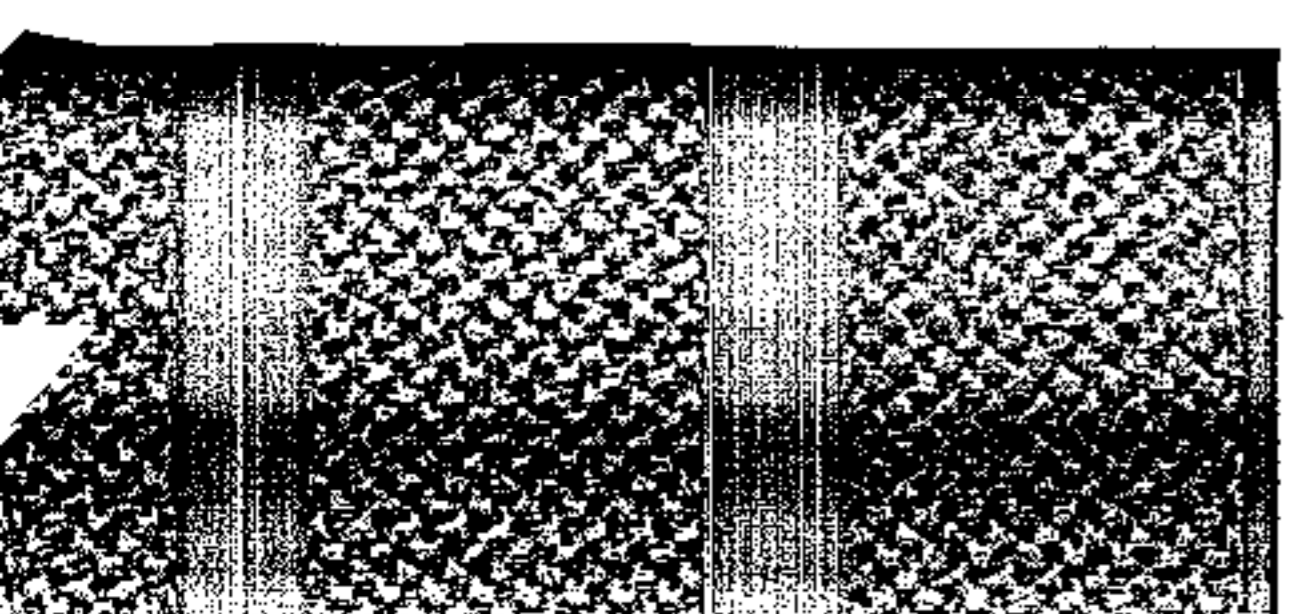
For South Africa would come the relief of not having to run a huge military operation at an estimated direct cost of R3-million a day and a substantial indirect cost in the loss of productive manpower.

It would bring relief to the current economic situation and allow South Africa to spend money on more urgently required social programmes such as housing and education and would reduce the country's growing isolation.

Mr Botha says that it is the Cuban question that is delaying the implementation of the 435 settlement plan.

He points out that in 1984 at talks in the Cape Verde islands, Angola accepted the Cuban linkage but shied off discussing dates or numbers.

The Government has done nothing to stop the current moves in SWA/Namibia for the





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## Republicans open ranks to all races in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Republican Party (RP) — the white political component of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — had opened its membership to all races, RP leader Mr Dirk Mudge said at a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

Asked whether members of other population groups would be fielded as RP candidates in elections for the Namibian white Legislative Assembly, Mr Mudge replied: "After this there will be no white Legislative Assembly."

He said the DTA's constitutional proposals favoured a strong elected central government for Namibia consisting of a Lower House and an Upper House and functioning in a unitary state.

Decentralisation of power would be achieved through a number of provinces or regions which would not be based on ethnic considerations.

Details of the proposals would be worked out by the Namibian Constitutional Council.

Mr Mudge said the DTA, presently comprising 11 ethnic-based parties, would be restructured to include parties that represented other interest groups.

Some of the existing parties could form mergers, if they so wished, but the DTA would continue to exist as an alliance. — Sapa.

# Lesotho council warns Jonathan

The Star's Africa News Service

MASERU — Lesotho's new military Government has accused former Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan of political incitement and warned him to stop or face "strong measures".

The ruling military council made the accusation in a statement apparently aimed at discrediting Chief Jonathan by blaming him for "the blood of Basotho spilled during his rule".

The council said both Chief

Jonathan and one of his political associates, Chief Peete Peete, had been holding meetings at which they had tried to influence people not to recognise the new Government.

They had also been "inciting the people to cause trouble and commit crimes".

The council said that two of its members had visited Chief Jonathan and Chief Peete Peete at their homes to warn them to stop their activities.

The council also repudiated a reported statement by Chief Jonathan that his ousting by the military in the January 20 coup resulted from a conspiracy by South Africa, the United States, Britain and West Germany.

## WIDESPREAD CRIMES

This appears to reflect the Government's anxiety to dispel any impression that it is a creation of South Africa.

In its statement, the council also accused Chief Jonathan of turning a blind eye to crimes that had become so widespread that they threatened the nation.

The youth league of Chief Jonathan's ruling Basotho National Party had "turned itself into a bunch of terrorists who set up roadblocks to steal cars, loot property and rape women", the statement said.

## 39 Swapo men shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 39 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes during the last 10 days, the SWA Territory Force said here today.

The security forces lost one man, Constable Armada Batista (30), during the skirmishes.

The SWATF said the latest number of Swapo deaths brought to 155 the number of insurgents killed since the start of the year.

Last year, the security forces shot and killed 599 Swapo insurgents. — Sapa.

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ALSTI

By Brendan Seery  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

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# Namibia mining corruption report due tomorrow

WINDHOEK — All eyes will be on Windhoek's National Assembly tomorrow when Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga presents for debate the report of the Thirion Commission of Enquiry into alleged government corruption in relation to the mining industry.

For six months, the bulky four-volume report has been hidden away in Ministers' desks in the Parliament building, sparking doubts that it would ever see the light of day.

It is an offence to comment on the commission's proceedings or speculate about its findings and recommendations. This in itself has added to the air of secrecy which already surrounds the document and has sharpened interest.

If the evidence taken by the commission, headed by Natal Supreme Court Judge Mr Justice Pieter Thirion, is anything to go by, then the final presentation will be very interesting indeed.

The commission's probe into civil service corruption in relation to the mining sector was its last investigation. Hearings have already been conducted into the affairs of various "ethnic" administrations across the country.

After considering the questions of the issue of prospecting licences and the granting of mining rights, the commission turned its attention to the diamond mining industry, which in Namibia is monopolised by Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), a subsidiary of the De Beers mining giant.

A special investigator, Mr Martin Grote, told the commission he had evidence suggesting Namibia could have lost revenue on as much as R1 000 million worth of diamonds exported from the territory in the four years from 1978 and 1981.

Basing his conclusions on figures gleaned from the annual world diamond prices published by the United States Department of Mines, Mr Grote surmised that Namibia's diamonds may have been fetching up to R214 a carat more over seas than their locally-quoted prices.

Hundreds of deaths remain uninvestigated

where surplus diamond production was retained in the country.

He also described a time-honoured practice between CDM and De Beers in South Africa, in which parcels of Namibia's gem-quality stones were swapped for similar weights of South African diamonds. However, in these transactions, the government in Windhoek had no record of the values or quality of the exchanged parcels.

In addition, claimed Mr Grote, the CDM and independent dent estimates of the life of the working at Oranienburg might have been inflated. He guessed the diamond areas might be worked out as early as 1991, in contrast with CDM and other estimates which put the life of the mine at between 10 and 50 years.

An official reply by CDM to the allegations levelled by Mr Grote was rejected by Mr Justice Thirion as "an insult to even the lowest intelligence and not based on facts."

The company decided, soon after the commission's hearings began, not to give evidence. Company executives argued Mr Justice Thirion was using Mr Justice's terms of reference in launching a general probe into the diamond industry. They also claimed there were not enough knowledgeable mining experts involved in the commission.

CDM also expressed the fear that publication of what it called highly sensitive information about its marketing techniques, production figures and ore reserves could have a significant impact on the flexible international diamond market. This in turn could cause irreparable damage to both CDM and the future of the Namibian diamond industry, argued CDM.

Government institutions, such as the Diamond Board, which are supposed to be the State's watchdog over companies involved in mining, are likely to have come under close scrutiny by Judge Thirion in his compilation of his report and recommendations.

Mr Shipanga has gone on record on a number of occasions as saying Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference Government — which has only been in office for eight months — will be willing to seriously look at any suggestions made in the Thirion report and do any necessary tightening-up of official procedures.

C.M. Grant 7/3/80  
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# 'Little chance' for SWA plan

WINDHOEK. — South Africa's latest offer on SWA/Namibia stands little chance of getting off the ground and the territory Pretoria has ruled for years in defiance of the world may still face a long road to independence, political analysts say.

President P W Botha announced on Tuesday that South Africa was prepared to start implementing a 1978 United Nations independence plan for Namibia on August 1.

But he announced no breakthrough on the major stumbling block — Pretoria's long-standing demand that some 35 000 Cuban troops must first pull out of SWA/Namibia's neighbour, Angola.

Angola swiftly rejected Mr Botha's proposal. The official news agency Angop said the presence of the Cuban troops concerned only the Angolan and Cuban authorities and could not be used as

a condition for granting freedom to SWA/Namibia.

"Despite Botha's statement, prospects for independence are still very remote," said Cape Town University political scientist, Professor Robert Schrire, who has followed the SWA/Namibian question closely.

He said South Africa, under strong domestic and international pressure to leave this vast desert region which it has ruled since 1917, was "creating an illusion of movement towards independence".

## Truce call

Mr Botha's proposal concerned Security Council Resolution 43 which calls for a truce between South African forces in SWA/Namibia and Swapo, which have been engaged in a stale-mated guerilla war for 20 years.

The ceasefire should

be followed by a South African withdrawal and the arrival of international forces to supervise general elections.

Although the blueprint has been accepted by all parties, attempts at implementation have foundered on South Africa's insistence, backed by the United States, that the Cuban troops leave Angola first.

Many political and military experts believe the foreign troops are vital to the survival of Luanda's Marxist government in a 10-year-old civil war against the right-wing Unita rebels.

Prof Schrire said: "Angola's MPLA Government cannot survive without outside help, and as long as South Africa is adamant on the linkage between the two issues, it will be impossible for Namibia to gain independence."

The Angolan side of

the equation has also been complicated by a recent Washington agreement to provide military aid to the Unita rebels, political analysts say.

A stronger rebel movement might entrench Angolan president Jose Eduardo Dos Santos in his refusal to give up the support of the Cuban troops.

In SWA/Namibia itself, South Africa has so far failed to find a political alternative to Swapo, which is widely expected to win any future free elections.

There are no indications in the capital Windhoek that an interim government installed by South Africa last June despite international criticism has won popular backing.

The analysts say South Africa will do all it can to erode support for the organization before quitting the territory. — Sapa-Reuter

# SWA/Namibia saga

## blow by blow

Special report from  
Reuters, Johannesburg

7/3/86 (221) DISPATCH

The proposal by the South African State President, Mr P. W. Botha, to begin implementing a United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia on August 1 follows long years of negotiations on the future of the territory.

South Africa insists that independence for SWA/Namibia, which it rules in defiance of the United Nations, must be linked to the withdrawal of some 25 000 Cuban troops supporting the Marxist government in neighbouring Angola.

A new flurry of diplomatic activity began in January this year when US envoy Dr Chester Crocker, who has moulded US policy on Southern Africa, visited Angola and South Africa.

The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), recognised by the UN as the sole representative of SWA/Namibia, has waged a bush war for independence since 1966.

In June 1985, South Africa granted limited powers to an interim government made up of a coalition of internal parties, excluding Swapo. Pretoria retained control of foreign affairs and defence.

Following are key dates in SWA/Namibia's history:

1884: Germany colonises South West Africa.

1915: South Africa invades and Germany surrenders territory.

1920: League of Nations gives South Africa mandate to administer territory.

1946: UN trusteeship replaces League mandate but South Africa rejects change.

1966: Swapo launches insurgent war to "liberate" territory. UN strips

South Africa of trusteeship rights.

1968: UN renames territory Namibia.

1971: International Court of Justice rules South African presence in SWA/Namibia illegal.

1973: UN general assembly recognises Swapo as "sole authentic representative of the Namibian people."

1974: UN resolutions demand South African withdrawal and transfer of power to Namibian people with UN assistance.

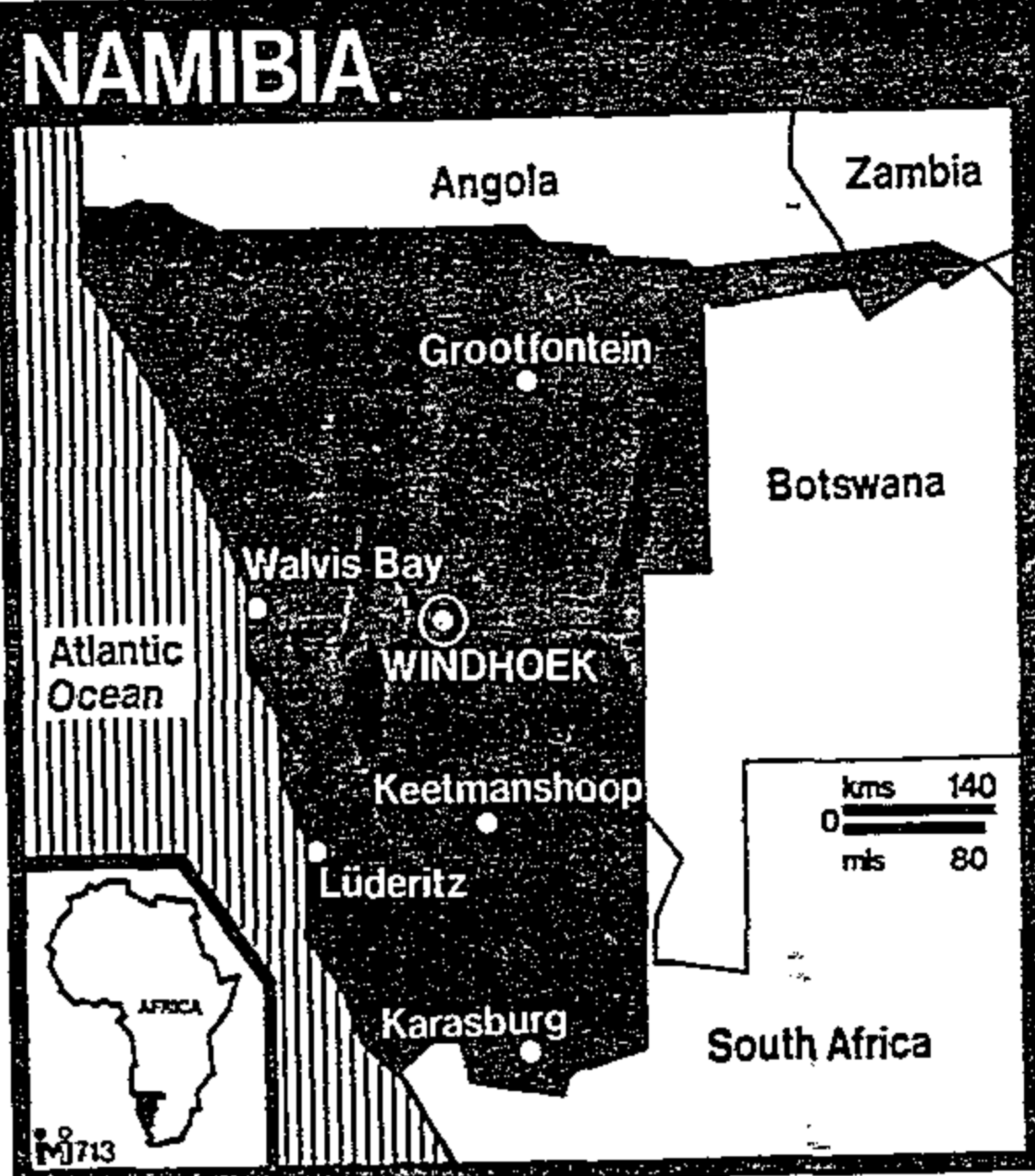
1975: South Africa holds independence talks with internal political parties, excluding Swapo. Angola becomes independent from Portugal. Cuban troops drafted into Angola at request of ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

1976: South African-organised Turnhalle constitutional conference at Windhoek proposes interim government and aims for independence by December 1978. UN Security Council resolution calls for UN-supervised elections.

1977: UN-sponsored Western contact group of US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany starts talks with Pretoria, Swapo and "Frontline" African states. South Africa drops Turnhalle proposals and sends administrator-general to SWA/Namibia.

1978: UN security council passes Resolution 435 envisaging a ceasefire, UN-sponsored elections and a peace-keeping force.

Pretoria holds elections in SWA/Namibia which are boycotted by Swapo and are won by multi-racial Democratic



Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Elections are not recognised internationally.

1979: UN secretary-general proposes demilitarised zone on either side of Namibia-Angola border.

1980: Diplomatic contacts continue, also South African anti-Swapo raids in Angola. Pretoria complains UN favours Swapo.

1981: Geneva conference on SWA/Namibia, attended by Swapo, South Africa, and African and contact group observers, fails to approve ceasefire. Contact group calls for implementation of Resolution 435 to start in 1982 and for elections in 1983.

1982: All parties agree on constitutional principles but South Africa, with US backing, says independence must await departure of estimated 20 000 to 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola. "Linkage" issue rejected by UN general assembly. Pretoria has secret talks with Angola in Cape Verde islands, West Africa.

1983: DTA leader Dirk Mudge resigns and South Africa resumes direct rule over SWA/Namibia. A new internal grouping — the Multi-Party Conference — is formed.

In December, South Africa launches major operation against Swapo insurgents in Angola. Pretoria offers 30-day ceasefire, which is rejected. France boycotts contact group meetings.

1984: In January South Africa announces troops have started disengaging from southern Angola. In February, in Lusaka, Angola and Pretoria form joint military commission to monitor pull-back. Agreement bars Swapo and Cuban troops from moving into vacated areas. Swapo says its fight is unaffected.

In March Swapo co-founder Andimba (formerly Herman) Toivo Ja Toivo is released from South African jail after 16 years. Pretoria calls for multilateral regional conference on SWA/Namibia, seen as move to sidestep UN plan. South Africa and Mozambique

sign non-aggression pact barring assistance to rebel groups.

Lusaka conference in May between Swapo, South Africa and SWA/Namibian internal parties produces no agreement. Pretoria says it will withdraw from SWA/Namibia if members of contact group take over administration and defence. Offer is ignored.

In July Swapo president Sam Nujoma and Pretoria's SWA/Namibian administrator-general Willie van Niekerk hold direct talks in Cape Verde islands, but fail to agree on ceasefire.

In September Dr Crocker and Angolan Interior Minister Mr Alexandre Rodrigues hold talks in Lusaka. Mr Pik Botha says Pretoria will not stand in way of any plan for SWA/Namibian independence which bypasses UN Resolution 435.

In October, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos says Angola would work towards withdrawal of Cuban troops as part of a regional peace settlement if Pretoria would pull back its troops from southern Angola. This is seen as major advance on previous Angolan position. US and Angolan officials confer.

Pik Botha and Dr Crocker meet in Cape Verde on October 31 and November 1.

1985: In June, South Africa grants limited powers to an interim government made up of a coalition of internal parties, excluding Swapo.

1986: In January, Dr Crocker visits Angola and South Africa in what diplomats said was a new bid to find a solution to the independence issue. — Sapa RNS

# Windhoek wary of August 1 promise

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER  
Windhoek

THIS week's announcement by State President P.W. Botha on the future of Namibia had a mixed reception in Windhoek.

Botha told a special sitting of parliament that the long-awaited implementation of the United Nations Namibian settlement plan could start on August 1 provided that agreement had been reached on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

A few observers in Namibia believed the announcement may herald a new South African stance on Namibian independence.

But most were of the opinion that what initially appeared as a magnanimous gesture on the part of the South African government, was in fact an attempt to divert international attention from the internal situation in South Africa.

In addition, most observers felt the "new initiative" would not change the stance of Angola's MPLA government, and that US plans to increase aid to Unita would merely harden Luanda's attitude to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

And while in Cape Town Botha described the Cuban presence in Angola as "the last remaining" obstacle to implementation of Security Council Resolution 435, in Windhoek the interim government cabinet added a few of their own.

Not only was the linkage question an obstacle to a Namibia settlement, but so was what they refer to as United Nations partiality towards Swapo. They also said a constitution had to be written before elections could take place, and Swapo should release all political prisoners and cease hostilities as a "gesture of their goodwill".

Most of the constituent parties in the interim government also expressed disappointment at the fact that they had not been consulted by Botha before his announcement this week.

Some observers felt the "initiative may have been orchestrated" in an attempt to get Swapo to the table of the so-called constitutional council, an interim government-appointed body which is assigned to draw up an

independence constitution for the territory.

Although observers do believe there may be increased pressure on the South African government to settle the Namibian question, it is unlikely that the Botha "offer" will meet with any success.

The official Angolan news agency has rejected the South African

proposal, saying the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was a matter for the Cuban and Angolan governments respectively.

The ultra-rightwing Herstigite Nasionale Party accused Botha of "political shortsightedness" and warned that the "communists will get a hold in Namibia as well as Angola".

The HNP said Botha's plan was a "diabolical scheme out of which only Swapo and the Communists can benefit". They warned their

supporters to "stay calm".

Swapo Foreign Affairs Secretary Niko Bessinger said Botha's speech gave "no room for optimism". He said linkage remained extraneous, to Namibian independence, and aid to Unita would merely serve to escalate the war.

Other anti-interim government groups were as dismissive of the new proposal as Bessinger, describing the speech as "empty rhetoric" and a "propaganda exercise".

Decision <sup>STP</sup>  
in 2 years <sup>221</sup>  
— Pienaar <sup>10/3/86</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Alternative possibilities for internationally recognised independence for Namibia would have to be considered if the Cubans did not withdraw from Angola, said South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar said, at a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer at the weekend, the people of Namibia would have to decide within two years about a new constitution for the territory, whether Resolution 435 was implemented or not.

Mr Pienaar was commenting on last week's offer by President P W Botha to start implementing the United Nations settlement plan on August 1. Some local politicians have said they are not satisfied there are no remaining stumbling blocks to implementing the resolution.

Thirion accused of partiality

# De Beers hits out at SWA gems probe

221  
BUS DAY • 10/3/86

CHERYLYN IRETON

DE BEERS has reacted sharply to the controversial Thirion report's claims on Friday that it had excessively depleted Namibia's diamond fields and conducted its business to the detriment of the fiscus.

It denied that this was so and, in turn, attacked the impartiality of the proceedings.

De Beers said Judge Pieter Thirion compiled the lengthy and critical report without calling for evidence or explanation from De Beers' subsidiary in Namibia, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM). The company said he neither visited the mine nor inspected its records.

Thirion's riposte yesterday was that CDM had been fully aware of the commission's activities. "The inquiry was conducted in public. At one stage when it appeared likely that evidence would be given concerning CDM, its senior counsel was present."

The report, arising from an inquiry into the irregularities and shortcomings of the Namibian government, was tabled in the Namibian National Assembly on Friday and could spark a major row both here and abroad.

De Beers, which covertly controls the world diamond producers cartel and is involved with other Third World countries in diamond production, could find itself facing increasing criticism if Thirion's accusations stick.

Thirion severely criticised De Beers' CDM for trying to maximise short-term profits without regard to the future of the area. The report said overmining at close to 100% was reported to CDM's board of directors for the 1981 and 1982 financial years. A former senior employee of CDM, Gordon Brown, claimed that as a result of the overmining, Namibia lost R2,65bn in diamond ore.

Denying that it had overmined the territory, De Beers said yesterday that "through the introduction of new mining methods we have rendered previously unpayable ground as payable".

De Beers said it remained confident that it would be able to satisfy any impartial inquiry — by appropriately-qualified investigators — that its mining policies had never resulted in any mining reserves becoming unpayable.

CDM is preparing a statement on the report for submission to the Transitional Government of National Unity.

The report found that there was reason to believe certain mineral producers in Namibia were carrying out transfer pricing by selling minerals at prices not market-related, which resulted in a loss

● To Page 2

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BUSINESS DAY, Monday, March 10 1986

# De Beers slams probe

of revenue to the state. De Beers replied: "On this issue, the commission has refrained from coming to any finding. It was entirely within the means of the Commission to have satisfied itself that this allegation was unfounded and to have rejected it."

Measured against mineral sales figures, the report concluded Namibia was not receiving an adequate return of income tax. It said the mines should pay a consideration to the state for the mining of minerals, irrespective of whether the mining was carried out at a profit.

Various changes to the mining tax legislation aimed at increasing the revenue to the Namibian Treasury were recommended by Thirion.

CDM's role on the Diamond Board of Namibia was also questioned. The report said one of the board's functions was to collect export duties. Thirion said CDM was by far the most important payer of export duty and it was not advisable that

the board should be responsible for the collection of export duty.

"Nor should the ridiculous situation be allowed to continue where the board secretary, who is also a CDM employee, has to assess on behalf of the state the export duty to be paid by CDM."

Thirion said officials of the Diamond Board had failed to exercise control over production and exportation of gem stones from the territory.

"This naïf and inability to conceive the possibility that a multinational corporation could stoop to any impropriety pervades the approach of the state representatives on the board and is not conducive to the watchdog functions which they have to perform," he said.

Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Louw Alberts would not comment until he had seen the report.

● From Page 1



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# Angola calls on UN to mediate

LISBON. — Angola yesterday urged the United Nations to take full responsibility for securing peace in Southern Africa and independence for SWA/Namibia, saying the United States had lost its credibility to act as a mediator.

In a statement quoted by the official news agency Angop, Luanda also reaffirmed its rejection of a South African proposal that implementation of a UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia begin on August 1.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, made the offer last week but said it was conditional on agreement to Pretoria's longstanding demand, backed by Washington, that some 30 000 Cuban troops first withdraw from Angola.

The Angolan statement criticized President Ronald Reagan's administration for its recent decision to give military aid to Unita.

It said Angola consid-

ered that the US had lost its credibility to act as a mediator in the region because of its deliberate and systematic support of South Africa.

The Angolan Government has called on the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to take full responsibility for negotiations that can bring peace and guarantee independence for SWA/Namibia and the security of all states in the region.

Swapo yesterday also rejected as "a useless piece of rhetoric" South Africa's latest proposed timetable for independence in SWA/Namibia, saying it stood by unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, and accusing South Africa of trying to buy more time.

Meanwhile the United States deputy assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Frank Wisner, arrived in Harare from Lusaka at the weekend to discuss the latest situation in

Southern Africa with Zimbabwean leaders.

He will also visit Botswana, Mozambique and South Africa after meeting the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and other high-ranking officials tomorrow.

● In Windhoek the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, told a meeting of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer that alternative settlement plans for SWA/Namibian independence with international recognition would have to be considered if Angola did not send home the Cubans.

He emphasized that South Africa was committed to implementation of UN Resolution 435 "as long as there are realistic prospects of a Cuban pull-out" from Angola. If the Angolans responded negatively to Mr Botha's statement, SWA/Namibia would not be able to wait indefinitely for a Cuban withdrawal. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

# Judge dismisses De Beers suggestions

STAR 11/3/86 By Colleen Ryan

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Mr Justice Pieter Thirion, chairman of a controversial report on corruption in Namibia, has dismissed suggestions by De Beers that his inquiry was not impartial.

In Press advertisements yesterday, De Beers and its Namibian subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), said they rejected the Thirion report's findings on CDM's operations in the territory.

The CDM statement said the company was confident it would "satisfy any impartial inquiry by appropriately qualified investigators" regarding its mining policies and practices.

Mr Justice Thirion told *The Star* today: "I think the report speaks for itself. My findings were based on evidence and documents which I established were authentic."

He said the CDM had been free to give evidence at the inquiry and had chosen not to do so.

Judge Thirion, a Natal Supreme Court judge, conducted a three-year investigation into alleged Government corruption in Namibia which was made public last Friday. Much of the commission's work focused on the activities of the CDM, which has a monopoly on the Namibian diamond mining industry.

De Beers has rejected the finding that the company had been overmining the diamond ore reserves on the southern coast line for at least 20 years, "with the aim of maximising profit" and to meet "excessive production targets".

● *The Star's* Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that authorities are preparing a white paper with possible suggestions for amendments to mining legislation, in the wake of last week's startling revelations by the Thirion inquiry.

Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga said here yesterday that until the white paper was complete, the commission's report would not be discussed in the National Assembly.

# SAA flight cuts upset Namibia

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, has promised to investigate the possible adverse effects of a proposed reduction in South African Airways flights to Keetmanshoop.

A delegation from the town council had talks with Mr Schoeman and senior SAA officials this week. It was announced recently that SAA is to cut flights to the town from four to two a week.

The delegation told the Minister the reduction would have a serious effect on the growing tourist industry in the south of Namibia.

Mr Schoeman said he would send SAA's Director of Internal Flights, Mr Nick Vlok, to study the problem.

Hotels in the town and surrounding districts are experiencing brisk trade at present as Halley's Comet watchers flock to the area — said to be one of the best in the world for viewing the celestial visitor.

14/3/76  
THIRION REPORT

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**State losing out**

The Namibian administration took a pounding in the eighth interim report of the Thirion Commission. It was criticised for its innocent attitude to the actions of the mining companies, as a result of which it had lost millions of rands in potential tax revenues.

The report contains a number of examples illustrating how mining companies have benefited at the expense of the Namibian government — not through illegal actions, but by exploiting the country's mining legislation which Judge Thirion finds inadequate.

While in any new development there must be a trade-off in benefits between the developer and the State, Judge Thirion believes Namibia is getting too much of the short end of the stick.

His recommendations to stop these practices hold major implications for the country's mining industry. They include the changes, affecting capital expenditure by mines, which were introduced in SA last year in the teeth of opposition by the mining houses.

A major difference between Namibia and SA is that in Namibia the State owns the country's mineral rights; in SA the bulk of the mineral rights are in private hands.

Dealing with the Rosh Pinah base metals mine, the report says: "The State neglected its role as custodian of SWA's non-renewable resources by not negotiating the most beneficial deal for SWA. It allowed Moly Copper (ie the Kahan family) to skim the cream off the top of the profitable mine. Since the Kahans are not residents of SWA the royalty payments flow out of SWA and do not find their way into the local economy but are transferred to another economic entity."

Moly Copper had a prospecting grant on the area from the State costing R4 250 a year which it ceded to Imcor Zinc in 1969 — but with a clause entitling it to a royalty of 9% of the sales value of minerals produced from the area. Imcor Zinc mined the area and paid royalties to Moly Copper rising from R216 905 in 1971 to nearly R2m in 1982. However, the State received only the R4 250 a year rental on the prospecting grant and R410 a year on the mining grant until 1980, when Rosh Pinah started paying tax.

The report recommends that consideration be given to the imposition of a duty or royalty payable to the State on the sales value of all minerals mined in Namibia, and to prohibiting the leasing or tributing of

mining areas or mining grants. Any cession or transfer of mining rights subject to the payment of a royalty in any form should be prohibited, it says.

The report cites probable "landlocking" for more than 10 years of limestone deposits by SWA Portland Cement, which is part of the Anglo Alpha group. This was denied vehemently by SWA Portland Cement in a letter to the commission.

Judge Thirion remains unconvinced. "The facts of this matter raise a strong probability that landlocking had been practised: that is, that a prospecting grant had been obtained so as to exclude other prospective applicants from investigating the limestone deposits with a view to exploiting them and that this had been done to preserve for South African cement manufacturers a monopoly as far as the supply of cement to SWA is concerned."

The report recommends that government should be empowered to cancel prospecting grants before they are due to expire if the grantee is in default of obligations imposed on him regarding exploitation of the mineral rights.

Judge Thirion then tackles the question of prospecting expenditure being offset against mining income for tax purposes. He claims that by arranging the exploration and development work among its subsidiaries, De Beers seeks to reduce the liability of CDM for tax payments.

De Beers replies that these negotiations on sea prospecting between the State and CDM are confidential and have yet to be finalised; but it had been agreed the deductibility against CDM's taxable earnings of expenditure on deep sea prospecting would be subject to certain limitations acceptable by the State.

The report is also critical of the accuracy of the information contained in monthly reports submitted to the Chief Inspector of Mines, citing numerous cases where this had not been done or had been done inaccurately and pointing to numerous inconsistencies and incompatibilities in the statistics received. ■

# Foot-dragging over Thirion

WEEKLY N.  
14/3/86

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THE Mining Minister of Namibia's interim government, Andreas Shipanga, says Namibian mining will never be the same again following the sensational and damning findings of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry into government corruption.

The findings of the commission, which scathingly attacked controls in the Namibian diamond industry and singled out the De Beers subsidiary CDM for such activities as "overmining", will lead to important changes in the industry, Shipanga says.

Sceptics in Namibia believe, however, that if the multi-party government takes as long to institute adequate checks on mining activities as it has to overhaul the ethnic system of governing the country, the changes could be long in coming.

The completed eight-volume report lay unattended in government offices for six months, until Friday last week when it was tabled in the National Assembly for the transitional government to debate.

A White Paper on Thirion's recommendations has yet to be drawn up prior to being debated.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, editor of the academic publication *Namibian Review*, described the findings of the commission as "a damning indictment of the mining industry".

And on state controls of the industry, he added: "It goes beyond mere negligence. The government neglect in exercising control appears to verge on complicity."

The dust that has been stirred by the commission is going to take a long time to settle, with acrimonious words

Sceptics in Windhoek say that if the interim government takes as long to institute the Thirion report as it has taken to overhaul apartheid, De Beers has nothing to fear.  
PETER KENNY reports

already flying between Judge Thirion and De Beers.

CDM have long argued that if they cannot mine profitably — in their present secretive manner — there will be no mining or revenue for the government.

The findings cannot help but give ammunition to those who advocate the nationalisation of mining should Namibia ever become an independent state.

The report carries evidence of overmining, tax avoidance by companies, a sham state control body, false information on mining practices and transfer pricing (the practice of a company selling its product to another company owned by it to send profits out of the country).

A shortcoming of the commission is that it does not specify the amount of revenue that might have been lost to Namibia through such practices.

It proposes a radical shake-up in a watchdog body for the diamond mining industry and a reform of mining taxes.

CDM, which mines in a secret security zone in the far south of the territory near the South African border at Oranjemund, is singled out as the biggest culprit of uncontrolled mining practices, probably because it is the biggest mining operation in the territory.

So tight are its security restrictions in the diamond *sperregebiet* that it is

easier for the average Namibian — and even journalists — to enter the tightly-controlled operational area of war zone in the north.

The diamond colossus lost no time in issuing a statement over the weekend, saying it rejected the commission's findings on its affairs, and said a detailed statement was being prepared.

"It is particularly unfortunate that in reaching conclusions on the complex and technical subjects of mining economics and life-of-mine planning, the commission should have failed to call for evidence or explanation from the mining company itself, or to have visited the mine or its records," CDM said in a press release this week.

CDM added that it was confident it would "satisfy any impartial inquiry by appropriately qualified investigators".

Judge Pieter Thirion, the Pietermaritzburg judge who chaired the commission, dismissed De Beers' assertions.

"I think the report speaks for itself. My findings were based on evidence and documents which I established were authentic."

He added that CDM had been free to give open evidence at the inquiry, but chose not to do so.

Abraham Visser, chief investigator for the commission, said CDM had, through its legal representative, refused to give open evidence.

The commission under Judge Thirion, a doughty and painstaking chairman, began sitting in November, 1982 to investigate maladministration, irregularities and corruption in all areas of Namibian government.

Thirion

on Commission of Inquiry brings to light many a dubious deal

# Namibia's dirty washing

SPAR 15/3/86

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By Brendan Seery  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — It has been one of Namibia's longest-running sagas, opening up many cans of worms and shining light into the murkiest corners of the civil service.

The Thirion Commission of Inquiry into alleged Government corruption and maladministration last week presented its long-awaited report on a probe into the territory's mining industry.

Its findings and recommendations were as startling as people expected following the often sensational evidence presented during the commission's hearings in Windhoek.

Commission chairman Mr Justice Pieter Thirion found, in effect, that the State had little control over the mining industry or knowledge of what was happening to Namibia's dwindling non-renewable natural resources.

The report on mining was, however, only the highpoint of a thorough investigation which lasted three years.

## Exorbitant fees

Going through the affairs of the 11 different "ethnic" administrations established by South Africa in the territory, Judge Thirion's investigation turned up some interesting facts, including:

● Mr Tony Alves ("Tony Banana" to his friends) in Owambo, who made a more-than-comfortable profit delivering non-existent gravel to the administration and charging exorbitant transport fees.

● Mr Chris Herbst, Owambo's State pharmacist, who was said to have opened his own "Oshakati Pharmacy", selling medicine including Government stocks, to the public for a profit.

● Mr Justus Garoeb, chairman of the Damara Executive Council, who along with four of his MECs, took State loans of R70 000.

● Mr Simon Gobs, a close friend of Mr Garoeb, who was said to have built a R100 000 house using at least R50 000 of State money. Mr Gobs was also said to have used State employees and materials to build an electricity line to his farm.

The commission also looked at the Herero Administration where, it heard, the annual budget of R19 million was overspent in one instance by about R14 million. The administration



South African jewellery designer Trevor George Lewis has won a 1986 Diamonds-International Award for this one-of-a-kind necklace. The piece, with a total diamond weight of 27,16 carats, opens by pressing one of the front diamonds. And it is diamonds that are still very much in the news as shock waves of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry's report continue to reverberate in Johannesburg and Windhoek.

also involved itself in the purchase of farms, said to be for "emergency grazing", and bought a luxury house for Chief Kuaima Rirauko.

So far, however, it seems there have been few, if any, prosecutions arising out of the investigations.

Originally, Mr Justice Thirion was reluctant to launch a probe into the mining industry, but persistent allegations from a number of sources — including outspoken Windhoek businessman Mr Eric Lang — soon forced the issue.

## Transfer pricing

Among other things, Mr Lang claimed that considerable tax revenue was being lost because multinational corporations were not subject to any controls in their exports of minerals.

He also claimed that such companies were indulging in transfer pricing — the practice of selling goods at a lower-than-market price to affiliated outside companies, or importing

goods and services from foreign associates at a higher-than-normal rate. In this way, taxes paid in Namibia were lower and profits could be exported.

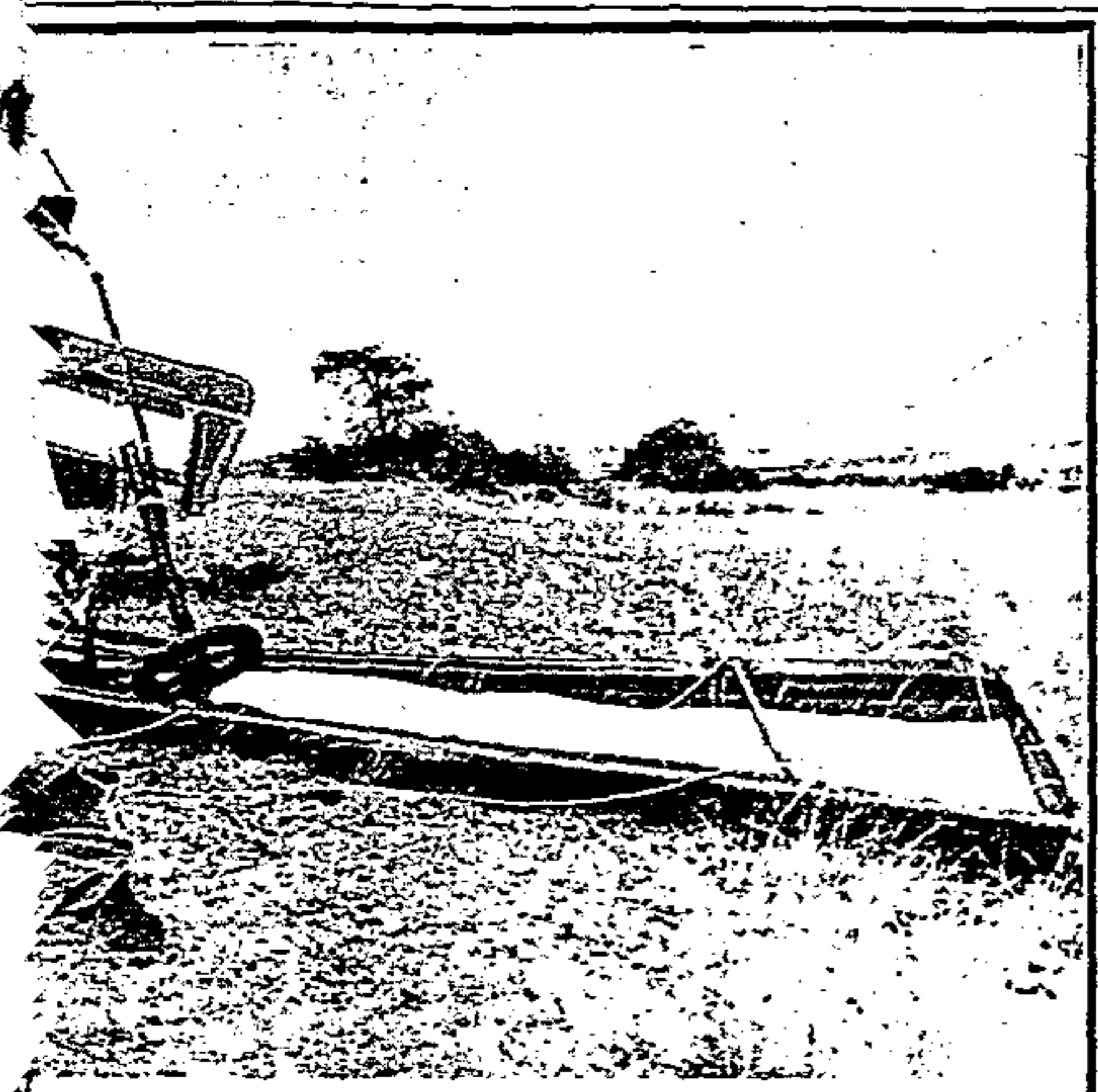
He also alleged that companies were overmining at an alarming rate.

Many of Mr Lang's allegations were confirmed in the findings of the commission, which considered a number of documents and lengthy reports in its deliberations.

Among the documents were some from the De Beers subsidiary, Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), which showed the company had been systematically overmining the deposits at Oranjemund on the South African border.

The documents were produced by Mr Gordon Brown, a former CDM employee, who took the papers with him when he left the mine after 15 years' service.

He told the commission that he believed CDM was hoping to get as much as it could out of the diamond fields before Namibia gained independence.



The mangled wreckage of Mr Glen Bower's microlight.

## Microlight championships are cancelled after young pilot dies

By Dirk Nel,  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PETERSBURG — The death of Mr Glen Bower (27) whose microlight aircraft crashed near Pietersburg this week has caused the Northern Transvaal Microlight championships to be cancelled.

They were to have been held at Potgietersrus today.

Mr Bower, one of the most enthusiastic members of the Pietersburg Microlight Club, married Miss Lou Silberner of Johannesburg only last month after a seven-year romance.

They returned from their honeymoon a week before Glen died and his stricken bride is now reluctant to live in their memories-filled home.

Like her husband, she loves the great outdoors and shared many happy hours flying with him in various aircraft.

He was also a keen sportsman, excelling at moto-cross, squash, scuba diving and boating. Two years ago he was second in the Orange River inflatable boat race.

Mr Bower earned his pilot's licence at 17 while working for the Atlas Aircraft Company, where he qualified as an engineer on Impala jets and Alouette helicopters.

His father, Mr Hugh Bower, also a microlight enthusiast, was one of two pilots who landed at the scene of the tragedy.

His son had died on impact and a full investigation is in progress.

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is easy and completely entry form with your crosses. If yours is the lucky one, you'll be a winner.

any as you like — with a try to ST JOHN AMBULANCE

## Top union leader quits

Veteran trade unionist and general-secretary of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccawusa), Mrs Emma Mashinini, is understood to have resigned.

A source close to the union said she quit yesterday, but Ccawusa has not yet received her official letter. Asked to comment, Mrs Mashinini said she would be releasing a state-

# Strained, but still talking!

SUN THES  
16/8/76  
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ALWAYS prickly United States-South African relations have settled slightly after a week of high political drama on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Reagan administration, it now appears, was instrumental in persuading President P. W. Botha to lay down his August 1 target date for implementation of the United Nations peace plans for Namibia — a plus for the US.

But some incautious words by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker this week drew further US right-wing fire and temporarily miffed the South Africans — a negative for the Reagan administration.

In Windhoek the internal parties are openly sceptical about the August 1 deadline and are going ahead with expanding their transitional government.

And yesterday in Slooholm, US Secretary of State George Shultz met with Presi-

## A week of drama over Namibia

By MAX DU PREEZ in Cape Town and PATRICIA CHENEY in Washington

dent Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, elder statesman of the Frontline states, for talks which were believed to focus on the latest US regional initiative.

These are the main strands of the complex web of relations between Pretoria, Washington, Luanda and Windhoek as it stood this weekend after the whirlwind visit of Mr Frank Wisner, US

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

An optimistic US administration now seems convinced that some progress can be made on the agonisingly slow disengagement of Cuban forces from Angola and South Africans from Namibia.

But while the latest US initiative could be seen as an important small step to keep lines of negotiation around the Angolan and Namibian issues open, it is thought unlikely it will lead to any significant progress on Namibian independence in the near future.

Namibian Administrator-General Louis Pienaar told Namibian businessmen last week that if the initiative did not work, Namibians would have to seriously investigate alternatives to the international effort.

### Setback

The MPLA government in Luanda, meanwhile, is likely to refuse to agree to any Cuban withdrawal, as long as Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unida rebels are so firmly entrenched in the south and operating in virtually every province in Angola.

US-South Africa relations took a temporary plunge over Dr Crocker's "abstain reform" and "freedom-fighters" statements in evidence before a Congressional hearing. But quick clarificatory work by White House spokesmen and by Mr Frank Wisner in Cape Town avoided what could have been a new tense-ness in relations.

In Washington, meanwhile, Dr Crocker is coming under increasing fire from Republican right-wingers who claim he is blocking the administration's attempt to give aid to Dr Savimbi's rebels in the hope of holding doors open for further negotiations with Luanda on Cuban troop withdrawals.



Initiative on course . . . P. W. Botha and Frank Wisner meet in Cape Town



# Provincial plan for Namibia proposed

*STAR*  
*17/2/86*  
*221*

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia could soon be divided into six provinces based on geographical zones, if proposals by the "Government of National Unity" are approved.

The new plan is intended to replace South African Government proclamation AG 8 which in 1980 instituted the "three-tier" system of administration which effectively enshrined apartheid by the creation of a host of ethnic authorities catering for the different race groups.

If the provincial idea — being formulated by the National Assembly's standing committee on national unity — is accepted, it will merely be an interim measure. A full and firm constitutional arrangement will be implemented only after the Constitutional Council completes its work on a constitution for the territory.

The National Assembly has adjourned to allow the standing committee to complete its work on the provincial plan, which is understood to have the support of most political groups in the government, including the National Party.

One of the main complaints against AG 8 is it rigidly allocates finances to the different authorities, so preventing a number of planned development projects. The administration for whites, however, is considering turning over its budget surplus for this year to the national administration.

s ... and this one is cuter than most. His atory references to his size. After all, he is je. And if the shoe fits, reasons Vlooi, pose

● Picture by Sarel van den Berg.



# Namibia turnabout

By Brendan Seery

The Star's Africa

News Service

WINDHOEK — A last-minute decision by Windhoek's Justice minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi not to take up the chair of the Cabinet of the "Government of National Unity" has caused consternation in political circles here.

Late last night Education minister Mr Andrew Matjila stepped into the breach to temporarily fill Mr Kozonguizi's seat. The Cabinet is expected to meet tomorrow to discuss the situation.

# Pik, Wisner make 'progress' on Namibia

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FRANKFURT — Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday the climate for resolving the Namibian independence issue was "better" after he met US envoy Frank Wisner in Frankfurt.

● **BOTHA** Botha, in a hurried response to reporters who spotted him in the lobby of a hotel near Frankfurt airport, confirmed South Africa's independence plan for Namibia

had been discussed.

"The mood is better," Botha said when asked about the chances for settling the issue. "Progress has been made."

A statement released by US consulate spokesman Thomas Johnson in Frankfurt did not say whether the two men had made any headway.

"Foreign Minister Botha met US deputy-assistant secretary Frank Wisner in Frankfurt on March 19, in a continuation of the established pattern of discus-

sions on Southern Africa between their two governments," Johnson said.

South African Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn and US Ambassador-at-Large Richard Kennedy participated in the talks relating to Escom and the International Atomic Energy Agency, Johnson added, but did not elaborate.

The US-South African talks lasted "a couple of hours over lunch", the consulate spokesman said. — Sapa-AP.

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BUSINESS DAY.

# UN moves on Namibia

GERALD REILLY

THE task of interpreting SA's Namibia settlement offer has been handed to UN special representative for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari.

Dispatched to Lusaka on temporary release from the Finnish government, he is to consult Frontline leaders and Swapo in an effort to coax out of Swapo president Sam Nujoma a response which could keep up negotiations.

Many at the UN fear that its failure to address President P W Botha's hedged offer, to proceed with UN-supervised independence, could result in Pretoria abandoning its commitment to the UN plan and opting for an internal settlement after the August 1 target date.

Angola, Cuba and the Soviet Union have banded together to circulate at the UN a statement prepared after high-level talks in Moscow.

The statement advocated "drastic measures to halt aggressive encroachments" on Angola and said SA and the US should heed the interests of Luanda and Swapo.

It made no reference to Botha's demand that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola before a settlement could be reached in Namibia.

Excluded by his mandate from acknowledging such a linkage, UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar told the opening 1986 meeting of the UN decolonisation committee that Namibian independence had to be implemented without preconditions.

# Constable dies in clash with Swapo

WINDHOEK — A Namibian security force member was killed and another seriously injured in separate skirmishes with Swapo insurgents recently, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said last night.

He said a police counter-insurgency unit member, Special Constable Ernestus Hishidivale (21), died in an armed clash with insurgents on Saturday. Four Swapo insurgents were killed in the same skirmish.

An officer attached to the SWATF headquarters in Windhoek, Commandant Charles Hochapfel (44), was injured in an encounter with Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia on Wednesday.

Commandant Hochapfel, who was doing an "operational effectiveness evaluation", had been transferred to 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria where his condition was described as "critical".

The spokesman said eight Swapo insurgents had died in northern Namibia in the last five days, bringing to 179 the number of insurgents "neutralised" since the start of the year.

In one incident, two Swapo insurgents were killed when they blew themselves up with a land-

mine that they were priming on a road.

In another incident, a civilian, Mr Linekela Jonas, was killed by Swapo insurgents.


The spokesman said Swapo documents found on insurgents indicated the organisation's military wing was experiencing a shortage of manpower and it was concentrating on "soft targets".

## SEIZED

Documents seized from the wing's "Navy Forces Detachment" contained instructions for it to carry out stand-off bombardments on three security forces bases, to attack the villages of six headmen in the western Ovambo region, and to carry out various acts of sabotage, including the destruction of 300 telephone poles and the planting of between 30 and 40 landmines on roads.

Another directive was that it abduct up to 250 residents from western Ovambo to Angola for military training.

The spokesman said: "If this instruction has been issued to the wing's 12 detachments, it means that Swapo is going to try to abduct between 2 400 and 3 000 people in 1986." — Sapa.



...rozel toasts the first com-  
...ge, as launched  
...of the Beaujolais Nouveau  
...ally rushed to market for  
...harvest.

## Schoolboy is robbed of bike

A Henley-on-Klip schoolboy was tied to a power pylon and robbed of his bicycle yesterday.

Manuel Jose de Jesus (13) was on his way to school when he was approached by a man who said the owner of the land wanted to speak to him about trespassing.

He tried to get away, but was pulled off his bicycle and tied up. He was freed later by a passerby. — Vereeniging Bureau

black students were being "forced out".

Neither Mr Kruger nor Mr Wilke had managed to gain admission to three so-called "white" universities before being accepted by Medunsa.

Mr Pierre de Wet, for Medunsa, told the court the decision to suspend the white undergraduates had been largely motivated by threats of anarchy and possible violence on the campus.

Mr Bill Prinsloo, for the applicants, said the principle of "fairness for all before the law" was the overriding factor in the matter.

The mansion designated as regimental m

## Namibia plans open education

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The days of apartheid-style education in Namibia may be numbered, following the announcement yesterday that the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government has accepted a controversial report on education as the basis of its future schools policy.

The report caused heated debate when it was released late last year. It recommended that all education be centralised under one authority.

Many white politicians and their followers said the acceptance of the education report would be the thin end of the wedge of racial integration.

Announcing the acceptance of the report, Education Minister and Cabinet chairman Mr Andrew Matjila said that in future race and colour would not be grounds for the exclusion of pupils from any school.

## Call for boycott of products

More than 300 employees of Adcock Ingram — who have threatened a boycott of tomorrow's National Panasonic soccer cup final — have now called for a boycott of the company's products.

A spokesman said National Panasonic had links with Adcock.

Both actions are aimed at pressurising Adcock into conceding to the workers' demand for a weekly rise of R38. The company is offering them R17.

The workers, most of them members of the SA Chemical Workers' Union, have been on a legal strike for nearly two weeks.

Adcock's managing director, Mr Don Bodley, said of the boycott: "We do not think it will be helpful because if it is effective it will lead to a loss of jobs."



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STAR

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an extension of the

## Angola's Cuban plan

Angola is reported to be formulating its own plan for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory. The news came through as Foreign Minister Pik Botha and US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Frank Wisner, met in Cape Town last week to discuss Pretoria's new Namibia initiative.

The Angolan plan is believed to centre on the withdrawal from the country of some Cubans and the stationing of the remainder north of an agreed latitude.

It appears that a compromise could be hammered out between the Angolan plan and the South African one, thought to have been inspired by Wisner's chief, Chester Crocker. President P W Botha spelt out the proposals in Parliament recently, agreeing to start implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence on August 1, provided agreement was reached on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Wisner referred to the possibility of an Angolan plan for Cuban withdrawal just before he left Cape Town last week. Sources close to government say the Angolan proposals are likely to be favourably considered by Botha as the start of negotiations aimed at removing the Cubans.

SA contends that the Cuban presence in Angola is the only obstacle to the implementation of UN Resolution 435. In terms of the resolution, South African troop levels in Namibia have to be lowered dramatically within a short period. ■

WEEKLY H.

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# Detained shopkeeper wins huge damages

By KEVIN TOOLIS

A NORTHERN Namibian shopkeeper, Severinus Siteketa, who was given a record R30 000 in damages from Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange for wrongful arrest and maltreatment in detention, claims he was kept in a tiny cell and fed a starvation diet.

According to legal sources, the settlement of R30 000 is the highest known in the South African courts for this type of lawsuit against the government.

Le Grange agreed to pay Siteketa the damages, plus his costs shortly before the action was due to be heard in the Windhoek Supreme Court on Wednesday.

Siteketa, a shopkeeper in the Kavango border region in Northern Namibia, was arrested at his store on April 27, 1984 by members of the dreaded Koevoet Police Unit and held in detention under Namibian security legislation AG9 until his release four months later.

Although he had already spent four-and-a-half months in detention in 1983, his latest period of incarceration was worse by far. After his arrest he was taken to a Koevoet camp 10km from the garrison town of Rundu. Conditions in the camp, according to Siteketa, were "atrocious".

Toilet facilities were primitive and the slops bucket was emptied only when it was full to the brim — often remaining in his cell for up to a week in spite of the heat.

Food and vital water rations were restricted. Frequently he was given no food at all between Thursday and Monday.

During detention his weight dropped to 38kg.

Held in solitary confinement, he was not allowed to speak to anyone other than his interrogators for the whole four-month period. If any guard entered his cell he was instructed to cover his head with a blanket.

His interrogator, Captain Engelbrecht, also frequently threatened him that unless he cooperated he would "stay in his cell and rot", Siteketa said.

As a result of his maltreatment Siteketa experienced severe depression and his mental health became impaired due to the effects of sensory deprivation.

# Officer dies after clash

WINDHOEK 25/3/86 (22)  
A senior officer attached to the headquarters of the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Commandant Charles Hochapfel (44), died last night of wounds after a clash with Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia last week, the SWATF announced today. He leaves his wife, Elaine, and two daughters, Gillian (16) and Georgette (14). Eleven Swapo insurgents have been killed in Namibia's Northern operational area in the past few days, according to a spokesman for the SWATF.



# Car firm's earnings rise

BLVDAY  
26/3/16  
221

METJE & ZIEGLER, the Namibian Mercedes-Benz and Honda franchiseholder, has reported that earnings climbed 34% from 14,7c to 19,7c a share in the six months to December.

Pre-tax profits were R1,23m (R0,9m), in spite of the recession in the motor industry.

Taxation rose to R539 000 (R380 000), leaving net profits of R681 700 (R509 500).

Chairman Heinrich Blohm said the current profit pattern should continue during the remainder of the year, and he expected an improvement in profits this year.

**Battalion  
needs 300  
recruits**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The army is expecting a big response to a recruiting drive it has launched for Zulus to join 121 Battalion, a unit based at Mtubatuba.

The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants up to 300 recruits.

It has done duty on the Namibian border with Angola on numerous occasions and acquitted itself well, says Colonel Louis Lamprecht, media liaison officer at Natal Command in Durban.

Announcing the recruiting drive recently, the colonel said: "We are expecting a flood of applications. News of our drive has already spread by word of mouth."

Applicants must report to the Mtubatuba base on April 7. They will be informed by April 11 whether they have been accepted.

Colonel Lamprecht said there were no black officers in the battalion at this stage but suitably qualified recruits could do an officer's course.

# Journalist expelled

27/5/26  
A JOURNALIST working for the Windhoek newspaper, The Namibian, has been given three days to leave the country.

Kevin Toolis, 26, a British citizen, was informed this week that his temporary residence visa would not be renewed and he would have to leave Namibia by Saturday.

He was warned that he would be liable for prosecution under the Aliens Act if he did not leave.

Late yesterday, Toolis was attempting to make last-minute representations to the authorities.

# Human rights group 'tries to smear Swapo'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Organisers of a human rights conference focusing on allegations against Swapo have been accused of making a crude attempt to smear the Namibian movement.

The Namibia Support Committee (NSC) also claimed that the organisers, the West German-based International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), had Nazi connections.

The ISHR strongly denied it was mounting a disinformation campaign against Swapo.

It also said allegations against the South African Defence Force would be aired at the conference here today.

The NSC and the Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM), will picket the event in protest at what they describe as "a classic Muldergate-type disinformation exercise".

They claimed there was firm evidence that the Namibia Office in London, which "represents South Africa's puppet administration in Namibia", had helped organise the conference and that, at its inception in West Germany in the early 1970s, the ISHR was "controlled by Nazi collaborators and CIA agents".

## DENIED TAKING PART

They also said the ISHR claimed in documentation that a Swapo speaker would be present, but that Swapo's London office denied ever agreeing to take part.

However, ISHR spokesman Mr Jorn Ziegler, said:

"I would have hoped that Swapo's opposition could be expressed in the forum of the conference. We usually prefer constructive discussion.

"I did, in fact, contact Swapo early last year — in Bonn, not London — to ask it to take part.

"I wrote to it several times but received no reply.

"Once, a Swapo representative telephoned me, but only to criticise, not to discuss matters and not to agree to attend the conference to discuss them there."

Mr Ziegler said: "As far as the Nazi claims are concerned — we have heard them all before.

"They are allegations without foundation."

The NSC said the editor of the ISHR's conference documentation, Mr Willy Lutzenkirchen, was a "well-known pro-apartheid propagandist".

## HAS A HIGH REPUTATION

Mr Ziegler said: "Mr Lutzenkirchen contributed only one chapter to the document. He is a freelance journalist and has a high reputation as a specialist on Third World cultural and ethnic minorities.

"I have not heard of him being in favour of apartheid."

He said Swapo was reacting to the conference "just like governments react when they know human rights allegations are being made against them.

"I suppose that's natural".

The NSC and the AAM have called on the United Nations Secretary General to publicly dissociate the UN from the ISHR and the conference.

## Namibia forces wary of attack from Angola

WINDHOEK — SA-backed forces in Namibia said yesterday they had information indicating that Angolan forces and Swapo — backed by Soviet advisers — were planning a joint attack in northern Namibia.

The SWA Territory Force (Swatf) said the supreme command of Angolan forces, Swapo's military wing and possibly Soviet advisers were involved in

planning the operation.

Swatf added it was possible Swapo wanted to achieve a degree of military success in a year in which it had fared badly.

Its statement said SWA/Namibian security forces had killed 43 insurgents this month to bring Swapo losses so far this year to 451. — Sapa-Reuter.

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# SA sponsorship of human rights talks is denied

STAR  
3/3/86  
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The Star Bureau

LONDON — The former British Ambassador to the United Nations, Lord Caradon, has clashed with organisers of a conference in London on Namibian human rights violations.

He expressed misgivings and anxiety over claims that South Africa was officially and financially involved in organising the event.

The meeting was assured by the British branch of the organisers that South Africa has no involvement.

Lord Caradon also triggered a sharp exchange with Mr Charles Lichtenstein, the United States's alternate representative to the UN, when he said: "South Africa has the worst record on human rights in the world."

Mr Lichtenstein reacted: "How can a rational person who has lived as long as Lord Caradon make such an extraordinary statement?"

Lord Caradon began saying

that it was his personal view. Mr Lichtenstein interrupted, saying: "It's not a question of view. It's a long-established fact that Russia has that record."

He added: "I am not defending the South African Government, and they have not asked me to."

Earlier, however, Lord Caradon — a former member of the UN Group on South Africa — said: "After receiving my invitation to the conference I had doubt, misgiving and uncertainty. I had heard that those associated with this enterprise included the Government of South Africa, who are some of the worst possible defenders of human rights."

"I thought of withdrawing my name, but then I thought why not go and see what they have to say. I felt it would be quite important that there should be another view. I'm greatly disturbed and anxious about the participation of South Africa in this enterprise. I know lots of Swapo leaders, and I respect them. I went through Africa speaking to their cause and I

would be very much disturbed if my presence here indicated that I supported the South African Government.

"In view of this, I would like to ask if someone else could be found to be chairman this afternoon in my place."

The organisers, the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), has been accused by Swapo and the Anti-Apartheid Movement of mounting the conference (focused mainly on allegations against Swapo) as a smear campaign.

Lord Caradon urged the organisers: "It's extremely important that your enterprise should be independent and clear of pressures from South Africa or finance from South Africa. I strongly commend what has been said about human rights and self-government during the conference so far, and I believe we should go along with this, not in opposition to Swapo, but in conjunction with their efforts."

"I hope that in another year or two we can see the end of the bitter years of repression and suffering which have been caused by the South African Administration in South West Africa."

## Independent

The president of the British section of ISHR, Tory MP Mr David Atkinson, assured delegates: "We are a free and independent organisation and we are aiming for a free and independent Namibia. I can give an absolute assurance that this conference has no connection with South Africa."

Most of the debate was devoted to human rights in a constitutional sense, and the consensus was that the introduction of "genuine self-government" through free and fair elections would be the most effective way of guaranteeing them.

Allegations of atrocities by Swapo and details of the trials of SADF servicemen charged with crimes against Namibian people, were almost wholly confined to conference documents.

UN recognition of Swapo as the "sole authentic" representative of Namibia came under fire from Tory MP Mr William Shelton, who said it would give Swapo the "psychological advantage" in an election.

## Tighter controls for Brakpan towing firms

East Rand Bureau

Towing businesses in Brakpan are soon to be asked to submit a tender so only one firm is allowed to tow away cars from accident scenes in the town unless the owner decides otherwise.

The measure is aimed at introducing a measure of control at accidents and protecting the interests of all parties concerned, particularly injured parties who are taken to hospital.

Representations made to the Council of Reef Municipalities revealed that some tow companies operating on the Reef charge exorbitant prices, use unsuitable vehicles, tow vehicles to unknown sites and often remove vehicles from an accident without authorisation.

Often drivers, after leaving hospital, cannot locate their vehicles and accuse the tow company of inflicting further damage to the vehicle.

Rivalry between drivers at the scene of accidents often causes unnecessary obstruction and danger. Some tow companies have even been found to monitor police and traffic radios illegally in order to reach the accident scene before their competitors.

Towing companies in Brakpan will be asked to submit tender documents, obtainable from the council. Only one company will then be authorised to remove vehicles from an accident scene should the driver or owner not be in a position to decide otherwise.

The successful company must have suitable fenced premises with a nightwatchman and must not be attached to a panel-beating concern.

It must also keep a register of all calls received, suitable vehicles must be used, and it must provide a service 24 hours a day and respond to a call from the traffic department within 10 minutes.

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9/4/86  
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# US paper decries Stinger sales deal

NEW YORK — The sale of US anti-aircraft missiles to Angolan rebels will prolong the Angolan conflict, claims the *New York Times*.

The sale also raises the prospect of their falling into terrorist hands, it says.

The newspaper said in an editorial yesterday that the 15kg Stinger missiles were just as effective when aimed at an airliner by terrorists as when aimed by insurgents at military helicopters.

"Though the war is still called covert, everybody knows that the US intends to send Stinger missiles to rebels battling Angola's Marxist regime," the editorial said.

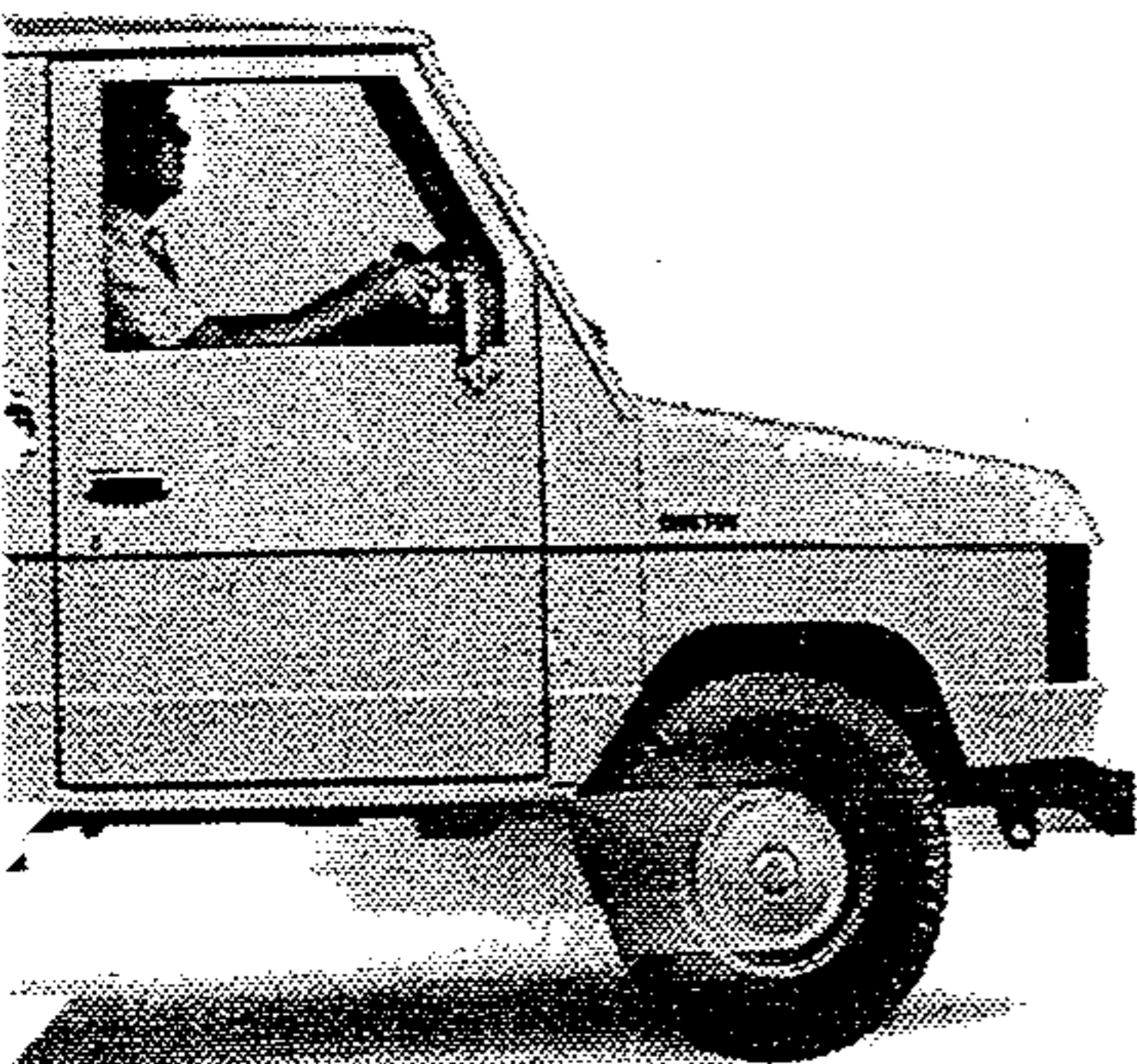
Washington had not explained how arming the rebels would relieve regional tension.

The missiles would instead increase Angola's anxieties of an attack sponsored by South Africa, the editorial said.

"It (Angola) might desire less dependence on Soviet and Cuban arms if Namibia (South West Africa) were in friendlier hands (than Pretoria's)," the editorial said.

"By contrast, for South Africa, making trouble for Angola is a low-cost way of affirming regional primacy and justifying its hold on Namibia."

The paper said: "Those Stingers, even if kept in the intended hands, promise to prolong and widen Angola's wars." — Sapa-Reuter.



T-U-V Bakkie

Other improvements? Loads

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8 Cape Times, Wednesday, April 9, 1986

## SA dismisses Nujoma's claim on Selous Scouts

HARARE. — The leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has claimed that "renegade" elements of the former Rhodesian army had been drafted into the South African Defence Force and were responsible for killing civilians in SWA/Namibia.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria he was not prepared to comment on "this kind of drivel".

Mr Nujoma told the Zimbabwe news agency, Ziana, that former members of the Selous Scouts were also training Unita guerillas.

The Koevoet and the Etango "Sun" squads were the direct responsibility of the South African State President, Mr P W Botha, Mr Nujoma alleged.

"The South African regime has created these two units as an arm of the South African Defence Force," said Mr Nujoma.

"They have destroyed schools, churches, burnt crops, shot down cattle, robbed people and raped women," he claimed.

The Swapo leader also alleged the South African government was forcibly recruiting black SWA/Namibians into the "repressive" South West Africa territorial force.

"They have now Namibianized the war because white soldiers are afraid to face the Swapo freedom fighters.

"They are now using blacks as cannon fodder in their puppet army," he said.

The SADF spokesman said: "Over the years Swapo has not succeeded in occupying a single square centimetre of SWA/Namibia.

"Mr Nujoma's latest burst of meaningless rhetoric is no more than another poor attempt to bolster flagging morale.

"Once again he is guilty of vague generalizations that mean less than nothing.

"It is suggested that he substantiate his claims before making ludicrous public statements.

"It is ironic that the leader of so-called freedom fighters has the temerity to accuse the SA Defence Force of murder and other horrendous actions when his own organization has from January 1979 to March 1986 been responsible for the murder of 430 innocent civilians, the deaths of 359 in landmine explosions and the abduction of at least 1 629 women and children," the spokesman said.

Mr Nujoma arrived in Harare on Saturday for a three-day visit.

He briefed the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, on the latest developments in the SWA/Namibian independence issue. — Sapa



## New Namibia deal urged

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Proclamation AG 8 should be abolished and the territory divided into a number of administrative regions, in terms of recommendations tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

The recommendations, contained in a report of a committee on national unity, were presented by National Health and Civic Affairs Minister Moses Katjivongua.

The report envisages the demarcation of Namibia into a number of geographic regions or provinces, not based on tribal or racial lines.

It recommends that experts be co-opted to the committee to work out the modalities and details and report back in time for the National Assembly to take a final decision before June 17, the first anniversary of the transitional government. — Sapa.

NEWS 10/4/86  
'23 insurgents die'

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Twenty-three Swapo insurgents have been killed, while security forces have lost two men in contacts in the operational area of northern SWA/Namibia, it has been announced.

A communiqué released by the South West Africa Territory Force headquarters here named the dead security men as Corporal N Kavari, 23, and Rifleman K Dominicus, 23.

The latest contacts bring to 250 the number of Swapo fighters killed this year.

Washington 'has lost credibility'

# US aid for Savimbi riles Frontline states



● SAVIMBI

LUSAKA — The six Frontline nations accused the US yesterday of forfeiting its role as honest broker in talks on Namibian independence because of US backing for the Angolan rebel group Unita.

They said in a communique the US had lost credibility as a mediator in Southern Africa by welcoming Unita leader Jonas Savimbi.

The rebel group has been fighting a bush war to overthrow the pro-Soviet Angolan government of President Eduardo dos Santos.

The US is giving Savimbi \$15m plus military aid, including anti-aircraft missiles.

The Frontline summit was attended by leaders of Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola,

Botswana and Zambia.

"In supporting the apartheid regime and its complementary forces — grouped in the so-called Unita — the government of the United States has lost credibility as mediator," the communique added.

It said US support for Unita was "gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the Peoples' Republic of Angola" and had presented a setback to peace in the region.

The Frontline leaders reiterated their rejection of the concept of linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Pretoria, backed by Washington, has said it will start moves soon to grant Namibia independence on condition the Cubans leave Angola.

The communique criticised what it called SA's acts of aggression and destabilisation against neighbouring states.

"The summit deplored these unprovoked acts, especially the financial and military support given by South Africa to armed bandits and dissidents in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other states in Southern Africa."

The communique called for more international pressure on SA, including economic sanctions, to force it to abandon apartheid.

It also called for unconditional release of all SA political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela. It urged Pretoria to lift bans on the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress and all other political parties. — Sapa-R r.

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PROP DAY  
10/4/86

## NEWS FOCUS

# Proposal will see new Namibia

THE recommendation tabled in Namibia's National Assembly this week, to abolish controversial ethnic legislation, proclamation AG8, could lead to the removal of some of the last vestiges of discrimination in the territory.

The proposal aims at replacing the system of ethnic governments set up by the proclamation with a new political and administrative dispensation based on a geographical division of the country.

The new division will almost certainly cut across the present "homeland" boundaries in Namibia. It seems unlikely, however, that the change will come very soon.

The national assembly has accepted June 17, its first anniversary, as the target date for a final decision on the details for replacing AG8. Lingering reservations by some parties in the loose coalition of the six parties forming the transitional government still have to be overcome.

AG8 provides for representative authorities for each of the territory's 11 population groups (except the Bushmen) to run its own education, health and welfare and agriculture.

It also provides for each person's income tax to be allocated to his ethnic representative authority. The decision to scrap the

*After six years of marriage to a government system providing for "own affairs" to be run by each population group, Namibia has decided to call for a divorce ... reports BRIAN JONES in WINDHOEK.*

proclamation comes after months of controversy and bitter debate in the Namibian national assembly over accusations that it entrenched white privilege and boiled down to a continuation of apartheid and the homeland system.

Under the "own affairs" provisions, the administration for whites with historically stronger finances and better facilities, is able to maintain services to whites which few other authorities can afford.

The white administration has an accumulated capital surplus of about R70m and a re-allocation of such resources for development in poorer areas has been blocked by the proclamation.

Critics like the Swapo Democrats, led by Mines and Energy Affairs Minister Andreas Shipanga, and Swanu, led by National Health and Welfare Minister Moses Katjuongua, blame the proclamation for bringing reform

attempts to a halt.

There have been strong calls recently for single national health and education departments with equal and compulsory education for all, but provisions allowing the ethnic authorities to run their own education and health affairs have helped prevent this being achieved.

The parties in the transitional government which stand to lose most from the abolition of the Representative authorities are the all-white National Party (NP) and the Rehoboth Baster group, the Free Democrats.

The conservative Basters, under the leadership of the Local Authorities and Local Affairs minister Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, are happy to allow open facilities in the "Rehoboth gebied" south of Windhoek.

But they are anxious to maintain the territorial and administrative integrity of the "gebied" and not let it slip out of their hands.

The white administration provides the power base for the NP whose policies have remained firmly rooted in ethnicity despite going along with the abolition of petty apartheid in Namibia.

NP leader Kosie Pretorius has remained outside the government, remaining in the white administration as chairman of the white executive committee.

BUSINESS DAY  
11/4/86 221

15/11/81  
Swapo sees  
end of 435  
SUNDAY.

WINDHOEK — The time would come when UN Security Council Resolution 435 — concerning Namibian independence — would no longer be an option for Swapo, the organisation's joint secretary for foreign affairs, Niko Bessinger, said in Katutura township on Sunday.

"We may find ourselves in the position where we will have to get independence with help from the African National Congress. I am only saying may," he told a seminar organised by the Swapo Youth League.

The situation could develop where SA soldiers in northern Namibia and southern Angola would have to return home "to extinguish the fires in their own backyards", Bessinger said.

"And that will be the end of 435."

A Swapo member, Anton Lubowski, said it seemed that SA did not want UN Resolution 435 to be implemented.

Bessinger said the linkage between implementation of the resolution and a Cuban pull-out from Angola was "an artificial problem" created by SA and the US.

SA had agreed to the 1978 UN resolution after the Cubans had already been in Angola for three years, whereas the linkage issue dated to January 1981 when President Ronald Reagan took office, he said. — Sapa.

BUSINESS (221)  
Swapo sees  
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(S/4/86)

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# Apartheid — is it really up for execution in Namibia?

STAR  
221  
16/4/85

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Apartheid had been sentenced to death in Namibia. Only the details of its execution had to be arranged, Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government said in a gush of publicity last week.

The 10-month-old government — the latest in a long line of political experiments in the disputed territory — claimed to be about to do what many others before it had failed to do.

The National Assembly here gave the go-ahead for the dismantling of South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980, which effectively enshrined the separate development policy.

Ministers from the six-party MPC alliance were quoted as saying the cumbersome system of "ethnic authorities", which isolated communities and preserved white privilege, would soon be replaced.

## STRONG SPECULATION

Strong speculation was that a provincial system — where Namibia would be divided into six geographic areas — would take the place of AG8.

Political sources said segregated health and educational facilities would soon be a thing of the past and that radical new local government elections could see Namibia's towns installing black mayors by the end of the year.

But, as has been the case so many times before in the tortuous political history of this country, all was not as simple as it first seemed.

A Windhoek newspaper aptly summed up the road ahead for the MPC as "an obstacle path of horrifying complexity with the odds heavily in favour of the obstacles".

Immediate and predictable reaction to the announcement of the demise of AG8 came from Namibian Party leader Mr. Kosie Pretorius, who said his party would only accept a replacement that guaranteed "minority rights".

Apartheid has been sentenced to death in Namibia — so says the unelected government, the MPC. But whether that will ever become an actuality remains to be seen — it may be just another stop sign on a long, tortuous political road going nowhere.

His statement came despite the fact that the NP — as a member of the MPC — had itself been a signatory to the declaration of intent to destroy AG8. Rumours abounded of an impending split within the "Nat" ranks over the stance of their Cabinet Minister, Mr. Eben van Zijl.

The party's right-wing remained silent but, by week's end, Mr. Pretorius was doing a complicated "hat dance" between the hardliners and the "verlig" elements as represented by Mr. van Zijl.

Mr. Pretorius said the NP would meet in congress next month to discuss the latest developments. He said one topic for debate would be whether Mr. van Zijl had exceeded his mandate in signing the death warrant for AG8. But he vehemently denied talk of a "broedertwis".

Meanwhile, rank and file members of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party — whose leader Kaptein Hans Diergaardt signed the declaration of intent — openly expressed their misgivings. The "Bas" — coloured people of the Rehoboth "Gebiet" — about 80 km south of Windhoek — have been self-governing since the 1920s and jealously guard their semi-independence.

The Act granting them self-government is one of the apartheid-type pieces of legislation which is targeted for destruction along with AG8. Influential politicians outside the MPC who represent sizeable constituencies — such as Owambo Administration chairman Mr. Peter Kalangula and Damara Administration chairman Mr. Justus

Garoeb — have so far remained silent on the latest developments. Yet it does not seem likely they would take kindly to any moves which, while dismantling apartheid, would leave them bereft of their own power bases.

Outside of the internal waves the MPC move is bound to cause, it is also likely to have raised eyebrows in Pretoria, where there has been no change to the official stance that South Africa is committed to the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan for Namibia.

Any internal Namibian proposals to implement a new political dispensation could well be interpreted abroad as the first steps towards "UDF" for the territory and, thus, considerably damage Pretoria's image. A spanner would also be well and truly thrown into the works of the latest South African proposal that August 1 be the date for implementation of UN 435, provided a solution can be reached on the Cuban question.

It seems probable that South Africa would step in and throw water on the MPC's fire if its Namibian proteges appear hell-bent on "going their own way".

## MAKE OR BREAK

The issue is now one of "make or break" for the MPC which, as an unelected government, has done little to convince people at home and abroad that it is a viable alternative to Swapo.

It is apparent that the left-leaning members of the coalition are pushing hard for change, but it is equally obvious that they will have a fight on their hands from their NP and Baster colleagues.

As an air of impending conflict and antagonism hangs over the whole affair, it appears unlikely that the MPC will meet its own deadline of June 17 for the formulation of a "new deal" for the country.

The government's "three-legged race" — where the left and right partners have differing ideas of where the finish line is — should be interesting to watch in the weeks ahead.

City Times 16/10/86

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# SWA deports 3 from City

**THREE** members of Action Workshop, a drama group based in Cape Town, were deported from SWA/Namibia on Friday.

It was the first time the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet has used its powers to deport aliens believed to be threatening "the public order" in terms of the Residence of Certain Persons in South-West Africa Regulation Act.

Deportation orders signed by the SWA/Namibian cabinet chairman, Mr Fanuelk Kozonguizi, were served on the three

— Mr Greg Philander, Mr Charlton George and Ms Andrea Fine — about 7pm on Friday.

They had been holding drama workshops and performances while on an 11-day tour of SWA/Namibia.

The orders gave them one hour to prepare for departure by road and 10 hours to be out of the country.

A spokesman for a Khomasdal community project, Mr André Strauss, said that at no time did Action Workshop engage in political activities, but the Deputy

Minister of Justice, Mr Katuntire Kaura, had said on Monday the three had proved "beyond all reasonable doubt" they were a threat to state security.

Mr Kaura said the three were "underground political agitators" whose underlying message to SWA/Namibian children had been to "take action" to duplicate in the territory the unrest situation in South African schools.

● An Action Workshop spokesperson said: "Action Workshop is a community cultural group

that performs plays and facilitates cultural activities among community organizations.

"We received an open invitation from Bricks, a public community organization in Namibia, to assist them with their own cultural programme. Our work is by no means underground, but reflects the feelings and experiences of people's daily lives.

"We feel that culture plays an important part in the life of every community and we remain committed to continue to do this work." — Sapa and Staff Reporter



Ms Andrea Fine



14 Swapo (221)  
insurgents (SIR)  
killed in week (18/4/76)

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have killed 14 Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in the past week, bringing to 264 the number killed since the beginning of the year, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek last night.

The security forces suffered no casualties, the statement added.

The SWATF said two Swapo insurgents, Mr Mateus Matin and Mr Robert Nakale, had surrendered and applied for amnesty.

Swapo terrorists allegedly bayoneted a civilian man to death on Monday.

— Sapa.

# 6 provinces for SWA on 'geographic' lines

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A delimitation commission is to be appointed to divide SWA/Namibia into six provinces and lay out constituencies within them.

The chairman of the territory's constitutional council, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said yesterday the 16-member council was in agreement on recently announced proposals to split the country into units on geographic rather than racial lines.

The delimitation commission would be appointed by the

council, he said.

Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government said last week it intended doing away with the present administration set-up, instituted by South African Government proclamation AG8 in 1980, which divides the territory into various "ethnic" administrations.

Although the MPC seems unanimous on the principle of a provincial system, it would appear that opposition can be expected from the National Party to any system which diminishes white power.

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# Scrapping ethnic groups may lead to violence — SWA NP

221

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WINDHOEK — The National Party of SWA has warned that any attempts to dismantle the various "ethnic" authorities without consulting black majority groups will generate more violence in the north.

The party's deputy leader, Mr Jannie de Wet, gave the warning over the weekend at the farming community of Outjo, north of Windhoek, when he made his first public comments on the growing controversy over the proposed scrapping of apartheid legislation in the territory.

It was announced earlier

this month that the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government was to do away with South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980, which effectively enshrines apartheid in the various ethnic administrations.

Although the National Party has said it agrees AG8 should be scrapped, it has also warned that a replacement must guarantee "minority rights".

Mr de Wet, who is acknowledged to be on the "verkrampt" side of the party, said violence would be the result of any attempts by the

MPC to dismantle AG8 without consulting the Owambo, Kavango, Caprivi and Damara administrations.

Two of the country's leading black leaders who are outside the present administration — Mr Peter Kalangula of Owambo and Mr Justus Garoeb of Damaraland — have so far made no comment on the plans.

It is likely that, if the proclamation is ever done away with completely, that a provincial system — where the country is divided into six provinces based on geographic lines — will replace it.

BUSINESS

23/4/88

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# SA neighbours 'allow' armed guerrilla attacks

**EVEN** though SA's neighbours officially reject armed attacks against the country from their territories, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) "act in a clandestine way" under the protection of refugee status.

This was stated in a government White Paper on defence which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The White Paper stated

ANC and PAC actions against "certain targets" in SA were directed from neighbouring states.

"The ANC has head-quarter facilities in Zambia and the country acts as a centre for planning and co-ordinating the terror onslaught."

The external threat, directed against all the components of the "national power base" of SA and Namibia was culminating "mainly in a revolutionary onslaught".

This was directed and co-ordinated by Russia which, by supplying increased quantities of weapons to countries like Angola and Mozambique, and deploying surrogate forces, instructors and advisers, was ensuring their dependence on the Soviet bloc.

"The USSR thus also creates a protective umbrella which allows the ANC and Swapo to enjoy greater freedom of movement in these states with-

out which these organisations would be unable to conduct their deeds of terror successfully."

In addition to about 40 000 troops from surrogate countries, about 15 Soviet officers had been attached as command elements to some Angolan formations.

Under the influence of the Soviet bloc, the UN and the OAU, the black states in southern Africa were striving to isolate SA by implementing "intensified coercive measures" through disinvestment and by promoting the "revolutionary onslaught against the RSA".

"Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique especially are increasingly prepared to allow the ANC, in a clandestine way, to commit deeds of terror in the RSA through, and from, their territories.

"During the past year the ANC has also established and extended its military and political infrastructures in order to plan, co-ordinate and control the revolutionary onslaught in all the RSA's neighbouring states (excluding the TBVC states)," stated the White Paper. — Sapa.

## BUFFALO CORPORATION LIMITED

("Buffcor") (Reg No. 05/25532/06)

# PACTAPE LIMITED

("Pactape") (Reg No. 84/09168/06)

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENDED RIGHTS OFFER AND SUBSEQUENT LISTING OF PACTAPE

Mercabank Limited is authorised to announce that Buffcor has decided to afford the opportunity to its ordinary and participating preference shareholders to participate directly in its subsidiary, Pactape. Buffcor will therefore offer approximately 3,5 million 4,5 cent dividend preferred ordinary shares in Pactape to its shareholders, by way of rights, at 60 cents per share. The proceeds will accrue to Pactape. Further announcements in this regard will follow shortly.

Pactape manufactures and distributes industrial and domestic pressure-sensitive tapes under well known brand names such as Tesa, Sellotape and Nashua as well as pump and valve gland packings under the brand name Impact. Pactape enjoys market leadership in both the pressure-sensitive tape and packings markets.

Application will be made to The Johannesburg Stock Exchange for a listing of the prefer-

# Lawyer attacks Namibian human rights abuses

28/4/86  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

SMK  
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WINDHOEK — Windhoek's 10-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government has been slammed by Namibian lawyer for its "appalling" human rights record.

Windhoek attorney Mr Dave Smuts told a meeting in Windhoek last week that the MPC had acted with "alacrity" in applying existing harsh legislation and in coming up with their own new oppressive laws.

When the new government was installed in June last year, said Mr Smuts, many hoped there would be a real reduction in human rights abuses in the territory.

The MPC's Bill of Fundamental Human Rights was unique in the history of Namibia and offered protection for all inhabitants.

However, the new administration had "forgotten about its Bill of Rights in no time at all".

The MPC's stance on a number of issues, including detention without trial and freedom of association, "had shown it was little different from the preceding South African administrations".

# 12-day ban on SWA meetings announced

*ARGUS  
30/1/80  
221*

Argus Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The authorities have banned all meetings in the Windhoek magisterial district for the next 12 days, the territory's Justice Minister, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, has announced.

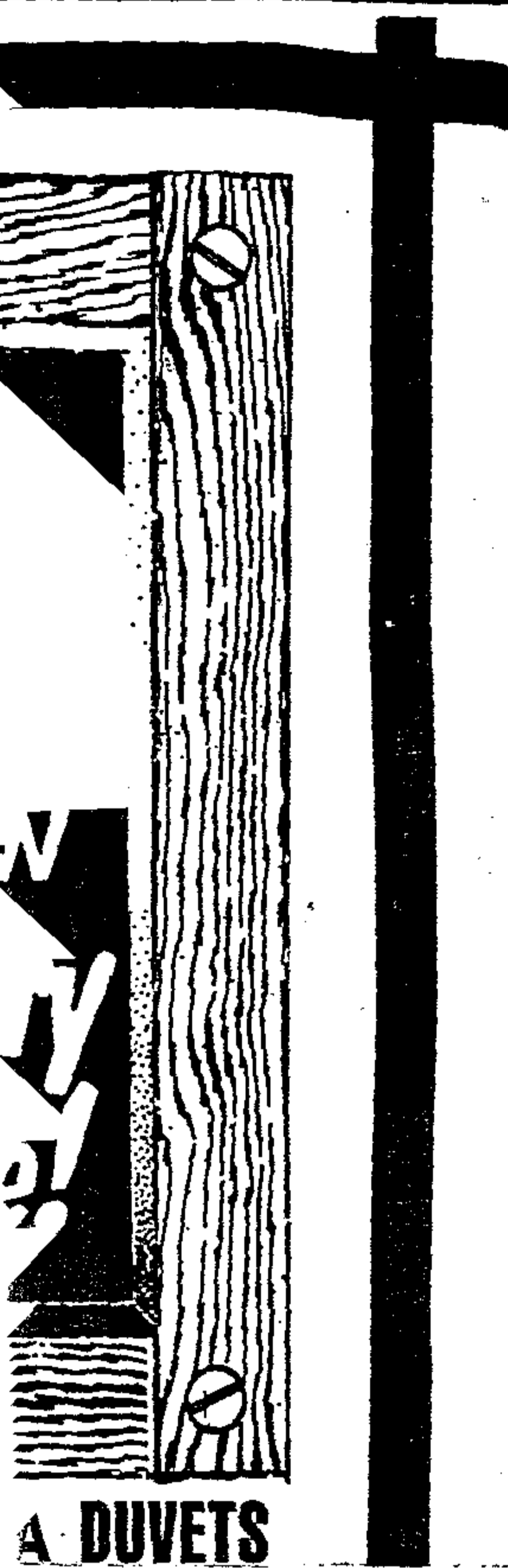
The ban came into effect at midnight and covers all meetings except sporting occasions, church services and the operations of Government or statutory bodies.

Mr Kozonguizi invoked South Africa's Riotous Assemblies Act — which is still valid in South West Africa — in ordering the ban.

It is not known exact-

ly which group or groups are targets of the action. This week Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, is due to address a meeting in Windhoek, and at the weekend there were expected to be gatherings commemorating the anniversary of the Cassinga raid in which hundreds of members of Swapo died in camps in Angola.

Also taking place this week but ending today is a meeting of anti-Government political groups who, under the umbrella of the Christian Council of Namibia, are trying to thrash out a common front of opposition to the present Multi-Party Conference administration.



# Hard-hitting Namibian report blueprint for mining

The Star's Africa News Service

and to draft a policy based on its findings.

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WINDHOEK — Work has begun on the preparation of a White Paper on the future of Namibia's mining industry following the startling revelations of the Thirion Commission of Inquiry.

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394/86  
The commission found that Namibia could have been losing out in a number of ways through lax control by the State of mining in general and the multinationals in particular.

The commission concluded mining in the territory was virtually at the mercy of the multinational mining giants.

Evasion of payment of full income tax, transfer pricing and over-exploitation were some of the charges laid at the doors of the mining houses.

Windhoek's Minister of Mines, Mr Andreas Shipanga, announced that a committee of top civil servants had been appointed to study the report

Mining company spokesmen were quick to warn the government that any tightening of State control over the industry could well scare away potential investors.

AKSUS 30/4/86

## Apartheid <sup>221</sup> must go by June 17, SWA govt declares

WINDHOEK. — The South African Government proclamation enshrining apartheid in SWA/Namibia will have to be scrapped and replaced by June 17.

Windhoek Cabinet Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua also said a decision had been taken to recommend that the name of the territory be officially changed to Namibia.

Mr Katjuongua, who was speaking in Keetmanshoop, which is in the south of the huge territory, said this was being done in preparation for independence.

June 17 will be the first anniversary of the installation of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government, which was installed by South African President P W Botha.

It is widely accepted that the MPC is thinking of introducing a provincial system — whereby Namibia will be divided into six provinces based on geographic lines — as a replacement for the Proclamation AG 8 of 1980.



Mr Moses  
Katjuongua

Political observers believe Mr Katjuongua will have a difficult task in meeting the June 17 deadline, chiefly because of opposition from National Party ranks in the MPC.

NP members and whites across the country fear that the abolition of AG 8 will mean the loss of their privileged position and integration in the sensitive areas of education and health.

Education is a particularly sensitive area and could be the main restraint to the legislature's passage.

Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge, who also addressed the Keetmanshoop meeting, assured whites that individual rights would be protected by the MPC when it came to scrapping AG 8.



## Four insurgents killed in SWA

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Four Swapo insurgents have been killed in contacts in northern South West Africa, according to security forces.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said in Windhoek that the latest killings brought to 284 the number of Swapo fighters killed this year.

Cape Times 11/5/86 (221)

### 3 Swapo rebels killed

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot and killed three Swapo insurgents near Oshikuku in Ovambo hours after the insurgents had made an unsuccessful attempt at a stand-off bombardment on a village, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

A SWATF statement said the insurgents had attacked the village shortly before 2am on Monday with an RPG-7 rocket, mortar bombs and small-arms fire.

An Ovambo home-guard stayed off the attack and the nearest mortars fell about 100

metres from the village.

No one was injured in the attack.

The insurgents were tracked down later that day in a follow-up operation by the security forces.

The SWATF said that in the past 14 days, security forces in northern SWA/Namibia had shot dead a total of 19 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes, bringing to 283 the number of Swapo losses since the beginning of the year.

Insurgents had abducted six civilians since April 11, the SWATF said. — Sapa

The Star Monday May 5 1986

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# Contraceptive injections cause controversy in Namibia

By Desmond Seely,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — Is the use of the contraceptive drug Depo-Provera another in a series of plots by imperialists and colonialists to subjugate Africans?

This contentious question has been raised again — this time in Namibia, where an estimated 50 000 women use the injectable drug as their only form of birth control.

The general secretary of the Namibia Women's Voice, Ms Namhango Etigiti, says the administration of Depo to young schoolgirls and to mothers who have just given birth, is one of the forms of "obscene violence" being perpetrated on the territory's people, with the

eventual aim of "the total destruction of the Namibian nation".

In an article in *The Namibian* newspaper, Ms Etigiti condemned Depo as a "dreadful drug" and radiation medicine, and is currently working on a book on the health science of Depo.

Ms Etigiti's thesis in health science education through the University of New York. She works as a radio-therapist at Windhoek's State Hospital.

Those who have condemned the drug over the years, have accused it of causing a variety of adverse side-effects, from

birth defects to cancer, to sterility and heavy menstrual bleeding. Because it is almost always administered to the poorer women in Third World countries, it has been seen by more radical opponents as part of a vast plot to control the developing world.

Supporters of Depo point out that the injection — which protects a woman against unwanted pregnancy for at least three months — is the most convenient and effective method of contraceptive for use in underdeveloped, isolated popula-

tions.

The link between the drug and birth defects and cancer is far from being proven. Depo supporters claim the health risk to mothers in low-income rural areas who have children at virtual yearly intervals, far exceeds that of the possible side-effects of the contraceptive.

One of the most publicised tussles over the use of the drug was in Zimbabwe, where the latter half of 1981, when radical Health Minister Dr Herbert Ushewokunze clashed head-on with Family Planning Association Director Mr Peter Dodds.

After much acrimonious pub-

lic debate over the use of the drug, the minister eventually ordered its banning and Mr Dodds shortly afterwards left the association and the country.

The director warned that withdrawing Depo would jeopardise the country's highly regarded family planning programme, which had from the mid-1970s made significant progress in reducing the country's high birth rate.

Officials in Namibia have pointed to Mr Dodds' shroud as the correct one.

Dr Jock Orford, head of the Department of Gynaecology and

Obstetrics at Windhoek's State Hospital, said the withdrawal of Depo in Zimbabwe led to the country having one of the highest incidence of babies being "drowned" at birth by their mothers.

Speaking to *The Namibian*, in reply to Ms Etigiti's claims, Dr Orford said the use of Depo in family planning had no political connotations and was instead providing a service to the community.

Almost 60 percent of women preferred Depo injections as a contraceptive to either the intra-uterine devices or to the Pill, he

added.

Dr Andreas Oberholzer, medical superintendent at the Windhoek State Hospital, said no patient at the hospital was given Depo without her express consent.

"It would be a criminal offence if we injected someone without her consent and the patient would be able to lay charges," he said.

However, he did say Depo was not given to young girls because of its high hormone content.

Dr Orford said the major disadvantage of Depo was it took

some time for the hormone to be completely cleared from the body once treatment was stopped. In most cases, the effects of Depo would remain in the patient from three months to a year after the injection had ceased to be administered.

Depo is in the list of banned countries in southern Africa and has been registered in many countries around the world. However, the United States Food and Drug Administration, which has some of the strictest testing standards in the world, has not yet registered Depo.

In Zimbabwe Depo is again being used, although the authorities say it is on a more limited scale than before.

# Namibia talks start in Brussels

LONDON — The second international conference on Namibia will be held in Brussels today and tomorrow.

It will be attended by delegates from many countries including the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) president Sam Nujoma, black American

*MS* *DA* *248*  
MARGARET SMITH  
*6/5/86* *221*  
politician Rev Jesse Jackson, African National Congress secretary for international relations Johnny Makatini and members of the European Community (EC).

# Four Swapo insurgents shot dead

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed four Swapo insurgents following a stand-off bombardment of a military base early yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek the attack was launched about 1 am at Onhangwena about 10 km south of the Namibian border with Angola.

The security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Ovambo home guard at a village near the base was killed, and four civilians were injured, among them a minor,

The SWATF spokesman said the insurgents had used 61 mm mortar bombs, RPG7 rockets, rifle grenades and small arms.

The fire was immediately returned by the security forces and follow-up operations were continuing, the spokesman said.

## ARMAMENTS

The security forces seized quantities of armaments, including hand grenades, anti-personnel mines, RPG7s and mortar bombs, he added.

The SWATF earlier said security forces had killed nine Swapo insurgents in northern

Namibia at the weekend,

On Monday, a bomb blast caused damage estimated at R150 000 at a hospital at Tsandi in northern Namibia.

An explosive device had been placed in a laundry room and detonated late in the afternoon.

There were no casualties, the SWATF reported.

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 301 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year.

Last year, a total of 599 Swapo fighters died in action, according to official statistics. — Sapa.

# Transport plane <sup>7/5/86 STAR 221</sup> may have been hit by Sam-7 missile

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Air Force is investigating the possibility that a surface-to-air missile was responsible for damage to a transport aircraft flying over the Owambo area of northern Namibia last week.

The *Windhoek Advertiser* newspaper quoted an Air Force spokesman in Pretoria as saying they believed the Dakota transport plane may have been damaged by a missile, although he would not say what type of missile.

The aircraft was forced to make an emergency landing at the airfield at Ondangwa.

According to an official communique at the time, there were no injuries to passengers or crew and damage was slight.

## HEAT-SEEKING MISSILE

In 1983 a similar investigation was started after a heat-seeking Sam-7 surface-to-air missile was fired at a Dakota in Owambo.

On that occasion, the missile missed its target.

Observers here speculate that the shoulder-launched Sam-7 may have also been responsible for the latest incident.

After the 1983 incident, Defence spokesman said aircraft were occasionally fired on in the operational areas of northern Namibia.

All air traffic — both civilian and military — had been advised to take evasive action when flying through these zones.

Surface-to-air missiles were responsible for the downing of two civilian Viscount airliners in Rhodesia in late 1978 and early 1979.

# DTA discloses its blueprint for future of Namibia

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has disclosed its blueprint for a future Namibia — a plan that envisages a Senate, National Assembly and Provincial governors for a six provinces.

The Alliance — made up of six parties — has announced that details of the plan still have to be finalised before it is presented to the Committee on National Unity.

The committee is drawing up proposals for a future political dispensation in the territory.

The DTA plan calls for:

- One man, one vote elections.
- A 60-member National assembly chosen in such elections.
- A similar sized Senate.
- The election of district or provincial governors by the people in the various areas.
- The establishment of provincial or district as-

semblies, or councils.

The Alliance was committed to a system of decentralisation within the framework of a unitary state apparatus, said the statement.

Strong central government would be a feature of the DTA proposal.

The South African-appointed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government in Windhoek has said it wishes to bring in a new political system to replace the present proclamation which divides the country up into various "ethnic" units.

A proposal to divide the territory into six provinces along geographic lines is being tipped as the replacement for the apparatus of apartheid.

However, there have already been rumblings of discontent on the issue from the National Party of South West Africa, which wants assurances that the sensitive areas of health and education will not be tampered with in the new system.

# Little progress in struggle — Nujoma

STW  
7/5/78  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

(221)

BRUSSELS — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has told an international conference on Namibia here that his movement's struggle to come to power has shown little real progress.

Addressing 400 delegates yesterday, he spoke of the "good news" of the independence of Zimbabwe and Portugal's former colonies.

But he went on: "The bad news is the painful reality of our situation: The more things change the more they stay the same."

Launching a fierce attack on the United States, he said Washington was undermining the United Nations for its "own cynical reasons."

Angola, Cuba, Ethiopia, Libya and Nicaragua were "victims of an aggressive and pernicious

campaign which is being carried out under the name of the so-called Reagan Doctrine", he said.

Mr Nujoma said there was no longer any neutral ground in the Namibian struggle. He rejected the US "linkage" of Cuban withdrawal from Namibia.

Mr Nujoma called for an intensification of global sanctions against South Africa and for an increased programme of assistance by the European Community to Swapo.

He complained of "the conspiracy of silence and the news blackout" about Namibia.

Earlier Swapo officials had announced that correspondents would meet Mr Nujoma, ANC leader Oliver Tambo and black American presidential hopeful Rev Jesse Jackson at a Press conference. None turned up.

The conference ends today.



# Namibia: Two years on, still no freedom

TWO years ago this week, the eyes of southern Africa were focussed on Lusaka, where Namibia's "Lancaster House"-style conference got under way with real hope that a settlement would be reached to end the long-festering dispute.

As journalists pondered about a possible end to the then 6467-day-old bush conflict in the territory, internal politicians of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) alliance sat down across the table from a Swapo delegation which had been swelled by the addition of internal Namibian "opposition" groups.

In his by now familiar role as the "honest broker" in the sub-continent's political wrangles, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda presided over the meeting with South Africa's Administrator-General for South West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, as co-chairman.

Despite the difference between the parties and the obvious personalities, the Lusaka Conference began in an atmosphere of high optimism. Much of this was due to the apparent "winds of change" — many of them generated by the lungs of Pretoria — which looked to be blowing across southern Africa:

- The "peace in our time" Nkomati Agreement.

- The Lusaka Agreement with Angola on the withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

- The release of Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, "father of Namibia" and a leading light in Swapo, together with the imminent release of other Swapo prisoners who had been held on Robben Island.

## Banning

- The unexpected lifting by Pretoria of the 20-year-old banning order on Mr Nathaniel Maxuilili, which allowed him to join the Lusaka talks.

There was also intense speculation that both South Africa and the armed wing of Swapo were ready to negotiate a ceasefire.

But, in common with the many previous "initiatives" on the Namibian issue, the Lusaka Conference went up in smoke. Pretoria re-

**FOCUS** 22

mained committed to the Cuban troop withdrawal linkage while Swapo and the MPC could not agree on the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan.

A slightly saddened President Kaunda commented at the closure of the talks: "The doors remain open, and I hope that it will not be long before we can achieve that goal of independence for Namibia."

Two years on, the parties are, if anything, more polarised than before they went to Lusaka and independence appears as elusive as a desert mirage.

The MPC delegation to Lusaka has now become the de facto government of the territory — appointed by Pretoria and installed in Wind-

hoek on June 17 last year, and with a large measure of control over all matters except foreign affairs and defence.

In defiance of Resolution 435, which requires that a constitution be drawn up after an independence election, the MPS has sent delegates to a constitutional council which is busy compiling just such a document.

The new government has also promised, as an alternative to the present system of "ethnic" administrations, that the country be divided into six separate provinces which will be laid out on geographical and not racial lines. This proposal, which will effectively sound the death knell of apartheid, could split the alliance, whose National Party element remains attracted to the separate development ideology.

## Pledges

Swapo has continued the insurgency campaign it began in 1966, although with little sign of bringing the vastly superior South African forces to their knees, despite Mr Sam Nujoma's pledges earlier this year that his forces would soon march on Windhoek. With the conti-



PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda . . . still the "honest broker."

the invitation list, though.

Another ingredient in the political/independence stew is the surprise offer earlier this year by South African State President Mr P W Botha to implement Resolution 435 by August 1 this year. This offer was subject, he added, to "firm and satisfactory" agreement being reached with the Angolans on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country.

Few people — least of all those in Pretoria — believe the Angolans are likely to back down on that issue. The recent accelerated US aid to Unita has made Luanda even more reluctant to part with its Cuban muscle.

Internally, the expected campaign of opposition and defiance of both South Africa and the MPC administration has not materialised. People's power has certainly not imprinted itself on the Namibian

landscape as it was in the townships of South Africa.

However, a significant opposition "front" of local churches and left-wing political parties has recently been formed to push for the implementation of Resolution 435. It has not yet revealed its plan of action, but could pose a real threat to the peace of mind of the MPC politicians.

In the meantime, life Namibian-style carries on two years after Lusaka:

A merry, colourful, German-style "karnival" through the streets of "Windhoek, Süd West Afrika", while on the other side of town, riot policemen observe a church service held to commemorate Cassinga Day — the 1978 SADF raid on Swapo camps in Angola which left hundreds of Namibians, including women and children, either dead or wounded.

need sympathy of the international community, however, the organisation has maintained its lobbying efforts and will this week hold an international conference on Namibia in Brussels. The local politicians and South Africa are not on

# Unveiled — the Turnhalle plan for SWA-Namibia..

ARGUS  
7/5/86  
221

By The Argus Africa News Service,  
in WINDHOEK

**T**HE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) has revealed its blueprint for a future Namibia — a plan that envisages a Senate, National Assembly and Provincial governors for a proposed six separate provinces.

The Alliance — which is made up of six parties — said in a statement that the details of the plan still have to be finalised before it is presented to the Committee on National Unity, which is involved in drawing up proposals for a future political dispensation in the territory.

The DTA plan calls for:

- One man, one vote elections
- A 60-member National Assembly chosen in such elections
- A similar sized Senate
- The election of district or provincial governors by the people in the various areas
- The establishment of provincial or district assemblies, or councils.

The Alliance said it was committed to a system of decentralisation within the framework of a unitary state apparatus. Strong central government would be a feature of the DTA proposal, said the statement.

The South African appointed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government in Windhoek has said it wishes to bring in a new political system to replace the present proclamation which divides the country into various "ethnic" units.

A proposal to divide the territory into six provinces along geographic lines is being tipped as the replacement for the apparatus of apartheid. However, there have already been rumblings of discontent on the issue from the National Party of South West Africa, which wants assurances that the sensitive areas of health and education will not be tampered with in the new system.

CAPR TIMES 7/5/86 221  
SWATF kills four Swapo

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot and killed four Swapo insurgents following a stand-off bombardment by Swapo on a military base early yesterday morning, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said here.

The attack was launched about 1am at Onhangwena about 10km south of the border with Angola. The security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Ovambo homeguard at a village near the base was killed and four civilians were injured. Follow-up operations were continuing.

The SWATF earlier said security forces had killed nine insurgents at the weekend, but gave no details.

On Monday a bomb blast caused damage estimated at R150 000 at a hospital at Tsandi in northern SWA/Namibia. — Sapa

- SA A: Goodwood.
- SA B: Pretoria.
- SA C: Bloemfontein.
- SA D: Mossel Bay, Riversdale and Robertson.
- SA E: Bethlehem, Bergville, Bethal, Harrismitlh, Heilbron, Bekal, Standerton and Volksrust; Municipal Areas: Estcourt and Burg;
- SA F: Mount Currie, Pofela, Frankfort, Vrede, Bloemhof, storia, Schweizer-Reneke;

preceding w.d. no: 301

# Lions prey on fleeing refugees

8/5/85 STAR 221

By David Braun,  
Political Correspondent

Thousands of Mozambican refugees streaming into the Kruger National Park are causing lions to become man-eaters, the National Parks Board says in its latest annual report.

According to the board, in the year ended March 1985 a total of 523 illegal immigrants (described as vagrants in the report) were arrested by rangers.

"These numbers represent a mere fraction (some 20 percent) of the total

number of vagrants," the board says in its report.

"The remains of the body of one vagrant were found between Satara and Nwanedzi, and a young boy was attacked by a lion between Satara and Orpen. He died in the Acornhoek Hospital.

"The large numbers of defenceless people in the bush create the very real problem of causing lions to become man-eaters," the report says.

Although the National Parks Board could not be contacted last night for an update on this situation, Government

sources in Cape Town confirmed that the flow of refugees from Mozambique to South Africa remained a worrying problem.

It is believed that between 150 000 and 200 000 Mozambican illegal immigrants are in the Eastern Transvaal.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was in Geneva on February 13 to discuss the refugee problem with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

A delegation from the High Commission visited South Africa for five days in March to get the facts.

No media statement was released.

pa. ● ANDREW  
BUP DA  
8/6/76 221  
**Communist  
victory not  
good for SA**

A COMMUNIST victory in Angola would lead to a full-scale attack on Namibia which would open the pathway to SA, Les Abrahams (LP Diamant) said yesterday.

Speaking in the Foreign Affairs budget vote, he said it would serve no purpose to implement a settlement with Angola which would lead to greater conflict, misery and chaos in the region.

Southern Africa could not afford to have large battalions of foreign troops in its midst.

"While the supply of arms to Unifa complicates the Cuban issue, the mere continued presence of Cubans is a complication in its own right," he said.

Referring to Swapo, he said the organisation claimed to represent the interests of Namibians but had not allowed an independent body to investigate charges made against it.

The charges were made by the Parents Committee of Namibia and included maltreatment and the denial of basic human rights to Namibian refugees.

He said the best weapon against the disinvestment campaign was to rid SA of discrimination and to ensure that everyone had a "fair share in the sun".

Arthur Booysen (FP Bosmont) said Foreign Affairs Minister Fik Botha's efforts overseas were a sign of hope for SA in a hostile world.

He should persuade whites, especially Afrikaners, that they could do more to ensure SA's future by improving race relations. — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 8/5/86 221

## 7 Swapo members jailed

WINDHOEK. — Seven Swapo members were yesterday sentenced to a total of 85 years in jail after being convicted in the Supreme Court here in terms of the Terrorism Act.

They are Frans Angula, 28 (16 years in jail); Norbert Ankome, 25 (14 years); Elkan Simon, 21 (14 years); Bernardinus Shikongo, 41 (five years); Desiderius Ankome, 26 (12 years); Erastus Uutoni, 28 (12 years), and Vilho Kashilulu, 22 (12 years).

The court found that Angula, Ankome and Simon were trained members of Swapo's armed wing and had recruited the others inside SWA/Namibia as collaborators in acts of sabotage. — Sapa

# Namibia 'Settlement' talks 2 years after Lusaka

Two years ago this week, the eyes of Southern Africa were focused on Lusaka, where Namibia's Lancaster House-style conference got under way with real hope that a settlement would be reached to end the long-festering dispute.

As journalists pondered about a possible end to the then 6467-day-old bush conflict in the territory, internal politicians of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) alliance sat down across the table from a Swapo delegation which had been swelled by the addition of internal Namibian "opposition" groups.

In his by now familiar role as the "honest broker" in the sub-continent's political wrangles, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda presided over the meeting with South Africa's Administrator-General for Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, as co-chairman.

Despite the differences between the parties, the Lusaka Conference began in an atmosphere of high optimism. Much of this was due to the apparent "winds of change" — many of them generated by the lungs of Pretoria — which looked to be blowing across Southern Africa:

● The "peace in our time" Nkomati Accord.

● The Lusaka Agreement with Angola on the withdrawal of South African troops from that country.

● The release of Herman Toivo ja Toivo, "Father of Namibia" and a

leading light in Swapo, together with the imminent release of other Swapo prisoners who had been held on Robben Island.

● The unexpected lifting by Pretoria of the 20-year-old banning order on Mr Nathaniel Maxullili, which allowed him to join the Lusaka talks.

There was also intense speculation that both South Africa and the armed wing of Swapo were ready to negotiate a ceasefire.

But, in common with the many previous "initiatives" on the Namibian issue, the Lusaka Conference did not live up to expectations.

Pretoria remained committed to the Cuban troop withdrawal linkage while Swapo and the MPC could not agree on the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan.

A slightly saddened President Kaunda commented at the closure of the talks: "The doors remain open, and I hope that it will not be long before we can achieve that goal of independence for Namibia."

Two years on, the parties are, if anything, more polarised than before they went to Lusaka and independence appears as elusive as a desert mirage.

The MPC delegation to Lusaka

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



President Kaunda

has now become the de facto government of the territory — appointed by Pretoria and installed in Windhoek on June 17 last year, and with a large measure of control over all matters except foreign affairs and defence.

In defiance of Resolution 435, which requires that a constitution be drawn up after an independence election, the MPC has sent delegates to a Constitutional Council which is busy compiling just such a document.

The new government has also proposed, as an alternative to the

present system of "ethnic" administrations, that the country be divided into six separate provinces which will be laid out on geographic and not racial lines.

This proposal, which will effectively sound the death knell of apartheid, could split the alliance, whose National Party element remains attracted to the separate development ideology.

Swapo has continued the insurgency campaign it began in 1966, although with little sign of bringing the vastly superior South African forces to their knees, despite Mr Sam Nujoma's pledges earlier this year that his forces would soon march on Windhoek.

With the continued sympathy of the international community, however, the organisation has maintained its lobbying efforts, and was this week holding an international conference on Namibia in Brussels. The local politicians and South Africa are not on the invitation list, though.

Another ingredient in the political/independence stew is the surprise offer earlier this year by South African State President, Mr P W Botha, to implement Resolution 435 by August 1. This offer was subject, he added, to "firm and satisfactory" agreement being

reached with the Angolans on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country.

Few people — least of all those in Pretoria — believe the Angolans are likely to back down on that issue. The recent accelerated US aid to Unita has made Luanda even more reluctant to part with its Cuban muscle.

Internally, the expected campaign of "opposition and defiance" of both South Africa and the MPC administration has not materialised. "People's power" has certainly not imprinted itself on the Namibian landscape as it has in the townships of South Africa.

However, a significant opposition "front" of local churches and left-wing political parties has recently been formed to push for the implementation of Resolution 435. It has not yet revealed its plan of action, but could pose a real threat to the peace of mind of the MPC politicians.

In the meantime, life, Namibian-style, carries on two years after Lusaka: a merry, colourful, German-style "karnival" through the streets of "Windhoek, Stid West Afrika", while on the other side of town, riot policemen observe a church service held to commemorate Cassinga Day — the 1978 SADF raid on Swapo camps in Angola which left hundreds of Namibians, including women and children, either dead or wounded.

SJAK

Monday May 12 1986

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## 16 reported dead after Swapo raid

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WINDHOEK — A group of 55 Swapo insurgents attacked a police base at Onhangwena in northern Namibia last Tuesday with instructions to abduct a white policeman and to seize a Casspir armoured vehicle, according to a news report published in Windhoek yesterday.

The commanding officer of the base, Sergeant Jan Ellis, said a guard had noticed the insurgents at about 1 am and in the subsequent heavy fighting and follow-up operations 15 insurgents were killed and two were captured.

A member of the Ovambo homeguard in a nearby village died when an RPG7 rocket fired by insurgents hit his hut.

Three civilians were injured when a mortar bomb exploded in the village of a member of the Namibian National Assembly, Mr Gottlieb Dan.

Details of the attack were disclosed on a visit to the base at the weekend by members of the Namibian transitional Cabinet.

Quantities of armaments and documents were seized, from which it appeared the attack had been well-planned. — Sapa.



# Swapo hits police base in north

WINDHOEK — A group of 55 Swapo insurgents attacked a police base at Onhangwena in northern Namibia on Tuesday, a Windhoek news report said yesterday.

Sergeant Jan Ellis, in charge of the base, said a guard had noticed the insurgents at 1am and, in the subsequent fighting and follow-up operations, 15 insurgents were killed and two captured.

Two policemen were injured in the attack, but there were no further casual-

ties, Ellis said.

*30044*  
*12/5/86* (221)  
A member of the Owambo homeguard in a nearby village died when an RPG7 rocket fired by insurgents hit his hut. Three civilians, among them a minor, were injured when an insurgents' mortar bomb exploded in another village.

Details of the attacks were disclosed during a weekend visit to the base by three members of the transitional cabinet. — Sapa.

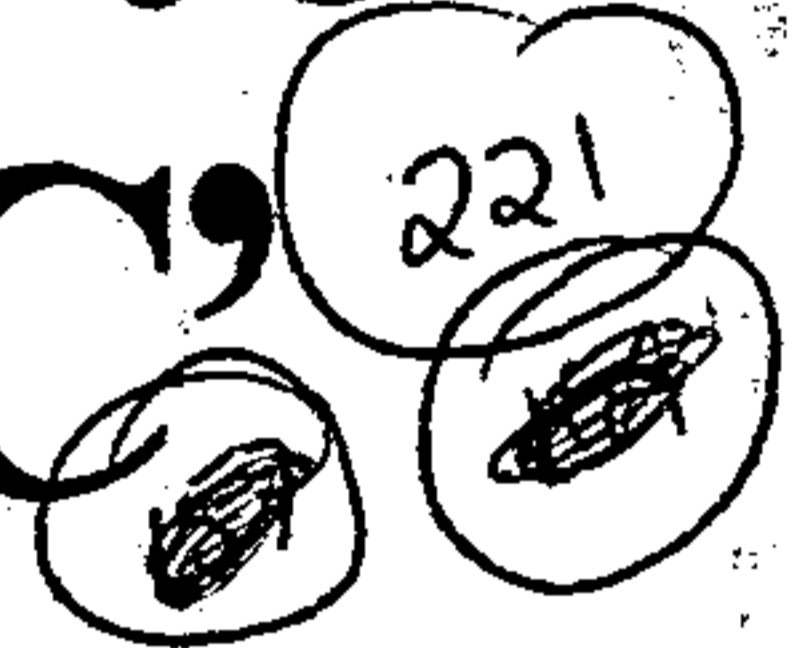
Group seeks weapons, claims US report

# Iran 'linked to Swapo, PAC'

STAR

13/5/86

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By Alan Dunn,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two revolutionary groups in Southern Africa are forging links with Iran in meetings with Khomeini regime officials, according to a report published here.

The South West Africa Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) met Iran's President Ali Khomeini in his February visit to Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

A United States congressional expert on terrorism said that if the Iranians became involved in Southern Africa, they could only be seen as "troublemakers" in the region. "Wherever the Iranians go, they leave death and destruction in their wake.

"They have never been known, at least since the fall of the Shah, to make constructive contributions to any region," he said.

The report on links with Iran was prepared by Mid-atlantic Research Associates Inc, producers of an intelligence newsletter, and appeared in *The Washington Times*. It said a Swapo official visited Tehran for three days in April.

He met Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic revolution's Guard Corps, and Deputy Foreign Minister, Husayn Sheykh ol-Eslam. They said Iran and Swapo had a "joint enemy" in the South African Government, and called for a continuation of the armed struggle.

## Launch offensive

The report also said Swapo would soon open an office in Tehran and the movement's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, was expected to visit Iran.

Western intelligence sources believed this signalled Iran's agreement to provide training for Swapo personnel. Swapo was

expected to repay Iran and gain combat experience by actively serving in the war against Iraq.

Chairman of the PAC Mr Johnson Mlambo and administrative secretary Mr Joe Mkwanzazi arrived in Tehran only days after the Swapo visit.

They were there at the invitation of Iran's Foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati. The report said the PAC was seeking weapons to launch an offensive in South Africa.

The report quoted Mr Mlambo, said to be a former Robben Island prisoner, as saying his group would soon launch attacks on all who supported the South African Government "whether they are soldiers, men, women or children".

The Chief Counsel to the US Senate sub-committee on security and terrorism, Mr Joel Lisker, said he was unaware of the Iranian development but he hoped "it means people will evaluate this as a very significant development if it's true."

# Catholics protest over Swapo

A GROUP of about 200 Catholic Church members in South Africa has sent a letter to the Vatican, complaining that some Catholic Church leaders in this country seemed to favour a take-over of Namibia by the South West Africa Peoples Organisation.

They have signed a petition, asking Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, who is prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the doctrine of Faith in the Vatican, to investigate "contradictions" in the teaching of the Catholic Church in this country and that of Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban.

They claim that some Catholics were confused, because "Swapo followed a communist-inspired philosophy", which was in conflict with the church's teaching on communism.

The convenor of the petition, Mr Jan Roodbol, said the petition to Rome was significant, as the Catholic Bishops' Conference was debating the issue of disinvestment and sanctions against South Africa.

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See page 14/15/86

## Denial on passport

WINDHOEK — Windhoek's "Government of National Unity," has denied it has been withholding a passport from Namibia's Roman Catholic Church head, Bishop Boniface Hausiku.

Mine Minister, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said the Cabinet approved a passport for the churchman three weeks ago.

The bishop had issued a statement over the weekend, saying he had not yet been issued a passport, even though he had applied for one in February.

Bishop Hausiku has been an outspoken opponent of the new administration since it was installed by South Africa in June last year. At one stage, he ordered Catholic schools not to invite Cabinet Ministers to any official functions, as such action would be tantamount to tacit recognition of the Government.

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14/5/86

Semester

# 4 policemen die in clash with Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Four members of the South West Africa Police counter-insurgency unit, formerly known as "Koevoet", have been killed in running clashes with Swapo insurgents.

The dead men have been identified as Constable I.F. van Zyl of Maritzburg, and Special Constables T Simon, S Shindeli and S Gottlieb, from the Owambo area.

It is understood that three of the men were killed in a landmine explosion and the fourth died in a shootout with Swapo insurgents.

Security force members are believed to have been involved in the massive follow-up operation which was launched in the wake of a determined mortar attack last week on a police camp at Onhangwena, close to the Angolan border.

An immediate counter-attack resulted in 13 Swapo deaths, according to officers at the base.

# Teachers meet next month

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196-05 14/5/86  
Education Reporter

HUNDREDS of teachers will focus on bread-and-butter matters and potentially controversial issues at the annual congresses of three Cape-based teacher associations next month.

Unhappiness over a Cape Education Department directive barring "unauthorised" speakers at schools will be aired at the 99th South African Teachers' Association (Sata) congress in Grahamstown from June 21 to 25.

The Atlantic branch, which represents English-speaking teachers, has tabled a motion expressing "extreme dissatisfaction and dismay" at the order and asking the department to "affirm the right of principals to decide

on the suitability of speakers at their schools".

Another motion calls for "open discussion" in schools of such issues as conscription, conscientious objection, alternative national service and pacifism.

Alternative national service for teachers who are not religious objectors, and a request that the Government allow schools to admit pupils of all races if the local community desires it, will also be discussed.

Other motions deal with conditions of service of teachers, the quality of textbooks and the "lack of clarity" on the proposed new system of compulsory school fees for white children.

The Cape Teachers' Profes-

sional Association (CTPA), which represents about 20 000 teachers at coloured schools, meets in Kimberley from June 17 to June 20. The congress theme is *Education in a Society in Crisis*.

Affiliates of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa), umbrella body of officially recognised coloured teacher associations, will meet during the congress.

Graaff-Reinet is the venue for the Suid Afrikaanse Onderwysersunie conference from June 23 to 25. The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, will be the guest speaker at the concluding banquet.

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# Swapo trains guns on Iraq

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Swapo recruits may find themselves fighting in the Iran-Iraq war, says a Western intelligence source quoted by the *Washington Times*.

The source claims Iran has agreed to provide Swapo with weapons and training. It is also claimed to be wooing the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

"Swapo units are expected to repay the Iranians and gain battle experience with some active service in the war against Iraq," says the report.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma is said to be planning a visit to Teheran.

Last month Eron Shehipo, a Swapo roving ambassador, held three days of talks with Iranian officials in Teheran.

A communique issued after the talks described South Africa as a joint enemy of Swapo and Iran.

Also in Teheran last month was a five-man PAC delegation headed by congress chairman Johnson Mlambo, who was released from Robben Island in 1983, the paper reported.

The visit came after Iranian President Ali Khamenei's tour of Frontline states last February, during which he met representatives of both Swapo and the PAC.

## TEAROOM, RESTAURANT AND CATERING TRADE, WITWATERSRAND

Parties  
Employer Organisation : Tearoom, Restaurant Proprietors' and Caterers' Association  
Trade Unions : Witwatersrand Tearoom, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union;

Area  
Magisterial Districts of Krugersdorp\*, Randfontein\*, Koster\*, Roodeport, Westonia, Johannesburg\*, Alberton, Germiston, Boksburg\*, Benoni, Brakpan\*, Heidelberg\* (TV1), Springs, Delmas, Kempton Park\* and Randburg\*.

### Footnotes

1. Hours of work - Sundays and Public Holidays are regarded as normal working days with normal wage rates applying.

2. Overtime - The 22 hours are in addition to the stipulated hours overtime the various categories of workers may work.

3. Annual leave - 1) Workers in establishments which neither trade nor work on Public Holidays, Sundays and after 2 o'clock on a Saturday are entitled to 18 days annual leave  
2) All other workers, 24 days

NR695 14/5/86

## 4 policemen die in clash with Swapo

Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — Four mem-  
bers of the South West Africa  
police counter-insurgency unit,  
formerly known as Koevoet,  
have been killed in clashes  
with Swapo insurgents in  
northern SWA/Namibia.

They were named as Consta-  
ble I F van Zyl of Maritzburg,  
and Special Constables T Si-  
mon, S Shindeli and S Gottlieb,  
all from Owambo. It is under-  
stood that three were killed in  
a landmine explosion and the  
fourth died in a fight with  
Swapo insurgents.

The security force members  
are believed to have been in-  
volved in a large follow-up op-  
eration launched in the wake of  
a mortar attack last week on a  
police camp at Onhangwena,  
near the Angolan border.

### ROCKETS

During the attack — one of  
the most intense by Swapo in  
recent months — at least a  
dozen mortar bombs fell in the  
camp and a number of RPG7  
rockets were fired.

● The Argus Correspondent  
in Pretoria reports that 12  
members of the police counter-  
insurgency unit in SWA/Nami-  
bia have been hospitalised —  
four are reported to be critical  
— after apparently eating food  
laced with rat poison.

A spokesman for the SWA  
police said today 11 of the men  
had been flown to 1 Military  
Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.



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S.M.C. 6/5/86  
**24 policemen  
poisoned?**

Members of a police counter insurgency unit in Namibia have been poisoned with rat poison, *The Star* has learnt.

It is understood that a total of 24 members of the unit were sent to hospital after eating poisoned food.

A police spokesman in Windhoek confirmed some members of the unit were in hospital but declined to say how many.

It is understood, however, that eight were taken to One Military Hospital in Pretoria and 16 to hospital in Oshakati, northern Namibia.

It is believed the poison was Thalium, a powdered rodenticide which is odourless and tasteless.

Pending the outcome of forensic tests, no criminal investigation has been launched.

15/5/86 STAP

# Police poisoning 'not deliberate'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Police in Windhoek do not believe the recent poisoning of a number of men from its counter-insurgency unit — formerly known as “Koevoet” — was deliberate.

Spokesman Inspector Kierie Du Rand said it was possible the men had eaten food or drunk water which had become accidentally contaminated with rat poison. The men — all from a base in the northern Namibian area of Owambo — had been using the poison to eradicate rats in their camp.

Inspector Du Rand said 11 of the policemen were being treated in the No.1 Military Hospital in Pretoria. Four were critically ill.

# Fighting for minds with movies and mortars

15/5/86 STAR 221

By Godwin Matatu  
of The Observer

OSHAKATI — The war in Namibia came to the village of Ohangwena one night last week.

Some of the community in this small settlement a few kilometres south of the Angolan border were watching a free film show, one of the many services provided by the army in an effort to "win the hearts and minds of the people", when a small Swapo group lobbed powerful mortar bombs into the village.

In the resultant fighting two Swapo squads were reportedly killed, and seven civilians and two insurgents seriously injured. The army said it had no casualties.

The attack was typical of the new tactics Swapo is employing in the face of the saturated pres-

ence in Ovamboland by five combined battalions of the SADF and the South West African Territorial Force.

In addition there is a highly mobile reaction force based at Ondangwa, 50 km east of here.

This force is supplied with horses, the big Casspir personnel trucks that have become part of the landscape in troubled South Africa, and helicopters - all the artefacts of the highly active bush war.

## Landmines

Military authorities here say since the rainy season Swapo appears to have abandoned the idea of a permanent and high-profile armed presence in the sparse rural areas where nearly half a million Ovambos out of a total national population of one million, live.

Instead they infiltrate in

small groups of five to seven through the 400-km border - a far cry from two years ago when they would send up to four detachments of 150 men each.

An SADF spokesman in Oshakati conceded that Swapo-laid mines were causing problems. "All the gravel roads here have to be mine-swept by hand before they are used, and this is difficult for us."

Commandant Willem Welgemoed, in charge of Sector 10 - as central Ovamboland is known militarily - admitted his troops still pursue Swapo insurgents into southern Angola despite the official stance that no South African troops operate in Angola.

The burly officer said: "We work on a 24-hour rule. If a spoor is more than 24 hours old, we don't go in. If it is about three hours old, we don't hesitate, we go in fully." He said

they did inform the Angolans.

Although the South African officers admit there is a military incident or contact involving Swapo every other day and that they have their men in the veld at any given time, they are adamant they are winning the bush war.

"With the rifle we won a long time ago, but it is difficult to say whether we have won politically. We are soldiers and not politicians."

He said much of this has depended on the performance of about 20 000 black Namibians who have enlisted in the SWATF in recent years.

"They are the best fighting men in the world. They are patriotic, loyal and effectively aggressive," he said.

Ironically some of them are former Swapo fighters who have either defected or have been captured and "turned". At the military command in Oshakati there is a wide-eyed young man who answers to the name of Stringer, a *nom de guerre* which he has been given by his white superiors to conceal his real identity.

## Bomb shelters

With his spit-polished boots and well-pressed brown SADF khaki uniform, he claims to have been trained in military warfare by Swapo in Angola and acted in various capacities including that of deputy company commander in the Swapo army before he defected last year.

Ovamboland is virtually a garrison where uniformed men and army trucks mounted with machine guns rule the roads. It is impossible for any Namibian from any other part of the country to visit this area without express official permission. Most of the houses in the fenced-off and heavily guarded white section of Oshakati have bomb shelters in the gardens. Other buildings are sandbagged.

Somehow it is difficult not to conclude that not all the hearts and minds in the Ovambo grass huts have been won over.



Two badly injured black eagles have found sanctuary at the World of Birds in Hout Bay, Cape Town. The pair were trapped in the Montagu area and the male bird's foot was so badly injured it had to be amputated. The female, seen here with World of Birds owner Mr Walter Mangold, also has foot injuries.

# Russia, Angola reject SA move over Cubans

AKAS 16/5/76

(22)

# Angola reject

# move over Cubans

**The Argus Foreign Service**  
**WASHINGTON.** — The Soviet Union and Angola have rejected South Africa's offer to start SWA/Namibia's independence process on August 1 if Cuban troops in Angola go home.

"The USSR and Angola resolutely reject Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban nationalists from the People's Republic of Angola," a joint statement said.

It said the situation in Southern Africa called for an immediate political solution and this could be achieved only if the South African Government ended its policy of aggression against the frontline states and interference in their internal affairs.

It called on the United States to stop supplying Unita with military and other aid and to end its attempts at political and economic pressure on Angola and Mozambique.

The joint statement follows a recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Angolan President, Mr José Eduardo dos Santos.

The US decision to provide Unita with arms has contributed to the tough stance by Moscow and Luanda, sources here say.

## "Racists"

Much of the statement was devoted to an attack on South African Government policies and to accusations that the US was backing the "racists".

It said the US and South Africa sought to reverse the process of national liberation throughout the African continent.

The statement said the Soviet Union and Angola reaffirmed their positions agreed on at the tripartite Soviet-Angola-Cuba consultations in Moscow in January this year.

This amounted to a "readiness to undertake concerted actions in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola".

It said the two communist countries supported a "constructive search" to implement SWA/Namibian independence in terms of United Nations Security-Council Resolution 435.

# Polishing hearts and minds

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WEEKLY M. 16/5/86

AMID the sandbags and mortar emplacements along the Namibian border with Angola, off-duty South African conscripts play volleyball or sunbathe in the fierce afternoon sun.

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. Here South Africa has deployed its latest counter-insurgency tactic — a 5 000-strong "cultural" organisation known as Etango.

According to Major-General George Meiring, commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), the 22 000-strong "Namibianised" security forces, Pretoria's overwhelming firepower and a successful recruitment drive have broken the back of Swapo resistance.

Said Meiring: "Of the potential Swapo force of 8 500, more than 3 400 are actively engaged in fighting Unita. That is how they pay for their keep in Angola. Only about 1 500 are available at any one time to fight against the SWATF and only about

In Namibia's north, South Africa is confident that it is winning both the military and the psychological wars.  
KEVIN TOOLIS reports

half come down during the rainy season offensive.

"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 population's hearts and minds."

A central element in Meiring's strategy has been the emergence of Etango (sun) and a similar outfit called Evuza in the neighbouring Kavango-speaking region.

Originally recruited from black members of SWATF who "felt the need" for some form of cultural/religious back-up, Etango is vehemently anti-communist and anti-Swapo.

According to its own internal documents, it preaches a tribalistic, pro-authoritarian philosophy. One states: "Communism is today the greatest threat for South Africa. The communists' psychological action is geared towards the population. The

wave of this onslaught is high, ready to break over us, and the spray of this wave has already reached us."

Etango, which operates compulsory week-long training courses for government employees, is actively involved in supporting the South African-installed interim government in Windhoek. Senior members of Etango, like Gabriel Kautima, are leading figures in the interim government itself.

The organisation has attempted to unseat opponents such as Peter Kalangula, head of the Ovamboland administration.

Said Kalangula: "The objective of Etango's involvement is politics. They talk about elections, they teach how and who to vote for. The army says they are being supported here. This is not true.

"They tried to infiltrate into our schools, hospitals. They have tried it with the churches and with the headmen. All this failed hopelessly. They say they are winning hearts and minds ... if they only knew what people think of them."

— Gemini

# Soviets, Angola stand firm on Namibia: no horse-trading on Cuban withdrawal

SMR

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

16/5/76

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WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and Angola have rejected South Africa's offer to start Namibia's independence process on August 1 if Cuban troops in Angola go home.

"The USSR and Angola resolutely reject Pretoria's latest attempt to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from the People's Republic of Angola," the joint statement said.

"Angola's sovereignty and independence, its independent domestic and foreign policy cannot be a bargaining chip."

A copy of the statement was sent by the Soviet Embassy to The Star Bureau in Washington.

It said the situation in Southern Africa called for an immediate political solution and this could be achieved only if the SA Government

Much of the lengthy statement was devoted to a sharp attack on SA Government policies and to accusations that the US was backing the "fascists".

It claimed the US and South Africa sought to reverse the process of national liberation throughout Africa and said that this policy was directed not only against the rights of the African people but also "against the interests of the white population of South Africa, for whom it will entail nothing but sacrifices and suffering".

The statement said that the Soviet Union and Angola reaffirmed their positions agreed on at the tripartite Soviet-Angola-Cuba consultations in Moscow in January this year.

This amounted to a "readiness to undertake concerted actions in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola".

The statement also reaffirmed the Soviet Union's commitment to a 1976 treaty of co-operation and friendship with Angola.

It ended its policy of aggression against the Frontline States and interference in their internal affairs.

It called on the US to stop supplying the Angola rebel movement, Unita, with military and other aid and to end its attempts at political and economic pressure on Angola and Mozambique.

The joint statement follows a recent visit to the Soviet Union by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos where he had lengthy meetings with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Sources here say the South African conditional offer was made at the request of the US Government in an attempt to provide a boost to the stalled US diplomatic effort to solve the linked Angola-Namibia problem.

The US decision to provide Unita with arms, including Stinger missiles — a move initially resisted by the State Department which feared political complications — has contributed to the tough stance by Moscow and Luanda, the sources say.

It said the two communist countries supported a "constructive search" to implement Namibian independence in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and expressed solidarity with Swapo which it described as the "sole lawful representative of the Namibian people".

On events in South Africa, the joint statement declared the solidarity of the Soviets and Angola with the African National Congress, and demanded the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

It called on countries now supporting the SA Government to withdraw their support and to introduce mandatory sanctions under Chapter Seven of the UN charter.

"The Soviet Union and Angola are convinced that it is only with the eradication of the disgraceful apartheid system ... that a durable peace will triumph in the region," the statement said.

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AREA A: Goodwood.

AREA B: Pretoria.

AREA C: Bloemfonte

AREA D: Mo. Bay

AREA E: Bethlehem,  
Senekal, Standert  
Vryburg;

AREA F: Mount  
Pretoria, Schwei:

# SA exploits Namibia, says Oxfam

31/12/86  
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LONDON — South Africa's rule over Namibia has caused widespread poverty and deprivation even though the territory is among the richest in Africa, the British charity, Oxfam, said today.

Oxfam, a major Third World relief agency, said Namibia's gross national product of R2 518 a head in 1983 made it one of the wealthiest areas in the continent.

But only 22 percent was left for black people who formed 94.5 percent of the population, Oxfam said in a report which urged Britain and other European Community countries to press ahead with negotiations on independence for Namibia.

The South African Government's rule in the territory was declared illegal by the United Nations in 1966.

"There is an urgent need to transform the structures which cause and perpetuate

poverty for the majority," the report said. "But these structural changes can begin only after independence."

It added: "Namibia's people have been endlessly exploited in the interests of the prosperous colonial economy."

"The comprehensive nature of colonial social engineering has affected every important aspect of daily life for blacks."

The principal way in which South African authorities had controlled blacks was by dividing them into "ethnic groups" and forcing them off their land into labour reserves, the report said.

"When we lost our land, we lost our rights, our family way of life, our independence and our culture," was how a black woman farmer described her family's dispossession.

In northern Namibia, 99 percent of black

wage-earners lived below a subsistence level calculated by independent experts, the report said.

It added that, while the mortality rate for white infants was comparable to the world's most developed nations, a black baby was more than seven times more likely to die in infancy than a white one.

In the black and coloured townships around the capital, Windhoek, 50 percent of adults were alcoholics, the report said.

"People turn to drink because they are anxious and there's nothing for them to hope for," Oxfam quoted a social worker in the black township of Katutura as saying.

"Tombo houses (bars) are open from dawn until late at night serving strong, home-brewed beer. It costs only 10 c for a half litre, so it is one of the few things the poor can afford." — Sapa-Reuters.

Parys, Phalaborwa, Port Shepstone, Queenstown, Standerton,  
Tzaneen, Upington, Vredendal, Vryheid, and Zeerust;

## Footnotes

1. Sunday Work - Shift workers rate for Sunday work is 1.33

PW may discuss  
fate of Namibia

The eight-man Cabinet of Windhoek's "Government of National Unity" hopes to discuss with President Botha today what will happen to Namibia once Pretoria's August 1 independence deadline has passed.

Earlier this year Mr Botha offered to implement the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan for the territory in August, provided South Africa could get "firm and satisfactory agreement" on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Politicians in Windhoek are proceeding with their own plans to formulate a constitution for the country in defiance of the Resolution 435 plan. — The Star's Africa News Service



# EPG member given Namibia update

CAPE TOWN — A two-man delegation of the Council of Churches in Namibia met Archbishop Edward Scott, Canadian representative of the Eminent Persons Group, for two hours yesterday.

Mr Matt Esau and the Right Reverend David Bruno flew to Cape Town after the raid on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe to give Archbishop Scott an update on the situation in Namibia.

Mr Esau said immense pressure should be brought to

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bear on South Africa to implement the United Nations Resolution 435. Hopes that the EPG would be able to bring about a settlement in South Africa had been dashed by the raid and it was feared that the independence of Namibia under Resolution 435 would be in jeopardy.

## DOUBLE GAME

Mr Esau said President Botha was playing an extraordinary double role by welcoming the EPG and talking of peace on the

one hand and on the other launching cross-border raids.

They had planned to see the EPG members to inform them of the decisions of churches, political parties and groups, women's organisations and the students movement taken at Klein Windhoek in April.

The meeting took place under the auspices of the Council of Churches in Namibia and the declaration which flowed from the conference was conveyed to Archbishop Scott. — Sapa.

# 11 Swapo insurgents killed by SWATF

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot and killed 11 Swapo insurgents in various skirmishes at the weekend and early this week, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday. The security forces suffered one loss.

He was Lance-Corporal Ismael Londo, 28, of 101 Battalion, who died in a landmine blast.

The SWATF said in a statement that the latest Swapo fatalities brought to 336 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of this year.

The SWATF said the body of an unidentified civilian was discovered under a bridge about 8km from Okalango near the Angolan border on Sunday. His hands were tied behind his back and his throat was cut.

The SWATF said a petrol pump attendant at a filling station near Ondangua noticed a suspect object wrapped in cloth next to a petrol pump on Saturday.

He removed the object to open ground and soon afterwards there was a light explosion.

Security forces later found that the device was an anti-personnel mine strengthened with high explosives. The detonator went off but did not explode the bomb.

The SWATF said a pump installation at a school near Omungwelumbe in northern SWA/Namibia was sabotaged by insurgents early on Saturday morning. Tracks were found leading towards Angola. — Sapa

SOWETO 22/9/86 221

# 5 Namibians hurt in raid

WINDHOEK — Five Namibians, including a five-year-old girl, were injured in addition to a man from the territory killed in Monday's South African Defence Force strike on Makeni Refugee Camp outside Lu-

saka in Zambia, it was reported in Windhoek yesterday.

The names of the people were not released pending notification to the families.

The report quoted the Lusaka representative

of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Said Abdulla, as saying yesterday that the target had been a refugee transit camp of about 80 people, which held neither ANC nor Swapo members.

Mr Said the camp was run jointly by the UN, the Christian Council of Zambia and the Zambian government.

## Dissidents

Members of the ANC or Swapo would not be allowed at Makeni as they were under the jurisdiction of different Zambian government organisations.

Among the refugees

accommodated at Makeni were dissidents of movements such as the ANC and Swapo who had fallen into disfavour with their organisations.

Mr Said said those at Makeni were people seeking asylum, refugees awaiting repatriation, refugees "who find themselves outside liberation movements," people arriving to look for work, and "vulnerable groups" such as orphans.

A spokesman for Swapo in Lusaka said today that the Namibians hit in the South African raid were not members of the organisation. — Sapa.

Parties Employer Organisations: South African Association for Non-White Trade (inc. the Witwatersrand Chamber of Reef Trade); Reef (Non-White Trade) Employers' Association  
 Trade Union: Concession Stores and Allied Trades Assistants' Union  
 Area In shops in the Magisterial Districts of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Germiston, Highveld Ridge Johannesburg, Kempton Park, Klerksdorp, Krugersdorp, Nigel, Oberholzer, Potchefstroom, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Springs, Vereeniging and Westonaria

Footnotes

1. Overtime - No overtime work is allowed

NON - WHITE TRADE

# Twelve die in Namibia

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Eleven Swapo insurgents and one member of the security forces have been killed in Namibia in the past few days, says a communique issued by security force headquarters here.

In Ondangwa, a petrol station attendant removed a limpet mine from one of the pumps and took it to a vacant stand where it later exploded.

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# Poisoning still puzzles police

WINDHOEK — Police suspected no criminal involvement in the poisoning of 11 members of a Namibian police counter-insurgency unit in northern Namibia, the Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The Koevoet policemen took ill at Oshakati and were transferred for treatment to One Military Hospital in Pretoria more than two weeks ago.

Gouws said in a statement that forensic tests indicated the police-

men had been exposed to "some or other unknown poison".

The possibility was being investigated that a poison used to exterminate rats and mice could have been the source of the men's illness.

Gouws said tests carried out by scientists of the SA Police forensic laboratories in Pretoria had yielded negative results on food, water, containers, and cooking and eating utensils at the base.

"No crime is suspected," he said. All the men poisoned had taken

part in an undisclosed project and the possibility was being investigated that they could have ingested the poison in some way.

Gouws did not elaborate, but earlier news reports said it was thought the men had inhaled poisonous fumes while fighting a bush fire in northern Namibia.

Gouws said three of the policemen had been discharged from hospital and four of the remaining members were expected to be sent home soon. — Sapa.

Fix the news

Emigrants

DEPARTMENTS OF UNDERMINING

BUD DAY

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, May 23 1986

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# Nujoma gets warm welcome

● NUJOMA

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NEW DELHI — Leader of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) Sam Nujoma was greeted by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi yesterday at the start of an official visit to India.

After the ceremonial welcome at the airport, Nujoma told reporters he was grateful for India's support for Swapo efforts to secure independence for Namibia.

During his six-day stay in India Nujoma is to open a Swapo chancellery in New Delhi and hold talks with Gandhi and other Indian officials.

Nujoma, who was accorded the kind of welcome usually reserved for a head of state, told reporters: "We are fighting against exploitation, against racism and against oppression."

He added: "South Africa lives in a state of fear, a fear they have created themselves, by denying fundamental rights to the people."

India, which does not have diplomatic relations with SA, this week banned all members of the South African legislature, including those of Indian descent, from entering India. — Sapa-AP.



# Storeroom cleaning chore may have poisoned police

The cleaning out of an old storeroom could have been responsible for the recent mass poisoning which put 12 members of the Namibia police counter-insurgency unit in hospital. *STAL* *23/5/88* *221*

Namibia police spokesman Inspector "Kierie" du Randt yesterday confirmed that forensic tests had established that the men were poisoned by rat poison which had been taken off the market several years ago. But tests on food, water, containers and cooking and eating utensils at the base had yielded negative results.

Inspector du Randt said the poison was kept in a storeroom which was recently cleaned out.

"We believe the men inhaled the poison and their hands could have been contaminated during the cleaning up operation. We suspect no criminal involvement," the inspector said.

Eight of the poisoned policemen are still being treated in Voortrekkerhoogte's No 1 Military Hospital. — Pretoria Correspondent.

ARGW 23/5/86 (271)

## 56 Swapo raiders die, forces lose one in shootout

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — In some of the most intense fighting of the year, security forces killed 56 Swapo insurgents in one attack in northern SWA/Namibia. One member of the security forces was killed.

The commander of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said two army platoons were involved in the action on Wednesday.

The soldiers were following tracks and were ambushed by a considerable "enemy force" which fired small arms and rockets.

The platoons counter-attacked. After the ensuing firefight 56 of the Swapo guerrillas were found dead, General Meiring said in a statement issued yesterday.

A number of weapons, including a SAM-7 heat-seeking anti-aircraft missile, were recovered.

The latest clash is the second fierce skirmish in as many weeks. Earlier this month, a large Swapo force mounted a determined attack on a police base close to the Angolan border. General Meiring said their aim had been to abduct a white officer and capture a Casspir armoured vehicle.

That attack was repulsed. At least 20 insurgents were killed, and four members of the security forces.

● Sapa reports that the SWATF member who died on Wednesday was Corporal D Mariosu, 28. He leaves his wife Theresa. No address was given.



W/C ARGUS 24/5/86  
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# Sex scandal may hit SWA Govt

Argus Africa N Service  
WINDHOEK. — A sex scandal which would prove highly embarrassing to the Government of National Unity could erupt here on Monday.

The Deputy Attorney-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr E Pretorius, has confirmed that a police docket detailing alleged prostitution by a Minister's secretary is awaiting a decision on prosecution.

Mr Pretorius said the probe involving the young woman concerned a possible contravention of the Combatting of Immoral Practices Act. A decision on whether to prosecute would be made on Monday.

The Territory's Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said the police investigation had been submitted to the Attorney-General this month.

## SECRET DOCUMENTS

Police had been tipped off that the woman was allegedly offering sex for R300 a session.

General Gouws said he regarded the incident as a huge potential security risk as the woman had access to secret and sensitive documents which pass through the hands of the Cabinet.

If the matter comes to court, it is sure to prove highly embarrassing for the 11-month-old government, which is made up of members of the six political groups in the Multi-Party Conference.

NRG.45 26/5/86

# Bush war: More dead than Vietnam

221 9800  
By GRAHAM FERREIRA, The Argus Correspondent in DURBAN

THE bush war against SWAPO has cost South Africa more lives proportionately than America lost in Vietnam, according to a recent British study.

The financial cost to South Africa is now running at R3-m a day and the total cost over an eight year period from 1975 to 1986 amounts to a staggering R5 500 million.

Professor Reginald Green, of the Institute for Developmental Studies in Sussex, says the death toll between 1975 and 1983 was between 2 000 and 2 500 (including accidents and disease).

As the bush war enters its 21st year, the wisdom of Pretoria's continued battle in the bush has again come under scrutiny both at home and abroad. All military experts and diplomatic sources agree that the Namibian situation is

inextricably linked with the Angolan civil war across the Kunene.

WRITING in the authoritative magazine, Jane's Defence Weekly, military expert Paul Moorcroft says that "hanging onto the colony (Namibia) at the cost of R3-m a day frustrates one of the main planks of the USA's constructive engagement diplomacy. It also complicates Washington's relations with Angola."

"For the USA, a crunch issue is the removal of some 35 000 Cuban combat troops from Angola. The simplest method of doing just that may be a graceful South Africa withdrawal (letting the internal government sink or swim), then disperse with Savimbi, and let the MPLA, recognised by nearly everyone except Washington, win," said Moorcroft.

He argues that the Luandan government is unlikely to be forced into a coalition with Savimbi, and indeed, if Savimbi

severed his links with Pretoria, his diplomatic and military position could improve.

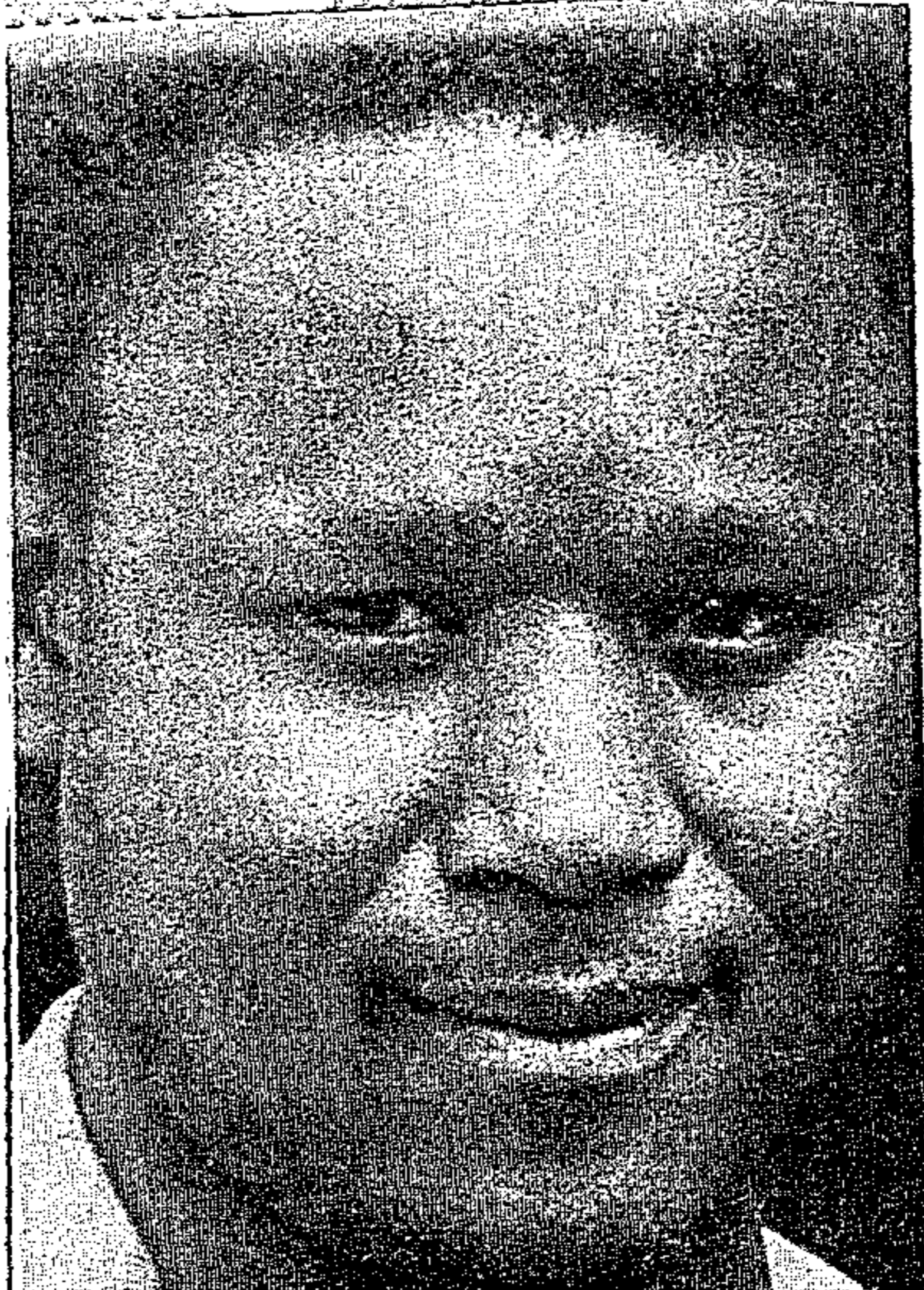
In any event, he says, limited South African air support, and Savimbi's latest present of missiles from the Americans, may not be enough to resist the same type of Soviet hammer blows being dealt to the Afghan rebels.

AS the dry season approaches, FAPLA, the military arm of the MPLA government in Angola, gears up for its annual push against Savimbi's strongholds in the south and east.

This year the battle is crucial for Savimbi.

He has said: "We must prove the MPLA cannot wipe us out. The answer is not a military offensive, but a negotiated settlement."

But observers believe there is little hope that the MPLA will invite Savimbi to the conference table.



THE REV Frank Chikane . . . served with order at airport.

## Chikane can't visit Namibia

THE Rev Frank Chikane, an executive member of the United Democratic Front in the Transvaal, has been barred from entering Namibia.

He told the *Sowetan* that while checking in at Jan Smuts Airport two people from the Security Police handed him an order barring him from entering Namibia.

According to the order signed by the chairman of the Cabinet in Namibia, it is stated that the Cabinet has reason to believe his presence in Namibia will endanger the maintenance of public order.

Mr Chikane, who is secretary general of the Institute for Contextual Theology (ICT), was to have left for Namibia last Friday on a six-day visit to the churches in the territory, and also minister to the people there.

According to the order, the Cabinet believes that his presence can evoke feelings of enmity between different population groups. As a result, he is forbidden in terms of Article 9 of the Act of The Regulation of the Residence of Certain People in Namibia to be in the territory.

Slamming the order, Mr Chikane said it was obvious that Pretoria was behind the move to stop him from carrying

By NKOANE  
MAKOBANE

out his ministry as called by God to do so.

"They are determined to make it impossible for the Church to carry out its ministry in Namibia to the victims of the South African apartheid regime. This act of the Botha regime is an anti-Christian act which is against the mission of God in the world," he said.

He added that he has consulted with his lawyers and they are going to challenge the order to enable him to fulfill his ministry.

Capitalists  
prop up SA,  
says Nujoma

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NEW DELHI — Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West African Peoples Organisation, yesterday accused the United States, Britain and West Germany of supporting South Africa's "violence and repression" by failing to enact sanctions.

He told a news conference at the end of a five-day visit to India that South Africa was keeping Namibia in thrall to get at its natural resources.

"It does so because it has the support of the forces of capitalism and imperialism, notably the United States," he said.

West Germany, he said, was "heavily investing in apartheid" by supplying vehicles to the South African infantry.

And he accused the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, of opposing sanctions for economic reasons. — Sapa-Associated Press.

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~~BUD. DA.~~

## R1,545bn for State spending in Namibia

**WINDHOEK** — A budget providing for total State expenditure in Namibia of R1,545bn was tabled in the Territory's National Assembly yesterday by Minister of Finance in the transitional cabinet Dirk Mudge.

Revenue was expected to be not less than R1,435bn.

The deficit of R109,7m would be financed from a surplus of R136,4m from the previous financial year, which would turn the deficit into a surplus of R26,7m.

"Later this year, when it should be clearer whether the inflow of revenue comes up to expectation, further consideration should be given to the application of surplus funds," Mudge said.

He indicated that among those considerations would be an increase in salaries for government officials, who received no general adjustment this year, the building of additional classrooms, the creation of more jobs and attending to a housing shortage.

The main features of this year's budget were that General Sales Tax in Namibia would remain at the present level of 9%, company tax was unchanged at 44% and the 10% surcharge on individual income tax was being abolished.

From March 1 next year, tax exemption on contributions towards retirement annuities would be raised.

From the same date, fringe benefits of all employees, including government officials, would become taxable.

"This step is necessary because the private sector feels that parity in tax should be maintained and that competition for personnel between the private and the public sector should take place on an equal basis." — Sapa.

ARGUS 28/5/86

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

## City commerce attacks RSCs

Finance Editor

MR Andrew Peile, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, delivered a sharp attack on the Government's regional services council proposals at the chamber's annual meeting.

In spite of the President's assurance that apartheid was outmoded, Mr Peile said last night, the proposed RSCs and the redemarcation of local authorities on racial lines meant there would be new forms of social and political divisions based on race.

In today's conditions racially divided second-tier government stood little chance of viability.

Businessmen appreciated the urgent need to improve infrastructure in the deprived sectors, he said.

"However, we fail to understand why this could not be done in Cape Town by extending the municipal franchise — if that is what people want — to those who were disfranchised and to those who have never been offered a vote," Mr Peile said.

There was no need to create another layer of bureaucracy.

The levies for the proposed councils were "one of the most counter-productive and illogical concepts to have emerged in our complex system of fiscal impost".

The cost of administering the levies would be detrimental.

Mr Peile called for the speeding of privatisation of the Government sector.

He said that services which could be privatised without disruption before the end of the fiscal year included:

- Some of the railway workshop maintenance;

- Almost all servicing and repair of cars;

- Long-distance road transport;

- Local collection and delivery services for Sats; and

- The delivery of books and equipment to all schools.

Mr Peile also suggested that departmental motor pools should be eliminated and their function passed to the car-and-truck hire industry.

## SA troops deep in Angola <sup>221</sup> claim

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African forces have been involved in heavy fighting 64km into Angola and 53 Angolan soldiers have been killed, says Luanda's Defence Minister, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

His claims were today dismissed by the Defence Force, which said the allegations were a "rehash of regular propaganda statements in a similiar vein by the Angolan government". A spokesman added: "The SADF has no comment."

However, an earlier statement by the officer commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said 56 "enemy" had been killed for the loss of one Territory Force soldier in a follow-up operation last week.

Colonel Pedale said South African troops supported by helicopters, armoured cars and heavy artillery have been launching attacks deep into Angola.

- The Argus Foreign Service reports from London that Colonel Pedale said in Luanda yesterday

that there had been heavy fighting near Xangongo, about 64km inside Angola, and that 53 Angolan soldiers had been killed in an attack.

He said that within hours of the raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia last week, a 600-strong South African force with 30 armoured cars and two Puma helicopters was moving through Cunene province near Calueque.

Two battalions had been in another part of the province, near Evale, five days earlier.

# Windhoek clamp on speakers from SA

28/5/86  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The "Government of National Unity" says that in future it will not permit people from South Africa to address meetings in Namibia.

Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila said that the decision would cover all groups, including the Conservative Party, the HNP and the AWB.

The Minister's comments came in the wake of reports at the weekend that a member of the UDF, the Rev F Chikane, had been prevented from travelling to Windhoek from Johannesburg.

The UDF representative was to have addressed students at Windhoek's Academy for Tertiary Education, and also to have addressed Catholic Church meetings.

The Academy in Windhoek has been the scene of considerable student unrest over the past few days, but has now re-opened after a short temporary closure.

Reports here said the unrest had been led by the institution's student representative council, which recently returned from a visit to Cape Town where it studied the policies and actions of SRCs in South Africa.

The Windhoek Government pledged to crack down severely on any form of unrest in the educational system, and has accused "agitators" of attempting to spread campus violence across the borders from South Africa.

## Deal with all on Namibia, UN is urged

LONDON — A group of four British Conservative Party MPs who visited Namibia in March this year, have recommended that the United Nations should give equal recognition to all political parties in the territory and allow them to state their case.

The MPs visited Namibia as guests of the Transitional Government.

In a report issued in London yesterday they said the British government should establish contact with the Transitional Government.

"It must be accepted that this is, in fact, the government now running Namibia," they said in their report.

They urged the British government to promote negotiations between the Transitional Government and Swapo — "with a view to ending terrorism and bringing Swapo to the conference table to discuss a new constitution and free elections".

The MPs were Sir John Osborn, Mr William Shelton, Mr Christopher Murphy and Dr John Blackburn. — Sapa.



STAR 28/5/86

# Namibian Nats deny rumours of split

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party of South West Africa has denied there is an impending split within its ranks over the constitutional debate which is aimed at introducing a new political dispensation for the territory.

At a Press conference in Windhoek at the weekend, NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said the party's congress — which was convened on Friday and Saturday — had given its support to their representatives in the 11-month-old Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government.

The National Party of SWA was a body which was entirely guided by the views and feelings of its members, said Mr Pretorius, repeating earlier statements that it would insist on the protection of minority rights in any future constitutional arrangement.

## COMMUNITY COUNCILS

The party is one of several which have put forward proposals for a new dispensation to replace South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980 which effectively divides the territory into "ethnic kingdoms". The Nationalist plan places heavy emphasis on what it calls "community councils" which would have considerable power and largely maintain the status quo of apartheid in areas such as education and health.

Over the past few years, rumours of a split in the party have been frequent, and observers believe tension is still high between the verlig and verkramp elements.

In the late 1970s, when Mr Dirk Mudge broke away from the National Party to form the Republican Party, the resulting "broedertwis" at times exploded into violence and deeply divided some white communities.

STAR  
28/9/88

# Cleric to challenge ban on entry to Namibia

221

A Johannesburg theologian plans a legal challenge to a recently imposed ban on his entry to Namibia. A five-day programme of talks at youth rallies and Christian gatherings and meetings with popular organisations.

The Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the Institute for Contextual Theology, was served with the banning order at the weekend by South African Security Police as he was checking in at Jan Smuts Airport for a flight to Windhoek.

Made in terms of the Law on the Control of the Residence of Certain Persons in South-West Africa, the ban prevented Mr Chikane from fulfilling

"To me it is obvious that Pretoria is behind the order. They are determined to make it impossible for the church to carry out its ministry in Namibia to victims of the South African apartheid regime," said Mr Chikane.

"I have consulted my lawyers and we are going to challenge the order to enable me to fulfil my ministry."

Landmine kills soldier

CMF 7218  
29/1/86

221

PRETORIA. — A South African soldier was killed in a landmine explosion this morning in the operational area of SWA/Namibia, the SADF announced.

He was Trooper Johann Pretorius, 21, of Bloemfontein. He is survived by his guardian Mrs H Pretorius of Tuis-  
hoek, Bloemfontein, a Defence Force statement said. — Sapa

Swapo victory  
BUW DA 29/5/86  
would mean  
hostile govt

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Unita's ability to survive a massive offensive in Angola this year is vital to the emergence of a pluralist, democratic government in Namibia, four British Conservative MPs argued in a report released earlier this week.

The group, led by Sir John Osborn and William Shelton, visited Namibia in March as guests of the Transitional Government.

The MPs say if the Angolans and Cubans crush Unita in an offensive expected within the next two months, the Cubans will either be withdrawn to the north of Angola or pulled out completely.

Since SA's refusal to implement United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia is based on Cuba's military presence in southern Angola, a Cuban withdrawal would oblige Pretoria to change course.

Implementation would entail dissolution of the Transitional Government and the Constitutional Council in Namibia.

Elections under UN supervision in those circumstances would mean victory for Swapo, resulting in a Marxist state hostile to the West, they say.

'Accord with Angola being violated'

# SWAPO is settling

# UP NEW bases

3ds/186 SNAK

221

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Windhoek

Swapo is re-establishing bases in the demilitarised zone of southern Angola in apparent violation of the 1984 Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola.

Major-General Georg Meiring, commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), says the situation in southern Angola is reverting to the position it was in 1983, before Operation Protea by the South African Defence Force.

In that operation, SADF and Namibian units launched an all-out attack against Swapo installations in Angola.

## JMC spy revealed

OLUNO — Swapo counter-intelligence officers served as undercover agents in the Angolan contingent of the Joint Monitoring Commission with South Africa, which supervised the disengagement of forces in southern Angola, military officers said yesterday.

The JMC, disbanded in March last year, was formed in 1981 to supervise the provisions of the Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola, which stipulated that Cuban forces and Swapo insurgents should not move into areas of southern Angola vacated by withdrawing security forces from Namibia.

A wounded counter-intelligence officer, Mr Mathcus Shikongo, captured after a skirmish earlier this month, told a news conference at Oluno he had served as an undercover agent in the Angolan side during deliberations with South Africa.

Mr Shikongo, who said he was trained in intelligence work in the Soviet Union, passed to Swapo information gleaned from the South Africans. — Sapa.

## Assurances

The South African occupation of the area gave rise to the Lusaka Accord, in terms of which the South Africans were to withdraw to Namibia. In return, the Angolans gave the assurance that Swapo would not be allowed to reoccupy the region and use it as a springboard for terrorist attacks on Namibia.

Speaking yesterday at Ondangwa, General Meiring warned that the security forces would not hesitate to take stronger action against Swapo and its provocateurs to defend the people of Namibia.

## Camouflage

He said he took note of claims by the Angolan Government that 53 soldiers killed recently near Cuamato — about 40 km inside Angola — had been members of its national army.

He admitted that the men had been dressed in Angolan army uniforms, but he said Swapo insurgents had often in the past dressed in Angolan camouflage. General Meiring said security forces had followed the tracks of insurgents from Namibia almost to Xangongo, 70 km over the border.

They encountered heavy artillery fire from the vicinity of the town and withdrew southwards. About 40 km from Namibia they picked up the Swapo spoor again, but it led them to a well-planned ambush.

Fifty-three members of the opposing force were killed in the battle that ensued, he said.

APR 7th 3/5/80  
SWA ban (221)  
on meetings

WINDHOEK. — The SWA/Namibian transitional Cabinet has banned all meetings in the Windhoek magisterial district this weekend.

A statement said it had come to the attention of the Cabinet that a group of Church and political leaders planned to hold a march through Katutura township, Khomasdal and Windhoek on Sunday.

The government had concluded it was a Swapo attempt to circumvent "the requirements of the law relating to the holding of political meetings". — Sapa

*Cape Times 3/15/86* (221)

**SA spent R251m on Ruacana**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa spent R251-million on the Ruacana hydro-electric scheme in Angola between 1964 and 1970 but no agreement has yet been reached on how this money would be repaid. Negotiations were taking place on how repayments would take place, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, told Mr Louis Stofberg (HNP Sasolburg).

## Swapo has bases 'in Angolan no-go zone'

The Argus Foreign Service WINDHOEK. — Swapo is re-establishing its permanent bases in the demilitarised zone of southern Angola in apparent violation of the 1984 Lusaka Accord between South Africa and Angola.

Major-General Georg Meiring, general officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, said the situation in southern Angola was resuming proportions similar to those before the SA Defence Force's Operation Protea in 1983.

In that operation, SADF and SWA units launched an all-out attack against Swapo installations in Angola, travelling as far as Cuvelai, about 200km across the border with South West Africa.

The South African occupation of the area gave rise to the Lusaka Accord, in terms of which the South Africans would return to South West Africa. In return, the Angolans gave the assurance that Swapo would not be allowed to reoccupy the region and use it as a springboard for terrorist attacks in South West.

Speaking at Ondangwa this week General Meiring said he took note of Angolan Government claims that 53 soldiers killed near Cuamato, about 40 kilometres inside Angola, last Wednesday had been members of the national army.

General Meiring admitted that the men had been clad in Angolan Army uniforms. However, Swapo insurgents had often in the past dressed in Angolan camouflage, he said.

The territory force disclosed last week that it had killed 53 "enemy forces" in a skirmish.

General Meiring said the security force had followed the tracks of a group of insurgents from South West Africa almost to Xongongo, 70 kilometres over the border.

They had encountered heavy artillery fire and had withdrawn.

Later they again picked up the Swapo spoor but it led them in to a well-planned ambush by more than 100 soldiers.

Fifty-three members of the opposing force had been killed



5 MAR 2/6/86

## Marchers defy <sup>(221)</sup> vigilantes

WINDHOEK — About 2 000 Namibians defied pro-government vigilantes yesterday to join a march supporting a demand for the territory's independence from South Africa, witnesses said.

The people, called to a rally by various churches, staged the march at Katutura township outside Windhoek.

The vigilantes, some armed with sticks, set up roadblocks in an attempt to disrupt the march.

Police did not intervene when two reporters were beaten up by the vigilantes, who did not say why they opposed the march, witnesses said.

The marchers, singing freedom songs, carried banners supporting Swapo.

The meeting, banned on Saturday by the local government, went ahead after a Supreme Court judge approached by the churches during the night called the order "nonsensical, null and void". — Sapa-Reuter.



One wheel and one arm ... unicycle rider Fanus Muller (24)

Article 3/5/76  
Angola told  
Take up SA  
offer on SWA

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Amid reports here of escalating military conflict in Angola, the United States Government has called on Angola's MPLA Government to come up with a new peace negotiating position to take advantage of South Africa's conditional offer to start the independence of South West Africa on August 1.

The Angolans should not let the opportunity presented by the South African offer slip away, said US spokesman Mr Charles Redman.

"We, like others who seek peace in Southern Africa, consider the South African announcement of a willingness to begin implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on August 1 — if agreement can be reached on the question of Cuban troop withdrawal — to be a real opportunity to achieve a negotiated outcome for the region," Mr Redman said.

"The Angolans know that the next step is theirs. They have indicated that their November 1984 offer of a partial Cuban withdrawal is not their final word."

# 4 civilians killed in SWA

109/6/86  
221

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents have killed four civilians and a member of the security forces who was on weekend leave in northern SWA/Namibia, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

The SWATF said in a statement members of the Ovambo homeguard chased and caught two Swapo insurgents fleeing on bicycles after the insurgents had destroyed a *cuca* shop (bush store) with explosives.

On Saturday, a group of insurgents killed a member of the SWATF, Rifleman C. N. Jonas, as he emerged from a *cuca*

shop at Miershoop in northern SWA/Namibia.

Shortly afterwards, the same group killed two civilians.

A woman was injured in the incident.

On Monday evening a group of insurgents killed a civilian near Omungwelume by firing four rounds of an Ak47 into her, the statement said.

Two hours later, the insurgents shot another civilian.

The statement added that security forces had shot dead two insurgents in separate incidents, but gave no further details. — Sapa

and needs be addressed urgently".

5 die in Swapo attacks

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents killed four civilians and a security force member at the weekend, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

Rifleman C N Jones was killed by a group of insurgents in Miershoop in northern Namibia on Saturday.

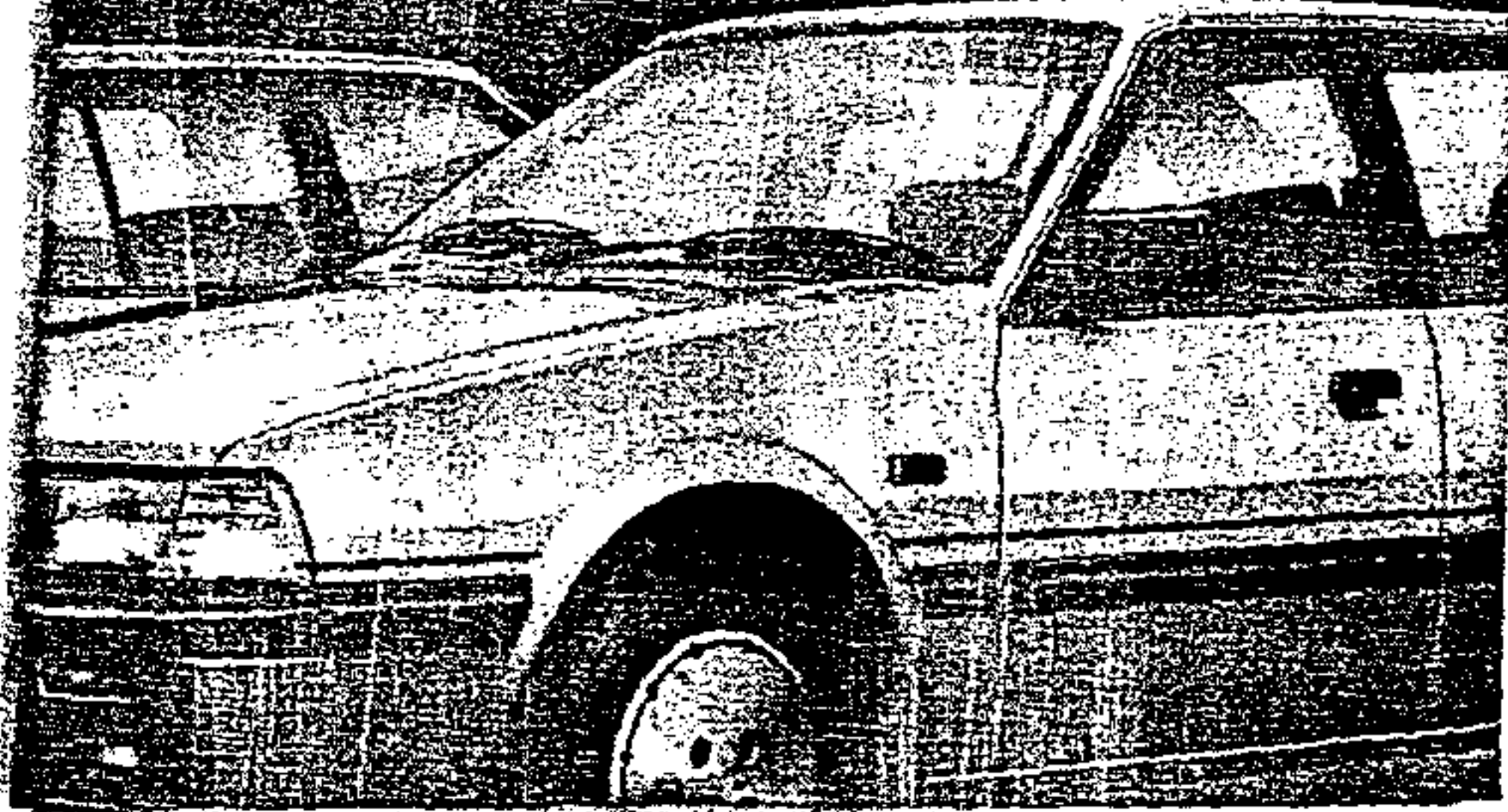
Shortly afterwards, the same group killed two civilians, Elias Kahanga and Dawid Lowalou. A woman was injured in that incident.

In other incidents, two insurgents were shot dead and two captured.

And on Monday evening a group of insurgents killed a woman near Omungwelume. Two hours later, they killed a man. — Sapa.



DU PAID  
VMUC



# Swapo is accused of atrocities at camps

STAR  
12/6/86  
221

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) is coming under renewed attack over allegations of human rights violations at its refugee camps in Angola and Zambia.

A group of European Parliament MPs claims Swapo is holding about 1 000 people at bases after a purge of moderates within the organisation.

The group says it has heard evidence from parents and relatives of Namibian refugees that Swapo has maltreated camp inmates, subjecting them to psychological torture, sexual harassment and brutal interrogation and that some have disappeared, or have been murdered.

## CALL TO STOP FUNDS

The European MPs from France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Spain and Portugal — all members of European parliamentary organisation Intergroup Namibia — have tabled a motion pressing the United Nations to stop funding Swapo and to take control of the camps. It has also called on Zambia and Angola to allow a commission to investigate the situation.

The MPs want the commission and Red Cross representatives to be allowed to meet refugees.

British Euro MP Mr Paul Howell, vice-chairman of Intergroup Namibia, said: "Documents now in our possession clearly establish Swapo has a case to answer."

He added: "We cannot ignore Swapo's contribution to the campaign for Namibian independence and it is, therefore, with great reluctance that Intergroup makes public its findings in relation to Swapo and human rights."

# Soldiers caused burns, says boy

WINDHOEK—A military board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate an incident in which an Ovambo-speaking schoolboy, Portus Blasius, 15, received severe burns to the face when soldiers allegedly held his head against the exhaust system of an idling Buffel armoured vehicle.

According to a news report here yesterday, a group of 12 white soldiers took Portus away from Onhemba village in northern South West Africa last Friday.

They drove him into the bush 'where they accused me of being a little, stupid Swapo, and asked me about Swapo fighters,' Portus said from his hospital bed.

'Some soldiers started to beat me up while others, pulling my hair, held my face against the hot exhaust pipe.'

The soldiers allegedly left him in the bush. He struggled to a local shop and was taken to hospital.

A hospital spokesman said Portus was being treated for second-degree facial burns. — (Sapa)

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C/16 1/2/86 221

## Inquiry after boy tells of burning by soldiers

WINDHOEK. — A military board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate an incident in which an Ovambo-speaking schoolboy, Portus Blasius, 15, received severe burns to the face when soldiers allegedly held his head against the exhaust system of an idling Buffel armoured vehicle.

A news report in Windhoek yesterday said a group of 12 soldiers took Portus away from Onhemba village in northern SWA/Namibia last Friday.

They drove him into the bush "where they accused me of being a little stupid Swapo, and asked me about Swapo fighters", Portus said from his hospital bed.

"Some soldiers started to beat me up while others pulling my hair held my face against the hot exhaust pipe."

The soldiers allegedly left him in the bush. He struggled to a local shop and was taken to hospital.

A hospital spokesman said Portus was being treated for second-degree facial burns. — Sapa

# Namibian sex-for-sale scandal will not die down

The Star's Africa  
News service

WINDHOEK — The sex-for-sale skeleton in the Namibian Government's closet is knocking loudly to come out, with a parliamentary call for the institution of a commission of inquiry.

The call, by the Agriculture Deputy Minister, Mr Thinus Blaauw, last week followed reports at least three of his colleagues had paid a ministerial secretary for sex sessions.

The Press reports claimed at least three deputy ministers had offered the young woman sums of up to R300 for after-hours assignations in a top Windhoek motel.

Acting on a tip-off, the Namibian vice squad investigated the goings-on before submitting a docket for prosecution to the Attorney-General.

It was decided not to take the case to court, though the secretary's top-level security clearance was withdrawn the same day — forcing her into a less glamorous post.

## MONEY

The young woman, who denies emphatically she had sex with any senior members of the government — whether for love or money — has since gone to ground in Windhoek.

She has vacated her flat and her whereabouts are not known.

Raising the issue in the National Assembly, Mr Blaauw asked why the Cabinet had not been informed of the allegations and the police investigation into the affair.

However, The Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, told the Cabinet minister for whom the secretary worked as soon as the investigation was launched.

Mr Blaauw, of the National Party — a member of the six-party government — branded the issue as an unpleasant affair which tarnished the government's image and credibility.

"I am not willing to be suspected," he said.

Mr Blaauw added that if the government ignored the issue, it would be seen as acknowledging its guilt.



# Namibian legal system 'not for Third World'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A well-known black politician has called for the scrapping of Namibia's current system of a bar and side-bar for advocates and attorneys, claiming it is expensive and discriminates against blacks.

Mr Emil Appollus, chief whip of the Swapo-Democrats party, had tabled a motion in the National Assembly in Windhoek saying the present legal structure was not appropriate to a developing Third World country.

## HUNDREDS JAILED

Mr Appollus said it was "pathetic" for him to see the hundreds of poor people who were innocent, yet sent to jail because they could not afford legal representation.

He also knew, he added, of black advocates who sat without work because they were not allowed under the present system to defend black people without being briefed by an attorney.

He also cited cases in which highly paid white advocates from South Africa were brought to this country for specific cases, while black lawyers stood idle.

Replying to Mr Appollus's motion, Justice Minister Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi — himself a lawyer — said the current system could not be changed overnight, but that he would consider the problem.

Nobody can say with certainty what popular support the 'interim government' in SWA/Namibia enjoys, but it is entering its second year in office with an uncertain future, reports BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek. Even the final intentions of its 'concerned parent' are not fully known and it still has far to go in dismantling the remains of apartheid

ARGUS 16/1/86 221

# Tottering into a second year



A veteran of the SWA/Namibian political scene, Mr Dirk Mudge, (above) and the "interim government's" Labour and Health Minister and President of the left-leaning Swanu, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, (below) who now serve together in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government



**T**HE birth of Windhoek's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government a year ago tomorrow was not without colour or trauma.

At the Windhoek stadium, 20 000 people — bused and railed in from all over the territory — were entertained by skydiving, aerobatics displays, soccer matches, brass bands and fireworks. On the other side of the city, in the dusty streets of the Katutura township, baton-charging police dispersed a protest demonstration by 2 000 people.

Acting as midwife at the official ceremonies, South African State President Mr P W Botha theoretically cut the umbilical cord with Pretoria by granting the new administration wide control over its own affairs.

Concerned parent South Africa nevertheless retained control over the important areas of defence, security and foreign affairs, with it Administrator-General having a veto in certain cases over legislation passed by the new government.

Pretoria's aim was obviously that the coalition would, in time, gain enough strength politically to challenge Swapo. Union Buildings planners may have believed the MPC would be popular enough to draw more than one-third of the votes in any United Nations-supervised election, thus depriving Swapo of the two-thirds support it would need to have a whiphand majority in any envisioned Constituent Assembly.

Assessing the amount of popular support of the new coalition is difficult. Even South African Government analysts do not put it at much more than 50 percent, while opponents give it far less, with highest estimates being somewhat less than 30 percent of Namibia's people.

The six parties that make up the MPC cover a wide political spectrum — from the left-leaning Swanu and Swapo-Democrats to the middle-of-the-road DTA of Mr Dirk Mudge, to the conservative National Party of South West Africa, with its nostalgia for separate development.

Although the MPC is styled a "government of national unity", it is these very ideological differences which have prevented it from doing what it needs to in order to win away from Swapo its grassroots support — that is, make substantial changes to the structure of society and once and for all destroy apartheid.

The new government has taken some halting steps.

Labour and Health Minister Mr Moses Katjiuongua piloted through legislation which regulates the conditions of employment for many workers and gives them some protection from exploitation by employers. However, the new

law has come in for strong criticism for not going far enough and laying down a minimum wage.

A probe into education recommended that schooling be centralised under one authority and that certain training institutions be made multi-racial to make best use of available facilities. This, however, upset many conservative whites who felt it was the thin end of the wedge of racial integration.

Also, the new administration promised a tough crack-down on racists, following a number of incidents of discrimination involving its own coloured Ministers. Public libraries were finally thrown open to all races.

However, the basic structures of society have remained untouched by the MPC, despite its sometimes high-sounding rhetoric. Whites still have the best, segregated, health and education facilities. Poverty abounds and the unemployment rate this year is expected to top 22 percent. Harsh security legislation is still in force and has, in a number of cases, been zealously enforced by the MPC, which has also introduced a number of its own restrictive laws.

The war in the North of the country continues, with its terrible toll on both human life and the economy.

On the international scene, the MPC has won some friends, particularly among the conservative elements of European parliaments such as in West Germany, but has so far not won official recognition from anyone. An intense, multi-million rand lobbying campaign abroad by the new administration has to date produced little fruit.

Swapo has spurned all offers to join the MPC and, inside the country, powerful politicians like Owambo leader Mr Peter Kalangua and Damara leader Mr Justus Garoeb, have also not been tempted.

In addition, there is a growing opposition from within the country from an influential coalition of the main churches and anti-MPC political parties which has only recently begun flexing its collective, popular muscle.

All the while, behind the scenes, lurks the constant threat that South Africa might even pull the carpet from under the MPC's feet — should it become expedient to do so — and allow the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan.

For the moment, however, the young government in Windhoek is tottering into its second year. With its powerful parent in close attendance, and with the international community watching from outside the fence, the MPC can still afford to pull faces at the other kid in the playground.

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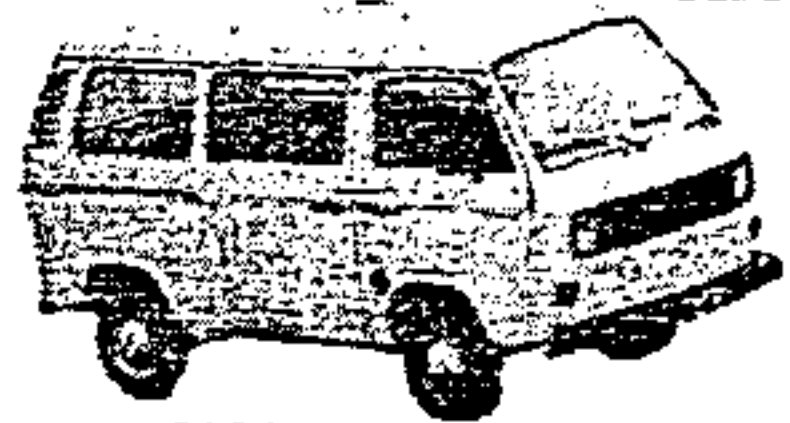
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51M  
12/1/76  
Big growth  
in Namibian  
maize crop

WINDHOEK — Namibia may be self-sufficient in maize in three years because of an intensive production drive.

This year's harvests are massively increased, said Agronomy Board head Jurgen Volkmann.

White maize production was up 375 percent to 30 000 tons, while yellow maize — at 5 000 tons — has grown fourfold.

This is two-thirds Namibia's white maize needs and a third its yellow maize demand. — The Star's Africa News Service.

## Year-old Namibian Govt faces tussle

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek's "Government of National Unity" celebrated its first anniversary yesterday amid signs of an impending tussle between its member parties over the issue of apartheid.

The six-party coalition — composed of members of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) — was installed last year by South African State President P W Botha. Pretoria gave the new administration control over its own affairs in all areas except security and foreign affairs, while the South African Administrator-General was given power to veto any legislation proposed by the new National Assembly.

One of the major tasks facing the new government was how to deal with the existing system as established by South African Government Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which effectively set up a number of ethnic "kingdoms" across the country.

However, the MPC Government — which includes the conservative National Party of South West Africa — has not yet agreed on a replacement for the proclamation.

This week, two left-leaning parties in the coalition — The South West Africa National Union and the Swapo-Democrats — threatened legal action over the continued existence of AG 8. Swanu leader Mr Moses Katjuongua said legal advice the parties had obtained indicated AG 8 could be challenged in court on the grounds that it contravened the new government's Declaration of Fundamental rights. This was because the proclamation caused discrimination through the unequal allocation of funds to different population groups, said Mr Katjuongua.

# SWA: Botha calls for reconciliation

WINDHOEK — The State President, Mr P.W. Botha, has appealed to all political parties in SWA/Namibia, both inside and outside the transitional government, to embrace with "utmost urgency and in all earnestness" the task of national reconciliation in the territory.

The present administrative and legislative

structure was not the culmination of SWA/Namibia's constitutional development, but simply a stage on the road to that destination, Mr Botha said in a message to the transitional government on its first anniversary yesterday.

The message was read on his behalf by the South African-appointed Administrator-General in the territory,

Mr Louis Pienaar.

The transitional government's mandate to govern SWA/Namibia was not an open-ended one. South Africa was bound to an international settlement plan as embodied in the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

August 1 had been set as a target date for implementation of the UN

plan provided that "firm and satisfactory agreement" was reached on the repatriation of more than 30 000 Cuban troops in Angola, Mr Botha said.

"With this in mind, you should realise that the time-frame, which you have at your disposal, is linked to developments which may take place in the international arena," he said.

Mr Botha said he regretted there had been no significant developments to broaden the base of the SWA/Namibian transitional government through the inclusion of other political parties who "share in your ideals of peace, reconciliation and democracy." — Sapa

# Target is still August 1, Namibia told

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — August 1 remained the target date for the implementation of an internationally acceptable independence for Namibia, President Botha has told the territory.

But, in a message to mark the first anniversary of the territory's national assembly, Mr Botha again stipulated that there would first have to be a firm agreement on Cuban withdrawal before the target date. Encouraging the interim gov-

ernment to continue seeking solutions, Mr Botha warned that "time continues to be of the essence". He reminded the members that their mandate was not open-ended.

"The present administrative and legislative structure is not the culmination of your constitutional development, but simply a stage on the road to that destination.

"South Africa has repeatedly confirmed that it is bound by the international settlement plan as embodied in United Nations

Resolution 435 (1978), provided that the Cubans leave Angola."

President Botha appealed to the parties both in and out of the interim government to "embrace with utmost urgency and all earnestness the task of national reconciliation".

He told the interim government that the onus was on it "to devise strategies aimed at the progressive extension of the support you currently enjoy, as well as participation in your initiative of all the political parties in Namibia which share your

ideals of peace, reconciliation and democracy".

He said the development of the democratic process by the interim government stood in strong contrast to non-recognition of human rights in the Swapo camp.

It was also in strong contrast to many African countries which paid lip service to protection.

"Your course of power-sharing is unique in Africa and will be observed with interest by other moderate states," he said.

# Thirteen killed in Namibia bush war

SMML 20/6/81

221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.— Thirteen people have died in the latest incidents in the bush war in northern Namibia, according to military authorities.

The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek that nine of the dead were Swapo insurgents.

The remaining four victims were civilians and a member of the Home Guard. Two people — a schoolteacher and a pupil — were killed when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine in the Owambo area. The Home Guard member was murdered by Swapo insurgents, as was the fourth victim, the SWATF communique said.

# 3 Swapo men killed after rocket raid on Oshakati

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Forces have killed three members of the four-man Swapo team which bombarded Oshakati with rockets yesterday morning.

The fourth man was seriously wounded and captured.

After the attack on Oshakati, in which nine rockets were fired at the town without injuring anybody, Security Forces followed the tracks of the four men who fired the rockets. The rocket launcher was left where it had been fired.



112645 2/16/86

## Three rebels shot dead <sup>221</sup> after town bombarded

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead three Swapo insurgents and have captured another one after a Swapo bombardment on Oshakati, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said today.

The attack was launched shortly after 2am yesterday but the insurgents fired only nine cannon shots before they came under security force fire and fled, the spokesman said.

There were no casualties in the shelling but a house was badly damaged.

The spokesman said security forces followed the tracks of nine insurgents after the bombardment and in subsequent skirmishes they killed three and captured another.

### MATRESSES

Follow-up operations were continuing, he added.

An Oshakati resident, Mr Thys Cronje, said a shell hit his house and wrecked a child's room. The family were hiding under mattresses.

Slight damage, mainly broken windows, was caused to other buildings.

Meanwhile, the railway between Windhoek and Brakwater was reopened following an attempt to blow up a bridge on Saturday night.

The base of a reinforced concrete pillar was damaged in the blast but workers began repairs immediately and no trains were delayed, said the Department of Transport Services. — Sapa.

Political Staff

President Botha has withdrawn an offer to start an independence process for Namibia on August 1 provided an agreement on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola is reached by then.

Speaking at a police passing-out parade in Pretoria on Saturday he said that the Government had repeatedly stated that the presence of Cubans in Angola was the last stumbling block to an internationally recognised settlement plan.

NOT INTERESTED

Mr Botha said the only official information he had was a communication from the UN Secretary General that the Angolan Government rejected any link between Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of UN Resolution 425.

The Angolan Minister of Foreign Affairs also stated that his govern-

# Botha shelves Namibia plan

ment was no longer interested in negotiations with the United States and that the withdrawal of Cuban forces would in any case not form part of negotiations.

The South African Government's standpoint remains that a fair election in terms of the settlement plan is not possible as long as there are about 40 000 Cuban troops in Angola.

It is now clear that an agreement on Cuban withdrawal cannot be reached before August 1 and Mr Botha said he considers his offer as having been rejected and is therefore withdrawing it.

## Emotional

estate

cc

# Fast action puts paid to Swapo raid on Oshakati

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Lightning-fast reaction by the Namibian security forces prevented extensive damage to the northern war zone town of Oshakati on Sunday during a guerilla bombardment.

Four Swapo insurgents used the emerging moon to launch a barrage of 122 mm rockets at the town.

The guerillas had fired nine rockets by the time the security forces detected their position and returned their fire, forcing them to abandon their Soviet-made launcher.

## Taken captive

In an armoured follow-up operation, three of the attackers were killed and the remaining member was seriously wounded and taken captive.

One house in the town was extensively damaged when a rocket detonated in a children's playroom.

The occupants of the house fled to their bunker. A Territory Force spokesman in Windhoek said that no military installations had been struck during the attack.

# Allegation of brutality in Swapo camps

24/6/86 STM 221

WINDHOEK — A book published here details alleged brutality and abuses of human rights in camps run by the South West African People's Organisation in Angola and Zambia.

The publication has been compiled by a group known as the Parents' Committee which, since earlier this year, has been seeking to uncover what it claims are terrible conditions in camps run by Swapo for Namibian exiles.

The committee — which is composed of Swapo members — claims many people have been detained and are being held without trial by Swapo. It also believes a number of opponents of the organisation may already have been killed by a power-hungry clique among the Swapo leadership.

The allegations have been denied by Swapo officials both inside and outside Namibia.

The Parents' Committee claims it tried unsuccessfully to enlist the help of international church and aid organisations in finding out the true situation. It also wrote to the presidents of Zambia and Angola about the allegations.

This elicited no response, the committee claims, and it therefore decided to approach the media and publish the evidence in book form.

# Namibian date withdrawal stuns diplomats

STAR  
221  
26/6/86

CAPE TOWN — The sudden withdrawal of the August 1 date for the implementation of the United Nations-sponsored independence for Namibia by President P W Botha has shocked diplomats here.

The move has raised questions as to whether South Africa is considering an alternative plan which would involve direct negotiations between all parties in the conflict.

The alternative plan is being described as an extension of the United Nations Resolution 435 proposals for independence for the territory.

President Botha announced his with-

drawal of August 1 as the target date for the implementation of Resolution 435 at a police passing-out parade on Friday.

Only three days before in a message to the interim government in Namibia, President Botha was still firmly sticking to his offer and warned the members of the interim government their mandate was not open-ended.

South Africa was bound by the UN resolution although it depended on agreement on Cuban withdrawal.

Diplomatic sources in Cape Town are puzzled by the sudden change in stance and were not prepared to comment publicly at this stage.

They could not see why South Africa should change its position, particularly as they claim there were still chances of a major breakthrough.

South African sources said there was no real change in the position.

"If Angola takes the initiative there is no reason why a start could not be made on implementing Resolution 435 on, for example, November 1."

Diplomatic sources pointed out there was a division of opinion in the MPLA ruling body about the implementation of Resolution 435 and agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans.

If the current battles between Unita and the MPLA were unsuccessful from an MPLA point of view, the position of moderates in the ruling clique would improve.

The South African change in position could weaken the position of the moderates.

3/7/86 Source: NYW (221)

# 14 killed in ambush

MAPUTO — Rebels killed 14 Mozambicans and wounded 26 others in an ambush on a lorry carrying drought relief food to the coastal town of Inhambane 10 days ago, the Government's Natural Disasters Office announced yesterday.

It said 11 people were killed instantly during the attack north-east of Maputo. The rest died in hospital.

Security forces killed seven rebels responsible for the ambush, it said in a statement.

It added that the Mozambicans were carrying food to the drought-ravaged area in on-going relief operations being carried out by the department when the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents struck. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Namibia seeks accord on water

3/17/86 SUNDAY 221

WINDHOEK — Namibia has drawn up a provisional agreement for negotiation with SA on the utilisation of water from the Orange River.

The plan would open 20 000ha of valuable farmland in the south of the territory, Eben van Zijl, Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs in the transitional government, said yesterday.

According to a SWABC news report, negotiations were expected to resume next month between Van Zijl and SA Minister of Agriculture and Water Affairs Greyling Wentzel.

Van Zijl told a news conference the two governments had agreed last week to reserve their views on the exact position of the Namibian southern border, until the territory had gained its independence.

SA based its claim on an 1847 proclamation defining the borders of the Cape Colony.

Van Zijl said legal experts consulted by the transitional government held that the border should be drawn through the middle of the Orange River.

Van Zijl said the only solution that remained was an interim agreement with SA on the use of water from the Orange River by Namibian farmers. — Sapa.

# UN Namibia indaba to call for sanctions

VIENNA — A five-day UN conference on Namibia — opening today in Vienna — is likely to call for mandatory sanctions to press the SA government to give the territory independence.

The International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, meeting 20 years after the UN cancelled SA's mandate to rule Namibia, is to forward its recommendations to the UN General Assembly.



● DE CUELLAR

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, who opens the talks, will urge President P W Botha to drop his insistence that Cuban troops in Angola must be withdrawn as a condition for starting the Namibian independence process.

Botha has said he would start implementing a UN plan for Namibian independence on August 1, but the date now looks set to pass without results because of the precondition.

Delegates said that outrage at the SA's state of emergency would

encourage support for another vote on mandatory economic sanctions in the UN Security Council.

But they conceded that the US and Britain, which have twice vetoed such resolutions in the Security Council in the past six weeks, were likely to block the move again.

"We don't think the US and Britain take pleasure in being forced to cast votes in defence of apartheid every day. We will continue to subject them to this pressure," a spokesman for the South West Africa People's Organisation said.

Swapo is recognised by the UN as the sole and authentic representative of Namibia's 1-million people.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma will take the floor today in the Hofburg Palace congress centre and urge UN member-states to press the SA government to accelerate Namibian independence.

Paul Lusaka, of Zambia, president of the UN Council for Namibia, will also speak today. Last week, Lusaka said the council wanted to impose sanctions which, he said, were warranted under the UN charter. — Sapa-Reuters.



7/7/86  
BWS/DAF-221

## Swapo 'can now hold meetings in Namibia'

A FAR-REACHING judgment by the Windhoek Supreme Court last week, in which it specifically upheld a Bill of Rights, would enable Swapo to hold public meetings lawfully in Namibia in future, a Namibian newspaper said.

Legal sources said all that would be required from Swapo was notification to a magistrate 24 hours beforehand in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act (1981).

A full bench of the Supreme Court held, in a lengthy judgment, that main charges be invalidated against Swapo's acting president Immanuel Nathaniel Maxulili, youth secretary Jerry Ekandjo and transport secretary Frans Kambangula.

They were accused of contravening the Act by holding an unlawful Swapo political rally in Katutura township on April 21 1985.

In the judgment, Mr Justice Harold Levy (Mr acting Justice Herbert Hendler and Mr Justice Ken Bethune concurring) said the Act prohibited public meetings by groups which had as "its object" the violent overthrow of the existing political and constitutional dispensation in Namibia.

From documents submitted to the court, including Swapo's constitution and "political programme", it appeared "there is no statement which specifically calls for or advocates or propagates the overthrow of a government or some form of change by violence, intimidation or forceful means".

Mr Justice Levy said counsel for the defence, Ian Farlam, SC, had argued there existed a conflict between the Bill of Fundamental Rights appended to the SA State President's Proclamation R101, which instituted the Namibian transitional government, and the Act.

The Act in question "does make serious inroads into the liberty of the subject".

Farlam had urged the court to "strike down" the conflicting provisions, but, Mr Justice Levy said, if the charges themselves did not constitute offences then it was the charge sheet that had to be invalidated.

The Act clearly stated that a group to be prohibited from holding meetings should have as "its object" the violent overthrow of authority.

Mr Justice Levy said: "To interpret this to mean 'one of its objects' would be to enlarge on the provisions of the legislation and, in fact, to legislate."

It had been argued from time to time in various cases before the Supreme Court that the Bill of Fundamental Rights annexured to Proclamation R101 did not form part of the operative sections of the Proclamation.

Mr Justice Levy said: "In view of the State President's statement 'I hereby make the laws set out in this schedule' and in view of the fact that Annexure 1 — the Bill of Rights — is an integral part of such a schedule and incorporated by virtue of the definition of the clause above (and by virtue of several other clauses), the fundamental rights are as much part

# Namibia 'regrets' detention of MPs

The Star's Africa  
News Service

8/7/86  
WINDHOEK — Namibia's Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, has expressed regret that two West German politicians were detained in Windhoek's Katutura township on Sunday.

The two — Mrs Annemarie Borgman and Dr Michael Vesper — are parliamentary representatives of the liberal Greens party.

## POLICE

They were arrested with four local people when police broke up a meeting allegedly not being held in compliance with South African Government security proclamation AG 9, which re-

quires that notice of any political meeting be given to a local magistrate.

Mr Kozonguizi said in a statement that the six people were released after a few hours.

He added: We regret that these politicians from the Federal Republic of Germany were arrested under these circumstances and trust that the visitors from abroad will assist in avoiding embarrassment by complying with the law if they feel it appropriate to engage in political activity in Namibia".

After addressing a meeting in the city on Sunday night, the politicians are understood to have travelled to South Africa.

*Cape Times 8/7/86*  
**Greens leave  
after arrest** 24

WINDHOEK. — Two members of the West German Greens political party were released from police detention on Sunday night and left on a regular commercial flight from Windhoek to Johannesburg yesterday morning, sources said.

The chairwoman of the Greens Party parliamentary group, Mrs Annemarie Borgman, and the manager of the group, Mr Michael Vesper, were detained in terms of Security Proclamation AG 9 while on a visit to Katutura township.

Detained with them were two Swapo members, Mr Anton Lubowski and Mr Ben Ulenga, as well as a Windhoek freelance journalist, Mr Dave Salmon, and a medical doctor, Dr J D Grav von Finkelstein.

All were freed after a few hours. — Sapa

DD 10/7/86

# Sanctions call over SWA

221

VIENNA — Australia yesterday called for the UN Security Council to consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa for obstructing an international settlement on South West Africa (Namibia).

The Australian ambassador to the UN, Mr John Kelso, made the suggestion at a UN-sponsored conference attended by 130 countries on the question of independence for SWA.

South Africa continues to run the territory even though the UN called for its independence 20 years ago and has since adopted a plan

for UN-supervised elections.

The Republic says it will not withdraw from the region unless Cuban troops are withdrawn from neighbouring Angola.

"The international community, which has collective responsibility for Namibia, has a responsibility to bring South Africa to its senses," Mr Kelso said.

Australia, with most other UN members, also favours strong economic sanctions against South Africa over the issue of apartheid. The United States and Britain oppose such a move. — Sapa-AP

# Afrikaans writers condemn state of emergency

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The painful path to liberation — physical, intellectual, spiritual and emotional — is one that all South Africans and Namibians will have to follow sooner or later, whether they like it or not.

This message, delivered by Windhoek Professor Brian Harlech-Jones, found a receptive audience at the annual meeting of the Afrikaanse Skrywers Gilde here.

Wrestling with the conference theme "The Writer and Liberation", the cream of the Afrikaans intelligentsia were debating the role of the writer in the turmoil in South Africa.

The guild voted unanimously to take a strong stand against the South African state of emergency and to condemn any measures which restricted freedom of speech or artistic creativity.

Many of South Africa's leading Afrikaans writers were at the conference, including Jan Rabie, Abraham De Vries, Fanie Du Toit, Etienne le Roux, Doc Immelman, Christo and Jean Lombard, Klaas Steyler, Jeanette Ferreira, Gerhard Totemeyer and Lochner de Kock.

### 'CUTTING EDGE'

Professor Harlech-Jones, acting dean of the department of English at the Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek, told delegates that writers searched out the heart and soul of man as very few other disciplines did and that writers in South Africa had already come to the "cutting edge" of liberation and reconciliation in the country.

Writers, indeed all people, would have to be liberated from the "terrible baggage of

the past" and the "worn-out, dead, spent things which clutter up our hearts and minds".

It was doubtful, he added, whether the present way of life in South Africa was "worth defending for a moment" but the struggle to a new way would be one which would be a very painful experience which would require an honesty so great that "only God might support us".

Many of the writers present at the five-day conference showed great interest in the current situation in Namibia.

### FORBIDDEN THEMES

Local author Olga Levinson told delegates that the territory was a "paradise" for writers, irrespective of whether they wanted to write satire, liberation drama, romance comedy or history, because Namibia offered a rich variety of raw material in its history and culture.

Arguing that the territory is a writer's "hell", writer and Swapo executive member

Dan Tjongorero outlined some of the things which made life difficult for those seeking to portray the truth in contemporary Namibia.

It would be unthinkable, he said, to write about themes such as the meeting of armed members of the same family on opposite sides of the political fence, of the flight of refugees from the country, of a white girl falling in love with a "terrorist", or of the differing "day and night loyalties" of the civilian population in the war zones.

Other sessions during the conference dealt with liberation, the position of women, the media, race, and language.

Interspersed with the public lectures and discussion periods were private meetings of guild members at which domestic business was discussed.

Sensitive topics were brought up at these closed meetings, including a proposal that the guild join the international PEN society for writers, a proposal opposed by a number of the more conservative authors.

## Swapo kills 23 civilians — Unita

LISBON — Angola's Unita movement said yesterday that 23 members of a civilian support column were massacred by government troops and Swapo guerillas.

"Twenty-three civilian members of a Unita public health column were massacred and their medical supplies stolen," it said in a communique issued in Lisbon.

Unita said government troops, supported by Swapo guerillas, carried out the attack last week in the southern Angolan province of Cuando Cubango.

The rightist rebels have fought Angola's Marxist government since the country gained independence 11 years ago.

The communique also said the Unita forces killed 86 Angolan and 11 Cuban troops, and shot down two Soviet-built MiG-21 jets in various actions between July 5 and 10.

There was no independent confirmation of Unita's claims. — Sapa-RNS

(220) 0016/7/86

# Namibian phone links damaged.

24/7/86

BUS DAT

221

WINDHOEK — Technicians worked round the clock yesterday to restore telecommunications with the outside world after a fire damaged an exchange centre of Windhoek's main post office on Tuesday.

Teleprinters and telephones in most of Windhoek and areas to the north died abruptly after 6pm when a technician in the automatic exchange noticed smoke pouring from under the door of a trunk exchange room housing a network of cables and wires.

The fire brigade contained the fire, but at least four firemen were treated in an intensive care unit after inhaling toxic fumes from the PVC coverings of the smouldering wiring.

Sources say repairs could cost as much as R20m.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Fanuel Kozonguizi said yesterday it would take about a week to restore essential telex links.

Thousands of subscribers would be unable to dial anywhere for the next two to three weeks.

The rewiring of the entire telecommunications installation at the nerve centre of Windhoek's main post office was expected to last several months. — Sapa.

99  
24/1/86  
Swapo  
call for  
221  
ceasefire

WINDHOEK — South Africa should sign a ceasefire with Swapo immediately so United Nations Resolution 435 could be implemented, leading to SWA/Namibian independence, a leading Swapo member, Mr Mokganele Thlabanello, said here yesterday.

He was one of several speakers at a mass Swapo rally in commemoration of Namibia Day.

Mr Thlabanello said South Africa had failed to win the war.

"The truth is South Africa cannot win the war in spite of repeated claims that Swapo's back has been broken," he said.

Swapo had stood for peace throughout the years and today "Swapo asks South Africa to sign a ceasefire so that UN Resolution 435 may be implemented".

"If South Africa refuses to do that, it must not expect anything of Swapo (except a continuation of the war)."

— Sapa



CH 701B 25/7/86 (221) (22)

# Murder case against 4 SADF men 'halted'

WINDHOEK. — A certificate issued in terms of the Defence Act by the SWA/Namibian transitional government was submitted to a magistrate's court in the territory to halt criminal proceedings against four SADF soldiers, a Windhoek attorney, Mr Dave Smuts, said yesterday.

The certificate, in terms of Section 103 (4) of the Act, was handed in at Tsumeb in Northern SWA/Namibia on Wednesday.

The four soldiers — Mr C J Harmse, Mr F J Herbst, Mr D F Enslin and Mr J Fernando — had already appeared in court but were not asked to plead to charges arising from the death of a civilian, Mr Frans Uapota, 48, who was allegedly kicked, assaulted and beaten to death in

northern SWA/Namibia on November 28 last year.

His widow, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, subsequently laid a murder charge.

Mr Smuts, who acts on behalf of the dead man's family, said he found it "deeply disturbing" that the executive of the government had sought to intervene where murder was alleged.

"Further legal steps, if any are possible, will be considered," he said.

The removal of the court's jurisdiction in such matters "undermines the entire legal process and the rule of law", Mr Smuts added.

The Defence Act empowers the South African State President to interpose and end court action — both criminal and civil — against mem-

bers of the SADF if he held the opinion they had acted "for the purpose of or in connection with the suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and it is in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued". The Act prevents recourse to court and no reasons need to be given for such decisions.

It was understood that the SWA/Namibian transitional government had acted on the authority of the South African State President.

There was considerable criticism worldwide about three years ago when the SA Justice Department issued a similar certificate to stop a court application for the release of detainees held at that time at a camp near Mariental. — Sapa

BUS. DAY  
25/7/76  
221

# Namibians fish for rights

NAMIBIAN fishing interests are stepping up their campaign to force SA fishing companies to take a smaller share of in-shore catches off the Namibian coast.

SA-Namibian talks on territorial fishing rights have been taking place since early this year when SA companies' in-shore concessions lapsed.

They were provisionally extended for the 1986 season.

Namibian fishing industry officials say SA companies control 11 of the 12 pelagic concessions, all three crayfish quotas and 92% of

DAVID FURLONGER

the hake quota off the Namibian coast.

They want a drastic redistribution to give Namibian fishing companies 80% of the concessions between the Orange and Cunene rivers, and SA companies 20%.

Representatives of Flag — the Fishing Licence Action Group — visited Johannesburg this week for talks with lawyers before possible legal action. They are due to travel to Cape Town this weekend for more talks.

They say Namibian fishing companies net only \$50m of the \$250m resale value of in-shore catches. They have already made representations to the transitional Namibian government for a full-scale overhaul of fishing rights.

They say the advantages SA companies enjoy has forced much of the local fishing industry out of business, with the loss of hundreds of jobs. While they are prepared for SA companies to continue operating in Namibia, they say it must be as junior partners in local fishing concerns.

By David Southey

A STORM is blowing up off Namibia's once fish-rich coastline.

Namibian trawlermen are determined to see inshore fishing concessions — which lapsed on December 31 last year after 25 years and which have been provisionally extended for the 1986 season — redistributed in their favour.

The dispute has come to the fore after reports that South African concession holders will have their quotas renewed for another five years.

### Price rockets

The share price of one concession holder, Sea Products SWA (Seaswa), has rocketed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange by 675c in only seven months to 1 150c on this speculation.

In the vanguard of the campaign to have concessions and fishing rights redistributed the Namibians' way

# Namibia wants bigger fishing stake

is an organisation known as Flag — The Fishing Licence Action Group.

Flag chairman Charles Courtney-Clarke says: "There has never been greater uncertainty about continued participation of SA fishing companies like Seaswa in the lucrative inshore Namibian waters. SA companies' virtual monopoly of the inshore fishing concessions stands in sharp contradiction to Namibia's 80% territorial claim on the marine resources compared with SA's 20% based on its claim to the

Walvis Bay enclave and the islands of the south."

Flag is incensed by the speculation that concessions will be renewed before the transitional Namibian cabinet has disclosed its plans for a new fisheries dispensation.

### Uncanny

Mr Courtney-Clarke says: "This dispensation is supposed to be based on recommendations by the official panel of consultants for a restructured fisheries and the outcome of the bilateral negotiations between SA and

Namibia. "We have the uncanny feeling that some sort of hidden agenda is being followed by the SA Government, SA concession holders and the SWA/Namibian authorities."

Flag's petition opposing SA applications for renewal of licences was given to the Namibian cabinet last December. A Government panel of consultants was appointed in February this year.

Before the cabinet's meeting, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Eben van Zijl, said the principles of a new deal with SA concerning the fisheries had been "finalised".

Flag reports that there is speculation in Namibia about "new proxy ventures being set up there by these SA concession holders in their efforts to 'Namibianise' their operations and in so doing, to qualify for new quotas".

Namibian fishermen are also lobbying against what they see as continued "over-exploitation of our fishing resources".

her sister) is still living in the  
born in," Mrs Smith said.

## 'Swapo trying Caprivi <sup>SWA</sup> <sup>221</sup> infiltration

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo is again trying to infiltrate the eastern Caprivi from bases inside Zambia, says the commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), Lieutenant-General George Meiring.

In a statement issued in Windhoek, General Meiring said the current Swapo tactic had been learned of from "reliable sources" and reflected the organisation's operating patterns of the late 1970s.

For the past few years, the Caprivi has been one of the quietest areas in the war zone.

### UNITA

General Meiring also said he had information that Swapo was actively assisting Angolan Government forces in their battle with Unita rebels, with the eventual aim of being able to use south-eastern Angola as a springboard for infiltrating Namibia.

The SWATF commander said that, with the rainy season now closing, Swapo's annual offensive in the north had achieved "limited success".



nd allegation

# Rossing mine contributed 17% of Namibia's GDP last year

The Star's Africa  
News Service

Namibia's massive and controversial Rossing uranium mine last year accounted for 17 percent of the total Gross Domestic Product of the territory.

During the period 1981 to 1985, the mine contributed 34 percent by value of all the exports from Namibia, according to its chairman, Dr Zedekia Ngavirue.

Addressing more than 2 000 company workers at the mine yesterday, Dr Ngavirue said the company was proud of its major contribution to the economy of Namibia and it would continue to create the wealth the country needs to improve its social conditions.

The gathering at the mine — which is situated east of the coastal town of Swakopmund — was held to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the production of the first batch of uranium oxide.

During that time, Rossing has churned out more than 40 000 tons of the product, which is exported overseas for enrichment into uranium fuel for nuclear power stations.

Over the past decade, Rossing — which is majority-owned by the Rio Tinto Zinc group — has been the target of much adverse criticism for alleged discriminatory labour practices and the fact that it is min-

ing in Namibia in defiance of the United Nations.

● Under the South African Atomic Energy Act it is illegal to publish details about the mine's grade of ore, the names of its customers, the price the product is sold for, the total ore reserve or the method of transport used for exports.

## Golds lower

Financial Staff

Gold shares closed slightly lower from yesterday's closing levels, but little changed from the opening after dull day's trading, dealers said.

Month-end and quarter-end factors, together with a continued lack of incentives, heavily dampened activity.

Heavyweight Vaal Reefs ended R3 down at R225 and Loraine 25c lower at R12,50, but Bracken firmed 10c at 570c against the trend. At the close 24 gold shares were easier, only eight firmer and 14 unchanged, while the Krugerrand lost R7 at R960.

In mining financials, Anglos eased 25c at R47,50 in sympathy but Gencor held firm at R50, while diamonds and platinum had De Beers down 30c at R27,40 and Implats down 25c at R35,25.

# Windhoek makes plan to beat dead phones

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There have been long queues every day in the Post Office as patient Windhoek citizens wait to make emergency calls.

Since the city's phones went dead last week in a clouds of acrid smoke from a blaze in the exchange, life hasn't been the same here.

While fireman battled in dangerous conditions to extinguish the blaze, few people could have known how widespread would be the effects of the fire.

The city has been effectively cut off from the outside world. Officials said 35 000 telephones and hundreds of telex machines, as well as radio communications, were out of order.

But life had to go on.

While technicians worked round the clock, commerce made its own plans.

For most, it meant using cars or going on foot to make calls on plumbers, electricians, butchers and grocers. For at least one bank official, though, it meant driving to the town of Okahandja, 80 km north of Windhoek, to make use of their undamaged links to communicate with head office in South Africa and other branches in the north of Namibia.

Another bank had to resort to flying out computer tapes daily to one of its branches in Bloemfontein so that normal business could carry on. The Reserve Bank also made arrangements to use the Reheboth Post Office, 80 km south to the south, to get vital information on the latest exchange rates from South Africa.

The South African Transport Services, which operates its own exchange in Windhoek, let many people use its phones.

One of their most grateful recipients of this "emergency aid" was a local newspaper, which managed to get a line to Sapa to access the most important news of last week, the royal wedding.

## DESPERATE

Another newspaper printed a plea to its contacts to bring news to the office. Newsmen, too, became acquainted with the real definition of "legwork".

For people such as building contractors and retailers in the north, the situation is more serious. They have to fly or drive to Windhoek to order supplies.

Technicians worked over the weekend to install telex lines in the main Post Office building. Many companies have their machines and operators there, waiting the lines to open.

For South African reporters, filing stories now means walking a couple of extra blocks to the telegraph office, and contact with head offices means standing in telephone queues. Many businesses with links to South Africa are having telegram messages sent direct to their box numbers in Windhoek — a slow, but effective system.

For many, the loss of the telephone has been a bind. Others have taken the opportunity to catch up on a work backlog or on reading.

For parents, there has been blissful peace in the house as their teenagers...

“WHEN Namibia becomes independent, we will take back the land that was usurped by the colonials,” says Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation. But he tempers his words by promising that “every Namibian citizen, of whatever race or colour, will have land.”

Nujoma was answering questions at the launching in Vienna this month of a 1 000-page study on social and economic policy options for his country.

*Namibia — Perspectives for National Reconstruction and Development* — is the work of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which nearly always reflects the views of the liberation movement.

Its view on two crucial areas of post-colonial Namibia — ownership of the mines and land reform — will give Western business and white settlers cause for nervousness.

Much of the fertile land was seized from the Herero and Nama people by the Germans at the beginning of the century. When South Africa later took over Namibia under its “sacred trust”, the stolen land, instead of being returned to the original owners, went to German and Afrikaner settlers who now own about 5 000 farms, averaging 18 000 acres in size. This means that the whites, though no more than 80 000 out of a population of almost 1.5 million, have almost 60 percent of the land.

The blacks live, for the most part, in arid “homelands”.

The land question will thus be of major importance no matter the political hue of the post-independence government.

Though not specifically dealing with the question of white farms, the Unin study says: “Land belonging to absentee landlords should be nationalised immediately at independence and given to the landless. Excessively large ranches could become state property or be given to the people. The state could buy commercial land to be distributed to the landless.” The government, it suggests, could follow Zimbabwe's gradualist policy of buying out white farmers at market price.

DENIS HERBSTEIN reports on the social and economic options open to a post-independence Namibia.

# Land - Namibia's FOCUS big question

The book lists categories of people who will need to be settled and rehabilitated.

## Refuse

They include returning freedom fighters, refugees who fled the country due to war and aggression, farm and other workers who will become unemployed as the white farmers leave and those displaced by the South Africans from the northern military zone to “protective villages”. There is no estimate of numbers or the size of holdings they could expect.

The mining industry is dominated by three giant foreign transnational corporations, exploiting alluvial diamonds, uranium at Rossing, and copper at Tsumeb. The report says “the government will be committed to controlling the country's mineral resources”, but progress will be gradual and will depend on the outcome of negotiations with the companies. Asked about the future of the mines, Nujoma would say no more than that “the country's enormous riches will be utilised for all Namibians”.

However, the Unin report also states that “certain companies may refuse to co-operate with the new government while others may be unacceptable”.

In the latter category Rossing, in which the British company Rio Tinto Zinc has a controlling interest, appears to be singled out for special treatment.

Rossing's legal right is “tainted” because it was developed after South Africa's mandate over Namibia was revoked in 1966.

Rossing is a “highly profitable operation”, says Unin, “regularly featuring in RTZ's annual reports as a star performer. Until the



Mr SAM Nujoma . . . “all will have land.”

If skilled technicians flee, replacement teams will be needed to keep the mines working — they account for half the gross domestic product, 85 percent of export earnings and half the government's tax receipts.

This impressively solid preparation for the future by the UN Institute must be seen against the background of the doldrums in which the struggle for Namibian independence finds itself at the moment.

Elsewhere in Africa, plans for economic and social reform have often had to be postponed while more pressing security problems are sorted out. In the case of Namibia, much will depend on the role of South Africa both before and after it leaves its colony. — *London Observer Service*.

1972/3 fiscal year Rossing paid no tax at all on its high profits (it came on stream in 1976) because the country's tax legislation in respect to minerals allows full write-off of fixed investment before profits become liable to tax.” In 1983 Rossing recovered its R950 million investment.

Despite which, there is no talk of outright nationalisation, joint ventures with foreign companies will, for “pragmatic reasons”, be the most likely arrangement — exploration and development are expensive and risky, as well as being very skilled and technology intensive.

## Strong

But a future Namibian government should “retain a strong hold over the management of a mine, whatever the ownership arrangements”. Unin fears that foreign management would control information, or syphon off profits abroad through transfer pricing, or create a style of management “which may go against the goals of increasing participation by the workforce”.

Much depends on whether independence comes through orderly negotiation or a military take-over.

30/7/86  
Denise  
121



THIS prayer by Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu, is especially for those families who are without their loved ones in these troubled times.

God said: “My name is Emmanuel which means God with us.” He is the God who stood with the three in the fiery furnace. Jesus said: “In the world you will have suffering, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.”

That is our God. If this God is for us, who can be against us? Nothing in heaven or on earth or underneath the earth can separate

# Namibian Govt hit by court crisis

221

SAPK

The Star's Africa News Service

31/7/86

DHOEK — Windhoek's 14-month-old Transitional Government has lurched into its gravest crisis yet, with an urgent court action by two of its Cabinet members to prevent the 1986/87 Budget being signed into law.

The 11th-hour suit was brought at the Supreme Court in Windhoek yesterday by Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mrs Katjiuongua — leaders of the Swapo-Democrats and other parties in the government.

Respondents are the Administrator-General, Mr Louis van der Riet, and the pair's Cabinet colleagues.

The application seeks to prevent the signing into law of the budget for the coming financial year, and to have the constitutional arrangement of separate ethnic-based administrations declared invalid.

It was understood this morning the Administrator-General and the other respondents would defend the action today.



NAMIBIA - GENERAL

AUG - DEC.

# Namibian murder 'cover-up' slated

WINDHOEK — The SWA Bar Council yesterday condemned as "a cover-up in its most naked form" the cancellation of criminal proceedings against four SA Defence Force members in connection with alleged murder.

A certificate in terms of the Defence Act was handed in at a magistrate's court in northern Namibia last week to terminate prosecution of the four soldiers — C J. Harmse, F J Herbst, D F Enslin and J Fernando. Section 103 ter (4) of the Act stipulates indemnity from criminal proceedings or civil litigation against members of the security forces if they act in good faith in an operational area "for the purposes of or in connection with the prevention or

suppression of terrorism . . . and that it is in the national interest that the proceedings should not be continued".

The Act prohibits recourse to the law courts.

It was alleged in the first court appearances that a detachment of SADF soldiers arrived at a village in northern Namibia on November 30 last year. They reportedly blindfolded a civilian, Frans Uapota, 48, and then proceeded to beat, kick and assault him.

Uapota allegedly died from injuries sustained in the attack and his

widow laid a murder charge.

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, SWA Bar Council chairman Bryan O'Linn said the decision to stop criminal action against the soldiers was "a rape of justice" which boded ill for the future.

"We also note with dismay that the government has not thought it fit to express its regret at the killing of an innocent man and to apologise to the wife," the statement said.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, "we have no reason to doubt

the chilling account (of the alleged murder) given by some witnesses for the purposes of civil action", it added.

O'Linn said the Bar Council had made "strong and valid appeals" to a judicial commission of inquiry into Namibian security legislation, yet the law remained unchanged "in stark conflict with any Bill of rights".

A legal representative for Uapota's family said further legal action was being considered on behalf of the widow and the deceased's five children. — Sapa.



**HAMILTON  
RUSSELL  
VINEYARDS**

The reward  
of a cooler  
climate



weekend of supporting sanctions  
and violence without consulting

Buthelezi said he wished to re-  
mind Nuttall of a document, The

changes in normal...  
borated with government. —  
Sapa.

# Transitional govt in jeopardy

**WINDHOEK** — Legal action which could destroy the transitional Namibian government underwent a test by the full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Cabinet members Moses Katjuongua and Andreas Shipanga brought a court application seeking to prevent Administrator-General Louis Pienaar from ratifying the Appropriation Bill for the 1986 financial year.

Pienaar had to sign the National Assembly's legislation by midnight last night to make available funds for the government to continue functioning from today.

The main grounds of the court application were that the budget allocates money to the second-tier ethnic authorities in terms of the country's politically controversial Proclamation AG 8.

The applicants alleged the allotment of such funds was in violation of the provisions of the Bill of Fundamental Rights contained in the South African State President's Proclamation R101, which instituted the transitional government on June 17 last year.

Cited as respondents were Pienaar, in his official capacity, and cabinet members Dirk Mudge, Andrew Matjila, Fanuel Kozonguizi, Dawid Bezuidenhout, Hans Diergaardt and Eben van Zijl.

A ruling in favour of the applicants would mean that no funds would be made available to pay salaries of government service officials, doctors, nurses, teachers and many others, or to maintain government services.

Pienaar said in a statement last month that if the matter went to court, it would probably

mean the end of the transitional government.

In that event, he said, his office would have to resume direct rule of the territory.

Yesterday's hearing brought to a head years of political debate and in-fighting over what critics termed "apartheid" Proclamation AG 8, introduced in 1980 by then Administrator-General Gerrit Viljoen.

A senior economic researcher of a privately co-ordinated government agency, Fanuel Tjingaete, said in a statement supporting the application that money from the central government was not allocated equitably among various ethnic groups.

There were alleged discrepancies in areas such as health services and education. — Sapa.

16/85 BUSDAY 221

# Bid to void Budget fails

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Two members  
of Windhoek's transitional gov-  
ernment have failed in an at-  
tempt to have Namibia's Budget  
declared invalid on the grounds  
that it is racist.

The Supreme Court yesterday  
rejected an application by Mr  
Moses Katjuongua and Mr An-  
dreas Shipanga to prevent the  
Budget being signed into law.

The applicants, Ministers in  
the 14-month-old Multi-Party  
Conference administration, ar-  
gued the Budget was racist in  
that it allocated unequal  
amounts of money to the white  
and non-white sectors of Nami-  
bian society.

CSB Times 2/18/85

# New SA plea to Luanda on Cuban troops

## Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA yesterday blamed Angola for delaying SWA/Namibian independence by reneging on its commitment to have Cuban troops withdrawn from the region.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that South Africa had promised to implement United Nations Resolution 435 on August 1 if a "firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola".

This had failed to materialize, and he warned that if the situation continued a new way to achieve an internationally-acceptable independence might have to be sought.

## Long enough

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had set August 1 as the date for commencing with Resolution 435 because he believed the people of SWA/Namibia had waited long enough for independence.

The government had believed it would make it possible for Angola — which had agreed in principle to the withdrawal, in October 1985 — to make concrete proposals which could advance the independence process.

"However, they have not so far agreed to a realistic schedule and time-table for Cuban troop withdrawal," Mr

Pik Botha said.

"The South African Government again appeals to the Luanda regime to come forward with proposals for a realistic programme of withdrawal."

South Africa felt the people of SWA/Namibia should decide on their constitution themselves and that they should achieve independence in circumstances of peace and security.

## Violence

"It follows therefore that it is unacceptable that the political future of SWA/Namibia should be determined through violence by an organization which intends to impose its will on the territory, backed by some 40 000 Cuban troops stationed across the border in Angola," said Mr Botha, referring to Swapo.

"It should be clear that the people cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough regarding withdrawal.

"Should it eventually become evident after all avenues and alternatives have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining these goals, all parties most directly affected will have to reconsider how internationally-acceptable independence may best be achieved in the light of prevailing circumstances," Mr Botha said.

CAPL 71018  
5 die 4/1/82  
in SWA  
bomb  
blast

221

JOHANNESBURG. — Five people died and 23 were injured when a bomb left in a bag of meat exploded in a Walvis Bay butchery on Saturday.

The death toll in the blast rose to five yesterday afternoon with the death of Mrs Denise Beets in Windhoek Hospital, a statement from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria said.

Four people were killed immediately in the blast, Mr Casper Venter of the bureau confirmed. They were Mr M Rodkin, Mrs H Rodkin, Mrs M Matsius and Mr Alpheus Shitenga.

Twenty-four people, including Mrs Beets, were admitted to hospital. Four were treated and later discharged.

#### Critical

The five most seriously injured victims of the blast at the Atlantic Meat Market at 10.45am were airlifted to Windhoek Hospital.

Those critically injured were Mrs R du Preez, Mrs Beets, Mr Daniel Shipogeni, Mrs Paulina Shidoro and Mr Raymond van der Schuur.

The bureau said meat was placed in a bag containing 200g to 600g of explosives. The explosive device was left in the butchery.

#### Satisfactory

The explosion destroyed the butchery and shattered nearby windows.

The injured people who are in a satisfactory condition are Mrs H Havanga, Mrs Frances Phaleni, Mrs Regina Johannes, Mrs Hanna van den Heever, Mrs Johanna Louw, Paulina Nathaniel, 11, Mrs Vera Steenkamp, Mrs Ralie Baker, Mrs Erica Gonteb, Mrs Ella Jansen, Mr Johan Marais, Mr Johnny van Wyk, Mr Sakkie Hileka, Mr Nicholas Bezuidenhout and Miss Sonia Rodkin. — Sapa

Apart from  
2 bombings,  
weekend  
<sup>4/18/86</sup>  
'was quiet'

By Kym Hamilton,  
Pretoria Bureau

There were two bomb blasts at the weekend and one of the explosions has killed five people, said the Bureau for Information.

A Soweto policeman, Constable Michael Chokle (30), was reported to have died on Thursday from gunshot wounds he sustained while escorting a furniture delivery truck in the township, said the bureau.

So far, 207 people have died in political violence in the 10-week-old state of emergency.

Otherwise, the bureau claimed the weekend was quiet with few unrest-related incidents. Those that occurred consisted mainly of stone-throwing and a number of incidents of intimidation of children wanting to attend school, arson and damage to property.

The weekend's first bomb exploded outside the Lakeside Post Office near Muizenberg about 15 minutes before it was due to open on Saturday.

A few hours later a bag containing explosives ripped through Saturday morning shoppers in Walvis Bay, killing five.

The bureau said a limpet mine was put in a rubbish bin attached to a stop sign in front of the Lakeside Post Office. The only injury reported was a cut to the finger of the postmaster. Relatively little damage was caused, said the bureau.

However, a bag containing about 200 to 600 g of explosives destroyed the Atlantic Meat Market in Walvis Bay at 10.45 am on Saturday.

Five people died and 23 were injured, many of them seriously.

In other incidents of unrest reported by the bureau, two members of the security forces were seriously wounded while investigating a complaint at a private home in Siyatamba near Balfour on the East Rand.

As the two men arrived at the house, they were fired on by unknown attackers from the opposite side of the street. Both men are in a satisfactory condition.

A man was injured in Umlazi, Durban on Saturday during an attempt to set a bus on fire.

In kwaZakhele, Port Elizabeth, two arson incidents were reported. A private home was badly damaged, but the second attack failed.

In Bobbelong, Vanderbiljpark, four men were arrested for stoning a delivery van on Saturday morning. One man was injured and three arrested when a mob attacked a security force patrol in Zwellentema, Worcester, about 7.25 pm on Saturday.

On Friday, four cases of intimidation of schoolchildren were reported, two each in Sebokeng and Evaton, both near Vereeniging.

In Langa, Cape Town, one person was arrested for setting a vehicle alight and on the East Rand, two men and two women were arrested for throwing stones.

# Walvis Bay blast: no claims yet from killers

<sup>STAR 4/18/86</sup>  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — There was still no indication today of who planted the bomb in Walvis Bay on Saturday which killed five people.

Police said about half a kilogram of explosive was hidden in a shopping bag full of meat and its detonation badly damaged a butchery in the town's main street.

Experts, who believed the bomb was of communist origin, refused to speculate on who planted it.

Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge accused Swapo, but local newspapers said the feeling in Walvis Bay was that the bomb

was part of the ANC offensive against South Africa, conducted in concert with Swapo.

Mr Mudge said the Namibian Government would be keeping a close watch on the internal wing of Swapo to ensure it did not abuse its rights to conduct free meetings.

He said he was aware that the organisation's leaders were trying to incite more militant action in Namibia but there were indications that most Swapo supporters preferred peace.

## Whole town stunned

The explosion shook the small fishing port during Saturday morning shopping and is understood to be the most serious incident of violence in the small desert enclave.

At least 23 people were admitted to hospital. Four of them are believed to be in a serious condition.

Reports said the whole town was stunned by the blast and a number of adults and children were treated for shock.

The Atlantic Butchery was devastated and about R250 000 damage caused.

Ambulances from Swakopmund, about 35 km north of Walvis Bay, were called to help take the injured to hospital and at least one private plane helped to take the more seriously hurt to hospital in Windhoek.

An army cordon was put around the area and road blocks set up on streets leading out of town.

Namibian reporters were referred to the South African Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the official communique on the incident.

## Petrol station blasted

WINDHOEK — A fireman was injured over the weekend when an explosion wrecked a petrol station in the northern Namibian town of Okatana.

The SWABC reported that the fire destroyed three petrol pumps. It was not known what caused the explosion.

Firemen put out the blaze before it reached the large underground petrol storage tanks.

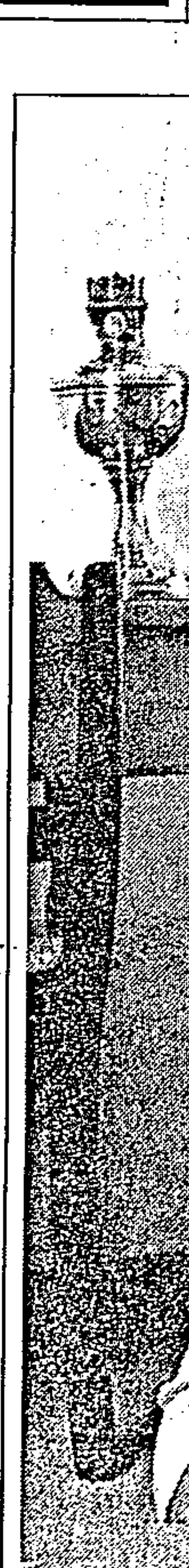
In 1984, Okatana was in the news when two American diplomats, Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree and Mr Dennis Keogh, were killed in a blast at a petrol station.

Police later blamed Swapo for planting the device. — The Star's Africa News Service.

## Dead named

The Bureau for Information in Pretoria has released the names of the five people killed in the Walvis Bay bomb blast.

The dead are Mrs Denise Beets, Mr Alpheus Shitenga, Mr M Rodkin, Mrs H Rodkin and Mrs M Matslus. — Sapa.



## Petrol pumps destroyed

# Two shot after new blast in Namibia

STAR

221  
4/10/86

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo insurgents have been shot dead in a follow-up operation after a bomb blast in the northern Namibian operational area, according to the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF).

The dead men are believed to have been part of a group of 10 who carried out sabotage at a petrol station in Okatana. The blast caused a serious fire which destroyed three petrol pumps.

A fireman was injured while fighting the blaze, which was extinguished before it reached the station's huge petrol storage tanks.

Okatana was also hit by a petrol station bomb in April 1984 when two United States diplomats, Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree and Mr Denis Keogh, were killed.

The diplomats, who had been monitoring the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, had just pulled into the station when the explosive detonated.

### Five killed

Meanwhile, there has apparently been no further progress or arrests in the investigation of the bomb blast in Walvis Bay on Saturday which cost five lives.

South Africa's Administrator-General for South West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, has promised that the authorities will do their utmost to bring the culprits to book.



12645 4/8/86

## Bomb blast toll rises to five

The Argus Foreign Service

221

WINDHOEK. — The death toll from Saturday's bomb explosion in Walvis Bay rose to five with the death of Mrs Denise Beets in Windhoek Hospital yesterday afternoon, according to a statement from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

The bureau said the name of one of the seriously injured was Mr Daniel Shipogeni, not Mr Daniel Shipanga, as previously stated.

Two coloured and two black people were killed. They were Mr M Rodkin, Mrs H Rodkin, Mrs M Matsius and Mr Alpheus Shitenga. Twenty-four people were admitted to hospital. Four were later discharged.

Police said an explosive device of between 200 and 600 grams hidden in a shopping-bag containing meat caused the explosion.

5/17/86 STAN

5/18/86 STAN

# Namibia deadline has come and gone

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## ECC to fight for right to be heard

By David Braun  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The deadline proposed by President Botha to start the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia expired on Friday, with the stalemate on the issue of Cuban troops in Angola still unresolved.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend South Africa remained prepared to enter into discussions at any time to try to resolve the question of Cuban troop withdrawal.

At the same time he warned that if there was no significant prospect of attaining this goal, all the parties most directly affected would have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence might best be achieved "in the light of prevailing circumstances".

This will be interpreted as a reference to the possibility of South Africa allowing the Namibian Government of National Unity to proceed with its own elections and independence process.

Mr Botha's remarks are contained in a letter sent yesterday to United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and in a statement released in Cape Town today.

In his statement, Mr Botha said that on March 4 1986 President Botha proposed August 1 be set as the date for the start of implementation of the settlement plan based on United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) provided a firm and satisfactory agreement could be reached before then on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola.

"South Africa took this initiative because it believed the people of SWA/Namibia had waited long enough for independence.

"Moreover, South Africa believed this proposal would make it possible for the Government in Luanda to come forward with concrete proposals which could advance the process leading to

independence for SWA/Namibia," Mr Botha said.

Referring to the October 1985 Angolan agreement in principle to the withdrawal of Cubans in conjunction with the implementation of Resolution 435, Mr Botha said South Africa again appealed to the Luanda regime to come forward with proposals for a realistic programme of withdrawal.

It was South Africa's position that the people of Namibia should themselves decide on their constitution and should achieve independence in circumstances of peace and security.

It followed, therefore, that it was unacceptable that the future of the territory should be determined through violence by an organisation which intended to impose its will with the backing of 40 000 Cuban troops across the border in Angola, said Mr Botha.

"It should be clear that the people of SWA/Namibia, including Swapo, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough regarding the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

"Should it eventually become evident, after all avenues and alternatives have been thoroughly explored, that there is no realistic prospect of attaining these goals, all the parties most directly affected will have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence may best be achieved in the light of prevailing circumstances."

Mr Botha said South Africa would continue to work for an internationally acceptable independence for Namibia. It would continue to search for a reasonable formula for genuine Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

"The SWA/Angolan region needs peace and stability for progress to take place. The people of the region desire peace.

"South Africa has gone out of its way to realise this objective. It is up to the government in Luanda to make its choice."

By Estelle Trengove  
The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has remained active in spite of the severe restrictions on it under the emergency regulations.

And it says it will soon start lobbying for the right to speak.

Under the Emergency regulations it is an offence to make a "subversive" statement. Included in the Government Gazette definition of "subversive" is any statement which is likely to incite any person to discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service.

The ECC says it is getting set to launch a campaign demanding the civil right to speak and to dissent.

The state of emergency has forced the ECC to change the way in which it operates. It was told by a legal advisor it could still use its name and it could still demand alternatives for conscripts.

A total of 37 ECC members were detained, but only 11 are now still being held.

The ECC is contemplating legal action to challenge the emergency regulations, but is still waiting to see the results of other court applications taking place country-wide.

Case Trans 6/1/86

# Ban on murder trial 221 queried

Staff Reporter

THE chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr H P Viljoen, SC, yesterday criticized the "banning" of proceedings in a trial in which four soldiers were accused of murder in SWA/Namibia.

On July 24, a certificate issued under the Defence Act was handed in to the Tsumeb Magistrates' Court which halted criminal proceedings against four South African Defence Force soldiers, Mr C J Harmse, Mr F J Herbst, Mr D F Enslin and Mr J Fernando.

They were appearing on charges arising out of the death of a civilian, Mr Frans Uapota, 48, who was allegedly kicked, assaulted and beaten to death in the Owambo war zone on November 28 last year.

## 'Good faith'

The certificate was issued by the cabinet of the SWA/Namibian Interim Government and authorized by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

In terms of the Defence Act, court proceedings against SADF members can be halted if the State President decides the accused acted "in good faith" while combatting terrorism.

Mr Viljoen said the General Council of the Bar had repeatedly opposed "legislation excluding the jurisdiction of the courts".

"In the present case, the Attorney General of SWA had, on facts contained in an investigation docket, decided to prosecute the Defence Force members for murder.

"To interfere with that discretion and remove the matter from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court gives rise, over and above the principal objection to that course, to speculation and resentment which is, in the view of the Bar, far more damaging than an open investigation and finding on the facts in a court of law."

# No 'status' for Kaokoveld

Own Correspondent  
WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's disputed international status and its links with Pretoria are preventing one of the country's most breathtaking and ecologically important regions, the Kaokoveld, from becoming a World Heritage Site.

International conservationists have made several recommendations to the World Heritage Committee for the Kaokoveld to be included in its schedule.

The region comprises the remote and sparsely-populated northern Damaraland and Kaokoland and the Etosha National Park.

Hopes that the Kaokoveld will achieve World Heritage status in the near future have been dashed because the World Heritage Committee's parent body, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco), does not recognize the SWA/Namibian or South African govern-

ments.

The Kaokoveld has a wide variety of wildlife, including the famous desert-dwelling elephants and black rhino, it has spectacular scenery and Kaokoland itself is a sanctuary for the traditional lifestyle of the semi-nomadic Himba people.

The latest recommendation for the region to be given World Heritage status came from The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa last year.

The society's director of conservation, Mr Keith Cooper, described the Kaokoveld as "one of the most superb natural ecological areas in the world".

He said the declaration of the region as a World Heritage Site would give it added prestige and focus the attention of the world on its conservation needs.

However, the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa had suggested that the Southern African Committee of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) should declare its own World Heritage sites and try to set up its own funding for these areas, Mr Cooper said.

Pressure expected for quick independence

# Body blow for Namibia on sanctions

11/8/86 BUS DAY 221

THE sanctions drive could have a devastating effect on the fragile economy of Namibia, and Windhoek is expected to pressure Pretoria to concede the territory's independence before too much damage is done.

Since Namibia's economy is so intertwined with SA's, all sanctions imposed on SA would automatically apply to Namibia.

Moreover, as a neighbouring state relying heavily on SA aid — a third of its budget consists of a SA grant — it could suffer in that respect, too.

"It will be the cruellest part of the sanctions campaign. We scrapped apartheid years ago, we have a predominantly black government and our people are yearning for independence. Now we are going to be punished for white SA's sins," a spokesman for the Transitional government said yesterday.

But Namibia's independence seems remote. SA still treasures Namibia for strategic reasons: as a springboard for aid to Unita and for possible strikes on Zambia, and as a bargaining chip for the

MAX DU PREEZ  
Political Correspondent

removal of Cuban troops from Angola. Proposed European Community (EC) sanctions would hit the uranium, karakul and fishing industries hardest.

Wider sanctions would hurt the diamond and other mining sectors. The mining industry constitutes more than 80% of Namibia's exports and more than a third of its gross domestic product (GDP). It employs 15 000 black workers.

Namibian Secretary of Finance Johan Jones said yesterday: "Ours is a very fragile economy and an escalation of sanctions against SA could have a severe effect. Our manufacturing industry is tiny and most of our exports are vulnerable because they are luxury articles with a fragile market."

"The two crucial factors are that we virtually have one economy with SA and that many of our products are also produced south of our border."

The proposed ban on the export of uranium could be devastating. Both

• To Page 2 →

## Blow for Namibia

11/8/86 BUS DAY 221

Jones and a Rössing Uranium spokesman refused to comment on it because of its sensitive nature. Rössing operates the biggest open-pit uranium mine in the world, with an annual capacity of 5 000 tons of uranium oxide.

The Rössing spokesman did, however, say that it contributed 17% of Namibia's gross national product (GNP) last year and that between 1981 and 1985 it contributed 34% of its exports by value. In 1985, the mine's total spending inside Namibia was R350m.

Jones said that the direct tax revenue from the mining sector for the current budget was R210m — R85m from CDM's diamond mine and R125 from Rössing and other mines. It is believed Rössing's contribution was about R100m.

As with SA's coal, Australia stands to gain most from a ban on Namibian urani-

um exports. Rössing only has limited protection by way of long-term contracts.

Namibia's current budget is R1,545bn, of which R467m came as budget aid and R350m as its customs and excise share from SA.

The territory has a wide range of minerals, but uranium, diamonds, copper, silver, lead, tin and zinc form 90% of mineral sales.

The karakul industry constitutes a third of Namibia's agricultural production and is the lifeblood of the arid south.

Jones said karakul and crayfish would, because of their luxury nature, probably be the first to be affected by further sanctions, with diamonds next in line.

← • From Page 1

# Death of a villager: Will the issue fade away?

By Gary van Staden

When a detachment of SADF troops arrived at a small settlement in the "operational area" of northern Namibia last November, a 48-year-old man known as Frans Uapota was just another villager.

Before the troops left, however, Mr Uapota was dead — the victim of a savage beating and an assault for which four SADF soldiers were charged with murder.

According to evidence led before a Tsameb magistrate earlier this year, the four men — Mr C J Harmse, Mr F J Herbst, Mr D F Enslin and Mr J Fernando — assaulted Mr Uapota by kicking and beating him. When he subsequently died of his injuries his wife, Mrs Victoria Mweuhanga, laid charges of murder.

Before the case could be completed, however, the interim government of Namibia was authorised by President P W Botha to issue a certificate which halted all proceedings against the men.

The action provoked a massive public outcry against what one such protest labelled a "rape of justice".

Church groups and other organisations monitoring the activities of the security forces in Namibia have complained bitterly, loudly and often of the apparent lack of willingness on the part of State authorities to investigate complaints of alleged brutality.

According to these organisations, cases or complaints of assaults, brutality and even murder often do not even get to court.

Top of human rights groups' "hate parade" in Namibia is the controversial police counter-insurgency

unit, Koevoet, which still operates — albeit under another name — despite repeated assurances by members of the Multi-Party Conference government in Windhoek that the unit would be disbanded.

Koevoet has a long list of court verdicts against its members, but still the complaints come that not enough is done.

A frequent complaint is that the "justice" meted out is rarely enough to fit the crime.

The SADF and the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) do not escape criticism, however.

Spokesmen for SWATF have consistently denied that there is any "cover up" of alleged defence force brutality.

They admit that such assaults do take place, but are quick to point out that the SADF and SWATF have a good record of imposing harsh discipline on transgressors.

Monitoring organisations such as the Namibian Council of Churches (NCC), however, say the wide difference in the number of complaints lodged — especially against Koevoet members — and the cases which eventually come to court would seem to indicate that something is wrong.

And when cases do get to court, there is no guarantee that anyone will be called to full account. Apart from the most recent example, there have been others:

● November 1985 — An Ovambo housewife was shot dead during a session of target practice at a military base. She was shot in the head. An inquest count found that no one was liable in any way.

● November 1985 — Four members of Koevoet were found guilty of brutally assaulting and gang-raping

an Ovambo woman in their Casspir. They were sentenced to six years and 10 cuts.

● January 1986 — A Koevoet member, described by the court as a "man of violence" was found guilty of a double murder in Ovamboland. The prosecution asked for the death sentence. The sentence was seven years.

There are cases on record of Koevoet members receiving short and even suspended sentences after convictions for murder and culpable homicide.

When the Namibian government issued the certificate to halt proceedings in the Tsameb murder trial recently, the Bar Councils of both Namibia and South Africa were quick to react.

Namibian Bar Council chairman Mr Bryan O'Linn described the decision to halt prosecution as a "rape of justice".

The Bar Council said in a statement this week that the certificate issue was part of "a cover-up in its most naked form", and condemned the action.

The South African Bar Council also issued a statement in which the issue of a certificate was strongly criticised. It added that the action would prove far more damaging than "an open investigation and finding on the facts in a court of law".

The certificate which halted the court case was issued in terms of section 103 of the Defence Act. Under this section, the State President can halt any court proceedings involving members of the defence force if he decides the accused acted in "good faith" for the purposes of combating "terrorism".

An editorial in *The Star* last week posed the question: "When is it 'good faith' to beat and kick a man to death?"

# Sanctions

13/11/20  
may hit

## Namibia

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Minister of Finance Mr Dirk Mudge says a study group will be appointed soon to look into the effect that comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa will have on Namibia and to recommend possible counter-measures.

Any effective sanction on South Africa would affect Namibian exports of minerals, karakul pelts and rock lobster.

Some people in the private sector have suggested approaching the Western Contact Group to have Namibia separated from South Africa when sanctions are implemented.

This would have the effect, they believe, of stimulating a "boom" in the Namibian economy, by attracting South African sanctions-busting firms across the Orange River.

A number of black politicians, and in particular Swapo, have called for sanctions on South Africa as a way of forcing Pretoria to implement UN Resolution 435.

LONDON — The bomb explosion that killed five people in a meat market in Walvis Bay, the South African enclave in Namibia, recently, is likely to herald an intensification of the guerilla war.

It is the most serious act of urban guerilla warfare in two decades, though brutality has long been a fact of daily life in the rural north of the South African-occupied territory.

No one has claimed responsibility for the Walvis Bay bombing, but it could have been a joint operation by the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo), the Namibian nationalist movement. Walvis Bay, whose position as part of South Africa is disputed by Swapo and the United Nations, would have been the ideal focus to show that South Africa was the common enemy of the two guerilla armies.

But political activity in the colony is also likely to increase after an important decision by the all-white Windhoek Supreme Court last month. As a result, Swapo has been able to hold legal public meetings for the first time in five years. In 1981, the South African-inspired Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act effectively outlawed Swapo from holding any public demonstration.

The justification was that the movement advocated the violent overthrow of the state. Other political organisations, deemed to be peaceful, simply had to notify a magistrate of their intention to hold a meeting 24 hours before it took place.

Since then a number of braais and other social gatherings attended by Swapo supporters have been raided by the police, the participants

DENIS HERBSTEIN reports that the Namibian liberation movement Swapo is now able to hold legal meetings for the first time in five years.

# Swapo shows its legal face

## FOCUS

arrested, held without bail, and often jailed.

But in June 1985, South Africa instituted an interim government of "friendly" Namibians, who were intent on showing their democratic colours. They issued a Bill of Fundamental Rights, which os-

tensibly guaranteed basic freedoms. At the end of July, however, the government banned a Catholic-led march in Windhoek.

Then last month came the challenge to the meetings ban. The lawyer for three Swapo office bearers charged with attending a political meeting argued that the law conflicted with the Bill of Rights's guarantee of free assembly.

The three-man Bench, under Judge Harold Levy, agreed, and also found that it was not Swapo's sole objective to overthrow the government. "If an organisation propagates peaceful and permissible activities it is not hit by the section (in the Act), even though it may also propagate the overthrow of the state."

But Judge Levy also said that none of the "aims and objectives" in Swapo's Constitution and Political Programme provided for the overthrow of any government or authority or



Mr SAM Nujoma, Swapo's president.

any change whatsoever to be brought about by violence, intimidation or force of any nature. Swapo's political programme did make reference to the "armed struggle," he said, but there was still "no statement which calls for or advocates or propagates the overthrow of a government or some form of change by violence, intimidation or forceful means."

As a result, Swapo have organised a number of public meetings throughout the country, of which the largest was in the Windhoek black township, Katatura, on July 27. An estimated 15 000 people, among them dozens of whites, were there.

The enthusiastic response to the judgment indicates that Swapo support, far from being buried by the state, has been biding its time.

The legalisation of the liberation movement's public face will provide extra problems for the so-called "Transitional Government of National Unity," a motley array of disparate political groupings, of which the white nationalists are the most numerous.

Now the government is reportedly considering a new law which would provide for the expulsion of non-Namibians. Targets are known to be the white South African lawyer, Mr David Smuts, who often represents Namibian na-

tionalists, as well as Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the liberal newspaper *The Namibian*. The law would also enable them to be rid of Dr Abisai Shejavali, secretary-general of the Christian Council of Namibia, one of the most effective critics of the South African connection. He came to Namibia from Angola at the age of five. — COPYRIGHT LONDON OBSERVER SERVICE.

**LET US PRAY**

*THIS prayer by Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu, is especially for those families who are without their loved ones in these troubled times.*

God said: "My name is Emmanuel which means God with us." He is the God who stood with the three in the fiery furnace. Jesus said: "In the world you will have suffering, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

That is our God. If this God is for us, who can be against us? Nothing in heaven or on earth or underneath the earth can separate us from the love of God, who did not only give good advice but came and was involved with us in our suffering. He died, and they thought they had killed



Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# DTA withdrawal sets back Namibian unity

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek's six-party Government of National Unity is looking less united than ever, with the announcement that Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is withdrawing from a key Government committee.

The DTA president, Chief Kuaima Rirauko said the group would no longer take part in the discussions of the committee on national unity, which was appointed earlier this year by the National Assembly.

The committee was tasked with formulating a replacement for the current three-tier system of government which was instituted by South African Government Proclamation A G8.

The proclamation is widely recognised as enshrining apartheid in the territory by dividing into ethnic authorities.

Mr Rirauko said the DTA had long expressed its opposition to AG 8, but it believed that the people of the country would have to be consulted if the system was to be done away. An acceptable replacement would have to be found before the proclamation was thrown out.

The DTA some month ago put

forward its proposals for a future Namibia divided into a number of provinces or districts and in which decentralisation would play a major role. Other parties in the Government also put forward their ideas for a replacement for AG 8, but so far there had been little indication of agreement among them.

Mr Rirauko said that, now the DTA had withdrawn from the national unity committee, it was important that the Constitutional Council speed up its work to compile a constitution for the territory in which AG 8 would disappear.

The latest ructions in the Government come in the wake of a big court case at the end of last month, in which two members of the Government — Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Moses Katjuongua, tried to prevent the 1986/87 budget being signed into law because they argued it was racist.

Their suit was rejected by the Supreme Court in Windhoek, but both men have vowed to fight on against the AG 8 system, which they say contravenes the Bill of Fundamental Rights proclaimed when the Government of National Unity was set up here by President P W Botha in June last year.

weekly Mail  
**Namibian arson**

By JEAN SUTHERLAND

THE offices of the weekly newspaper  
The Namibian were torched during  
the early hours of Tuesday morning.

The Namibian, an independent  
weekly started last August, is strongly  
pro-independence and fiercely critical  
of the transitional government.

Damage, estimated at R10 000, was  
mainly confined to one area of the  
building after the blaze was  
extinguished by the fire brigade.

The paper's offices have been  
subjected to a number of attacks over  
the last year. Previously these have  
mainly taken the form of "kettie"  
raids, with projectiles like stones and  
ballbearings being fired from  
catapults.

221  
8-14  
1986

**SWA court blast** *1/6/76*  
WINDHOEK *22* A black *man*  
died in SWA/Namibia after be-  
ing injured in a hand-grenade  
explosion, a police spokesman  
said.  
The blast ripped through the  
Magistrate's Court in Tsumeb  
yesterday.

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Argus 15/8/86

# SWA Cabinet upset<sup>(221)</sup> over SADF immunity

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The National Unity Cabinet is unhappy about its obligatory role in issuing certificates of immunity from prosecution to SADF soldiers accused of committing crimes in SWA/Namibia.

In a statement issued here the eight-man Cabinet said it was applying to Pretoria, through South Africa's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, to have the legal position changed, so any decision concerning immunity from prosecution is carried out entirely by South Africa.

Earlier this month the Windhoek politicians were forced to sign an immunity declaration for four SADF soldiers accused of murdering a civilian in the Owambo area last year.

## Soldiers named

Under South Africa's Defence Act of 1957 the office of President P W Botha issued a certificate barring the men from prosecution because they had carried out their actions "in good faith" in connection with the suppression of terrorism.

The soldiers, C J Harmse, F J Herbst, D F Enslin and J Fernando, were to have been tried on charges of murdering Mr Frans Uapota, allegedly beaten and kicked to death.

The decision to issue the certificate of immunity evoked a storm of protest in SWA/Namibia and South Africa, with the Bar Councils of both countries condemning the move.

## "Rape of justice"

The chairman of the SWA Bar Council, Mr Bryan O'Linn called the withdrawal of charges "a gross breach of the rule of law and the rape of justice in this country which bodes ill for the future of all Namibians".

The Cabinet statement said the Government of National Unity statement said it considered the issuing of such certificate the function of the South African President. It also commented that in the most recent case it had not been able to study the facts and had been obliged to merely sign the certificate after it had been approved by the President.

# 4 die in SWA terror shelling

*M/E P. 16/8/82*

**WINDHOEK — Four people were killed and 10 injured in stand-off bombardments by Swapo insurgents on Oshakati and Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia early today.**

Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria that Lance-Corporal Andre Herscholl Erasmus, 20, of Mitchell's Plain, was killed in Ruacana in the operational area.

The three victims of the Oshakati bombardment were residents of the Okatana black residential area near the town, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement in Windhoek. Names were not released.

Among the injured were two children aged four years and 10 years. All the injured received emergency treatment and were later transferred to hospital.

Later, four insurgents involved in the Oshakati bombardment were tracked down and killed in a skirmish with security forces.

Slight damage was caused to property in the bombardment on the town of Ruacana at 2am today.

Referring to the Oshakati attack, the SWATF statement said: "The security forces have earlier warned that Swapo terrorists will use these and other low tactics to commit their acts of terror."

The security forces would not hesitate to take appropriate action to protect SWA/Namibia and its people. Follow-up action was continuing.

The names of the dead would be announced later.

● In Pretoria, the public relations division of the SAP announced yesterday that a private concern in Walvis Bay had offered a reward of R5 000 for any information leading to the identification, arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the explosion at the Atlantic meat market in Walvis Bay on August 7.

# 4 die in SWVA terror shelling

4 people  
16/8/86

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Follow-up action was continuing.

The names of the dead would be announced later.

● In Pretoria, the public relations division of the SADF announced yesterday that a private concern in Walvis Bay had offered a reward of R5 000 for any information leading to the identification, arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the explosion at the Atlantic meat plant in Walvis Bay on August 2.



# Owambo admin at loggerheads with SADF'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** — A special committee of inquiry into health services in Namibia's Northern Owambo area has found that relations between the SADF and the local administration are very bad.

The committee said the military and the Owambo Administration of Mr Peter Kalangula appeared to be at loggerheads in ideological terms as well.

The report highlighted the strained relations between Mr Kalangula and the SADF, and also between him and the Department of National Health in Windhoek.

Health Minister Mr Moses Katjuongua appointed the committee earlier this year to decide whether the Owambo health services had deteriorated to such an extent they were endangering the people in the area following the withdrawal of SADF medical personnel from local health facilities.

Under the terms of South African Government proclamation AG 88 of 1980 - under which the various ethnic "second tier" administrations were set up — the central government is entitled to take over the running of any service it feels is inefficient.

## ADEQUATE

Headed by Dr P W W Coetzer, a senior lecturer at the University of Pretoria, the committee found that the Owambo health service was adequate.

In Windhoek, the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity has issued a statement that it is unhappy about its current obligatory role in the issuing of certificates of immunity from prosecution to SADF soldiers accused of committing crimes in Namibia.

The Cabinet said it was applying to Pretoria to have the legal position changed so that any such decision is carried out entirely by South Africa.

Earlier this month, the Windhoek politicians were forced to sign an immunity declaration for four SADF soldiers accused of murdering a civilian in the area last year.

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**ENGAGEMENTS**

**FRIDMAN**  
The engagement is announced between Svetlana (Sylvia) Neumannoff, daughter of Rosamund and the late David Neumannoff, and Richard, son of David and Carol, and the late Wendy Friedman.

**HANAN/BENNETZIK**  
Jill and Silvio, Ralph and Rose are thrilled to announce the engagement of their eldest child, Rachel, to Alan, Hazelton, 803-1046.

**KOITE-NICHOLAS**  
Nick, daughter of Mr and Mrs L. J. Koite of Cape Town, and Brian, son of Mr and Mrs E. M. Nicholas of Murrumbidgee, are pleased to announce their engagement.

**ORSMOND**  
The engagement is announced between John, Joyce Ormond of 20 Hantram Avenue, Helmerston, Florida, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. J. Vaughan of Abbey Woods, Ballantray, and the late Cdr Brian Vaughan RN.

**DEATHS**

**ASSAD**  
Nora-Mom, you will always be the Alpha and Omega of my life, Kit.

**ASSAD**  
Nora-Mom, you were so very deeply loved, and your parting leaves us hurt and dazed. Dinky, Trevor, Mandy and Gareth.

**ASSAD**  
Nora. To our darling wonderful auntie Nora. It was a privilege to have had your love in our lives. We will miss you, Carol, Doug, Lara and Edward.

**ASSAD**  
Nora, Mommy, you never seemed to give of yourself and your love to us. Eddy, Eddy, Helen, Christopher, James, Katherine and David.

# Announce

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The Star's Africa News Service

# Eight die in SWA

By STEPHAN TERBLANCHE

FOUR Swapo guerrillas have been killed by security forces following yesterday's cannon and mortar bombardments on Ruacana and Oshakati which left three civilians and one soldier dead and 10 injured.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said yesterday that security forces had also found the B10 recoilless cannon used in the stand-off bombardment of Oshakati.

The civilian victims of the Oshakati bombardment were all residents of the town's black Okatana township. The dead soldier has been named as Lance Corporal Andre Herscholl Erasmus, 20, of Mitchell's Plain.

● The Bureau for Information reports that four people

were killed in political violence in the 24-hour period ending at 6am yesterday. A man and a woman were burnt to death in Tembisa on the East Rand. In KwaMashu, a man was stabbed and then thrown into his burning house by a mob. An unidentified man was burnt to death at Khutsong near Oberholzer in the Western Transvaal.

## Horses pois

□ From Page 1

critical list. Four died yesterday morning.

Of the 11 horses which died from the poison, 10 were put down by Summerveld veterinary surgeons when it became clear they would not

## WEATHER AND TIDES

TRANSVAAL: Pretoria, Wit- berg Bay, cloudy and cold with showers; Plettenberg Bay to the Eastern... partly cloudy with

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# Eight killed in SWA clashes

A MEMBER of the Cape Corps and at least three civilians were killed in separate stand-off bombardments on Oshakati and Ruacana by Swapo guerillas early on Saturday — and four Swapo men were killed in an operation after the Oshakati attack.

Sapa reports that the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said the four were shot dead in a skirmish 24km south-west of Oshakati, nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, about 11am.

Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced that Lance-Corporal Andre Herscholl Erasmus, 20, was killed in the Ruacana stand-off bombardment early on Saturday.

He is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs D J Erasmus, of Mitchells Plain, Cape Town.

The shelling of Oshakati began at 1.15am and lasted for a brief period, causing light damage to property, the SWATF statement said.

At least three civilians were killed and 10 others injured in the nearby Okatana black residential area, which also houses a base of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

Among the injured were two children aged four and 10 years. All the injured received emergency treatment and were later transferred to hospital.

"A recoilless B10 cannon used in the brief attack on the nerve centre of the SWA/Namibian war zone was found in operations by pursuing members of the security forces," the statement said.

Six B10 bombs and three 82mm mortar bombs fell inside Oshakati but it was not yet known how many of the projectiles hit Okatana township, the statement said.

Follow-up operations were still in progress against the guerillas who launched a similar stand-off bombardment on Ruacana, some 200km west of Oshakati, on the border between SWA/Namibia and Angola at 2am on Saturday.

The statement gave no details of the follow-up operations.

Mortar bombs and recoilless cannons were used in both attacks.

"The security forces have earlier warned that Swapo terrorists will use these and other lowly tactics to commit their acts of terror," the statement said.

The security forces would not hesitate to take appropriate action to protect SWA/Namibia and its people, it added.

# Dos Santos calls for diplomatic ties with US

20/8/86  
STAR  
221

By Alan Dunn,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has called for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan to establish diplomatic relations between the countries.

The invitation, made in Luanda on Monday, follows months of apparent silence between governments and a side-tracking of US efforts at settlement of regional hostilities.

"We invite President Reagan to come to see the Angolan people and the problems we are facing," said Mr dos Santos.

He was speaking after talks with American civil rights lead-

## Talks on Namibia also urged

er, the Rev Jesse Jackson, who spent three days in Angola on a tour of southern Africa.

Angola is recognised by every major nation except the United States and South Africa. Both aid the Angolan rebel group, Unita. The US reportedly started shipping \$15 million worth of weapons, including shoulder-fired "Stinger" missiles, to Unita early this year to combat

Luanda's tanks and aircraft.

Mr Reagan recognises Unita as a black liberation movement of "freedom fighters" battling the Marxist Angolan regime.

US officials blame the Dos Santos government for a breakdown early this year in negotiations for regional settlement. Luanda is expected to make the first move to revive these.

Mr Jackson's "draft agreement" with Mr dos Santos listed calls for the US to reverse its policy of "destabilisation", an economic attache in Washington and talks between the United States and South Africa on SWA/Namibian independence and the withdrawal of 35 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

A report in *The Washington Times*, said the Angolan National liberation Front's (FNLA) leader, Mr Holden Roberto, is about to seek amnesty from the Luanda regime.

Part of the deal is reportedly that Mr Roberto has been offered a post in the Dos Santos cabinet. Amnesty would be granted the 7 000 FNLA guerillas active in northern and central Angola, the report said.

The deal was negotiated by Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in an official visit to Luanda in July. Mr Roberto has long kept a mission in Kinshasa.

Mr Roberto has split much of his time the past few years between Paris and Washington.

The FNLA was one of three liberation factions in Angola in the 1970's, along with Unita and the now-governing MPLA.

# Weeding out myths about Swapo ideology

22/11/85 8:18  
It seemed a "gross inaccuracy" to view Swapo merely as an extension of Soviet foreign policy in Africa, Mr Andre du Pisani, political scientist at the University of South Africa, said in Potchefstroom today.

He told a symposium on resistance movements: "Swapo has to be fully understood within a particular historical and political context that goes back to German colonial times."

Mr du Pisani said there was no denying the effect of Marxism-Leninism on Swapo's political and economic thinking, but to view this influence as a dominant ideology was an oversimplification.

"Personally I do not believe that Swapo has one, coherent, dominant ideology. The status of Marxism-Leninism seems to be largely symbolic to Swapo."

According to Mr du Pisani, Swapo projected the ideals and the associated image of a decolonisation and an independence movement "much more persuasively and forcefully than any of the other groupings."

221  
"While Swapo's military actions have been effectively contained inside Namibia, its potential political influence has not been directly affected by successful South African counter-insurgency."

Swapo remained a major political force in Namibian politics, Mr du Pisani said.

Delivering a paper on the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR), Professor E A M Thomashausen, Professor of Law at Unisa, said it would be a mistake to regard the MNR as the cause of Mozambique's misery.

"The truth is that the MNR became an authentic reflection of the grievances and the despair of the Mozambican population, whose most basic needs and rights have been denied by Frelimo to an unprecedented extent in Mozambique's history."

"The failure of the Marxist-Leninist revolution in Mozambique is shown in the de facto support of the population for MNR as a real and ideological alternative."

# 'SWA/Namibia on brink of new era'

Staff Reporter

Abus 22/11/66 (221)

SWA/NAMIBIA is on the threshold of a new era, according to Mr A N Matjila, Minister of National Education and chairman of the Cabinet in the SWA/Namibia transitional government.

Addressing members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer and Cape Town Chambers of Commerce and Industries in Cape Town yesterday, he said discrimination based on race, sex, language, politics, religion, ethnicity or birth was not permitted in SWA/Namibia.

Everyone had the right to practice, protect and promote their culture, language, traditions and religion as long as these did not violate the rights of others or the national interest.

He said no houses in SWA/Namibia were being burnt, no vehicles were being stoned and no "necklace" deaths had occurred there.

The forces which sought revolution in SWA/Namibia were sowing their seeds in unfertile ground.

Mr A Z Shipanga, Minister of Nature Conservation, Mining and Commerce in the transitional government, said Namibians were enjoying the fruits of better race relations.

# Swapo has 'Namibia Day' rally

From TONY WEAVER  
WINDHOEK. — Thousands of Swapo supporters took to the streets yesterday, marching through Katutura township after a militant rally commemorating the 20th anniversary of the guerilla war in SWA/Namibia.

Between 4 500 and 5 000 people had earlier flocked to hear Swapo leaders speak.

The rally was called to mark "Namibia Day", the annual commemoration of the launching of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

This was only the second legal rally held by Swapo in Windhoek in the past five years, following a recent Supreme Court decision overruling a standing ban on Swapo gatherings.

Issues dealt with at length by speakers included the guerilla war and sanctions, and there were vehement attacks on Pretoria. Much of what was said at the rally may not be reported in South Africa.

Shortly before sunset, the chanting crowd took to the streets, marching and running through dusty Katutura.

Leading the march were a group of Swapo Youth League members and a number of young children chanting "AK 47" and "Bazooka".

At the end of the meeting, Swapo's deputy national chairman, Mr Daniel Tjongarero, announced that inter-denominational church services would be held this coming Sunday in Windhoek and in the war zones to pray for peace and independence.

## Ceasefire

● South Africa should immediately sign a ceasefire with Swapo so that United Nations Resolution 435 could be implemented, leading to SWA/Namibian independence, a leading Swapo member, Mr Mokganedi Thlabanello, said in Windhoek at the weekend, Sapa reports.

"The truth is South Africa cannot win the war in spite of repeated claims that Swapo's back has been broken."

Mr Thlabanello said Swapo extended "a hand of friendship and comradeship to our white Namibian compatriots".

"Let us get to understand each other, let us get to know each other. You have nothing to fear," he said.

# Namibia <sup>STAR</sup> may strike to speed up <sup>(221)</sup> settlement <sup>25/8/86</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Thousands of Swapo supporters, commemorating the 20th anniversary of their armed struggle, heard a warning to South Africa that a general strike might be called in Namibia to hasten the implementation of the United Nations settlement plan.

The warning, from Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, was delivered by the acting president inside Namibia, Mr Nathaniel Maxuili.

He told a mass rally of some 5 000 people in Katutura township yesterday that if a strike were called, "Botha and his people" would starve.

Mr Maxuili said the South African stance on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola prior to the implementation of the UN resolution 435 independence plan was subterfuge. Swapo would never agree to South Africa's suggestions.

He denounced Britain and the United States as "imperialists" who wanted to "take over the whole world".

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and US President Ronald Reagan were "terrorists", he said, and President P W Botha was the "biggest terrorist of all".

"This man holds a Bible in one hand and a gun in the other" he told the crowd.

Other speakers at the meeting — held to mark Namibia Day, the anniversary of the start of the war — spoke of the "heroic sacrifices" made by the members of Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia), the armed wing of Swapo.

The first actual shots in the war were fired on August 26, 1966, in the Omgulumbashe area of northern Namibia.

To date, it is estimated that about 20 000 people have died in the conflict, which has at times spread beyond the borders of Namibia itself.

According to official figures, at least half the dead were Swapo insurgents killed in clashes with security forces.

**'Swapo  
must lay  
down  
arms'**

WINDHOEK. — SWA/Namibia would not be able to hold free elections for independence as long as 30 000 Cuban soldiers were stationed on the other side of the border, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Okahandja yesterday.

He was one of several speakers at the traditional Heroes Day of the Herero community.

**'Room'**

Mr Pienaar said Swapo desired independence for SWA/Namibia as much as any other group, but it was not necessary for Swapo to fight for independence.

There was room for Swapo in the politics and future of SWA/Namibia, but the organization should lay down its arms.

"We must carry on with negotiations until the knot has finally been tied for independence," Mr Pienaar said. — Sapa

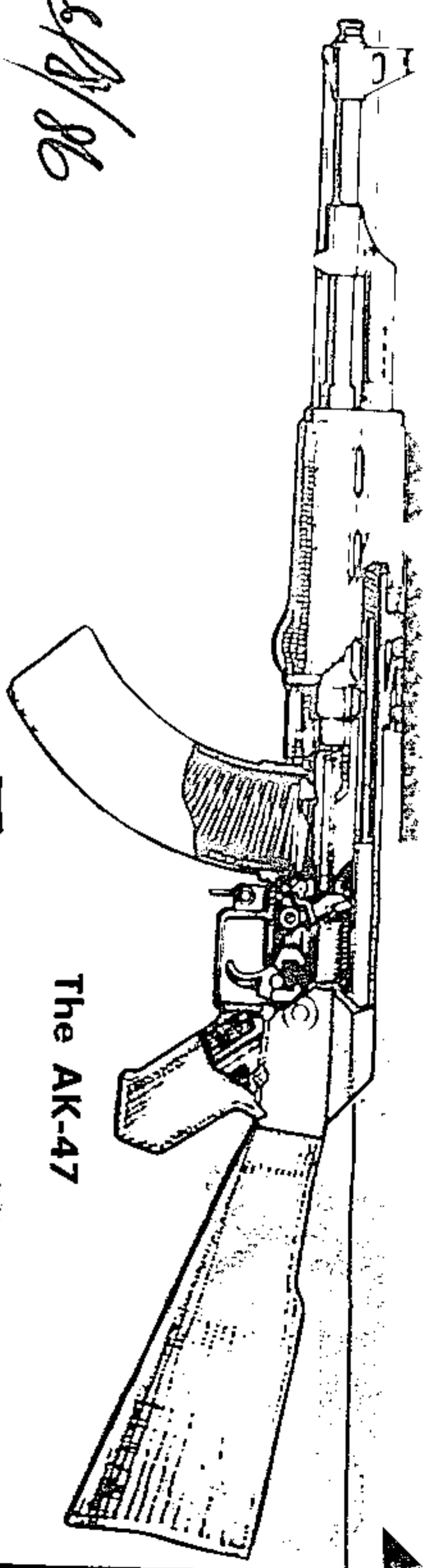
... Twenty years ago today, South African troops came face to face with the AK-47 for the first time. It marked the start of what would become one of Africa's longest running conflicts — the war against Swapo.



AFRICA

# Date to Remember

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Argus 28/8/86



The AK-47

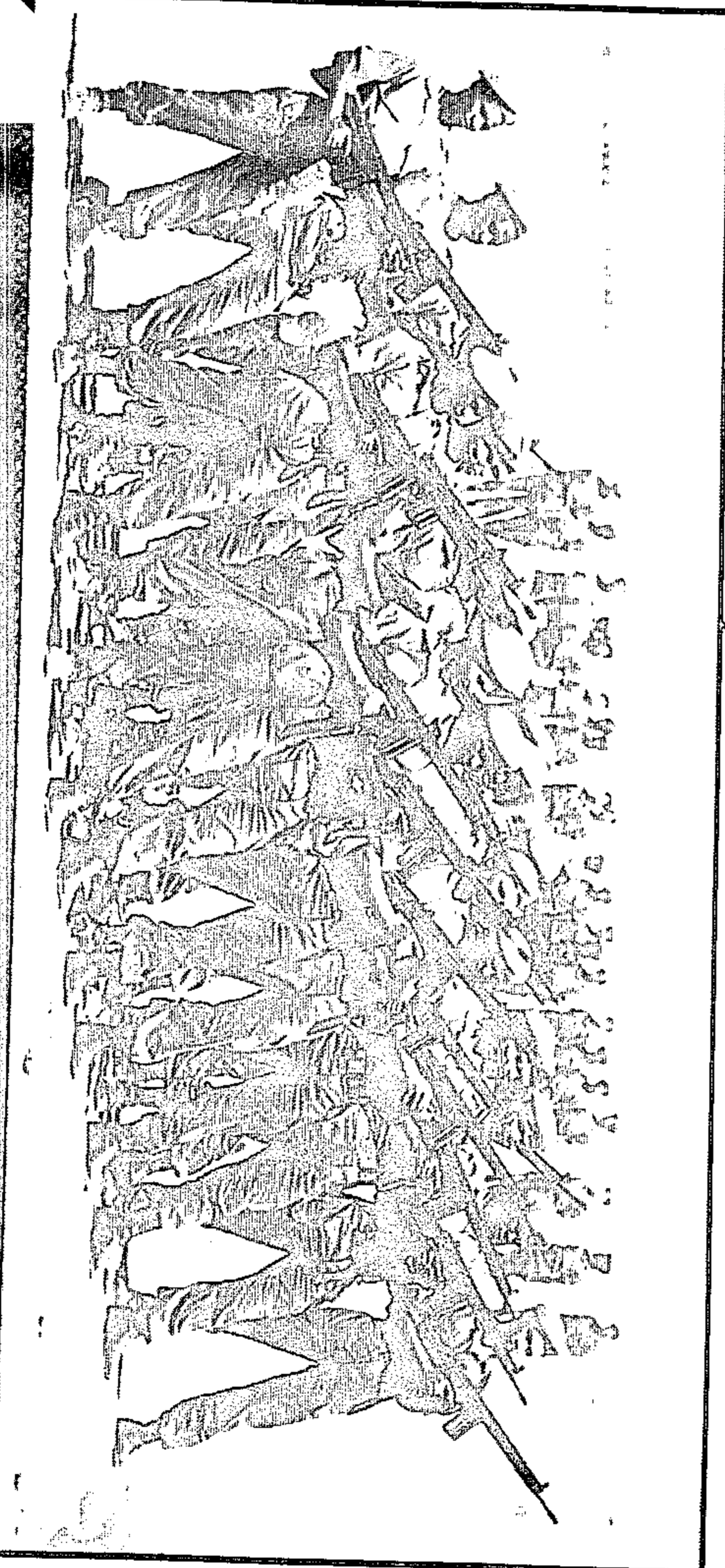
by BRENDAN SEERY, of The Argus Africa News Service, in WINDHOEK

**T**HE shots and shouts that echoed across the dusty, ragged bush of Northern Namibia on August 26 1966 marked the start of what would turn into one of Africa's longest-running conflicts.

For the first time, South African security forces came face to face with the AK-47 assault rifles of cadres of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — the armed wing of Swapo.

In the next two decades, the two foes clashed frequently, both inside and outside Namibia, and the body count climbed.

The military says that just over 10 000 Swapo insurgents have been killed, and if civilian casualties, and security force deaths are added to that number, the toll nears 20 000 — carnage on a grand scale in a country with a popula-



General Georg Meiring, Swapo has suffered considerable losses in the past 10 years, and is having difficulty in making up its manpower in new recruiting drives in Owambo and Kavango. Senior army officials have even gone as far as saying the war against the insurgents is being won militarily.

Certainly, the scale of Swapo infiltrations into Namibia has decreased dramatically since the early 1980s when Swapo groups penetrated deep into white farming land fringing the Etosha Game Park and the towns of Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein became known as the "Terror Triangle".

The insurgents are also now concentrating on different tactics "stand off bombardments" and sabotage are now the most common form of incidents reported.

However, the mere fact



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tion of less than 1.5 million people.  
At present, about 50 000 troops and vast quantities of hardware are tied down in the North of Namibia — a well oiled operation, though, which costs the South African taxpayer close to R2 million a day.

**SOME** strategic analysts believe that the war may also be costing white South Africa dearly in human terms. Professor Reginald Green, of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex, England, has argued that, when the total war casualties are taken into account, the Namibian fighting is costing South Africa proportionally more, in terms of lives lost, than Vietnam cost the people of the United States.

Prior to the first clash in 1966, Swapo had been building up its organisation-in-exile and sending its men and women for military training in a number of African and Iron Curtain countries.

Many of the Swapo leaders and the people in the territory still cling to the hope that the United Nations would somehow deliver them independence from South Africa.

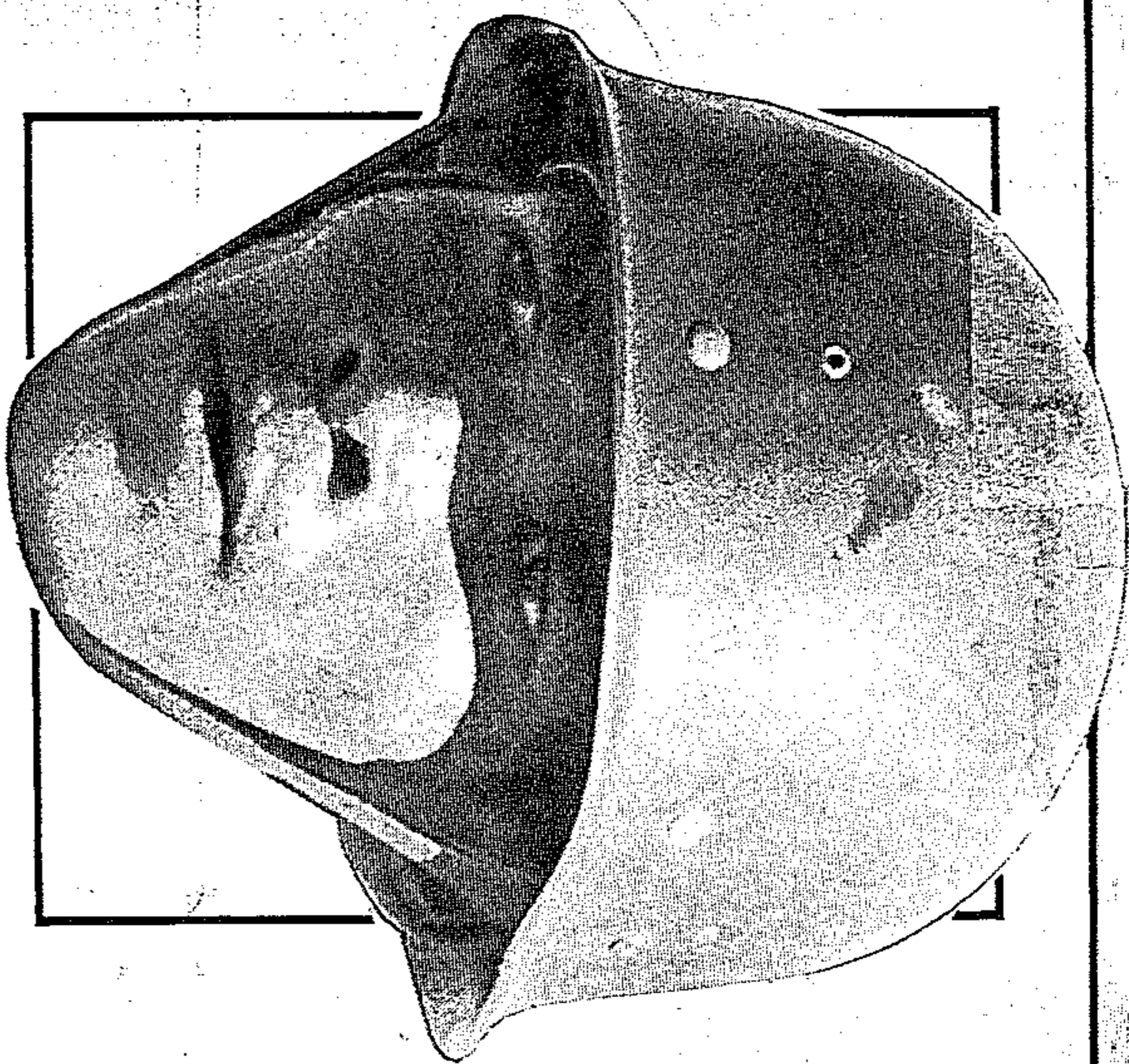
**HOWEVER**, in July 1966, the International Court of Justice dismissed an application by Liberia and Ethiopia challenging the South African administration of the territory.

**ABOVE: South West Africa Territory Force trainees. Their South African instructors said they would match any SA infantry soldiers, anytime. RIGHT: The face of determination — this national ser- viceman catches his breath after a 2,4km run through the Na- mibian desert.**

The Swapo leadership was angry over the ruling and gave the green light for the insurgent war, saying: "We have no alternative but to rise in arms and bring about our own liberation".

Twenty years down a long and bloody road, that "liberation" seems no closer.

The war is largely fought in the flat, densely-populated areas of Owambo and Kavango close to the Angolan border. In the rainy season, from December to April, the advantage tilts slightly towards the Swapo insurgents, as water becomes plentiful and vegetation cover increases. Muddy roads and cloudy conditions also ham-



## Twenty years of war: They soldier on . . .

the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), have learned well the lessons of other armies in counter-insurgency campaigns in Malaya, Vietnam and Rhodesia.

In addition, the army units are backed up by the ruthless and highly-effective police counter-insurgency unit, formerly known as "Koevoet".

**CROSS-border** raids are a frequently-used strategy in the security forces planning in the campaign. One of the bloodiest was that mounted on the Cassinga Swapo camp in southern Angola in May 1978, in which at least 1 200 Namibian exiles died. Swapo claimed the majority of the dead were women and children, a charge Pretoria vehemently denied.

According to the Commander of the SWATF, Maior

that Swapo keep coming back into the country indicates that it is far from being a beaten force, and it is still capable of striking hard, as it proved in a recent stand-off attack on Oshakati and Ruacana.

**FOLLOWING** the none-too-successful example of Rhodesia, the SADF and SWATF have mounted an intensive "psychological action" campaign to win the "hearts and minds of the people of the North."

Colonel Johan Vorster, senior staff officer in the SWATF, said in a military magazine article that the security forces in Namibia have learned the lesson of the French Army in Algeria, and will not make the same mistakes. According to Col Vorster, the French won the military component of that revolutionary war, only to lose in the end because they regarded the whole of the Algerian population as the enemy.

Whether or not the security forces have been successful in spreading their political gospel is debatable, though.

According to opposition politicians and churchmen, the military is still resented by many of the people in the north of the country, and security forces have been frequently accused of brutalities, illegal detentions and even killings of civilians.

per the ground and air arms of the South Africa war machine.

Nevertheless, the lot of a Swapo cadre is not a happy one. Having trekked through

Southern Angola and faced the possibility of clashes with either Unita or South African ambush units, the insurgents faced a determined and highly-mobile enemy once they cross into Namibia. The SADF and its Namibian arm,

Death toll is nearing 20 000

# Namibia bush war is now 20 years old

26/8/86 S.M.R.  
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By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The shots and shouts that echoed across the dusty, ragged bush of northern Namibia on August 26 1966 marked the start of what would turn into one of Africa's longest-running conflicts.

For the first time, South African security forces came face to face with the AK-47 assault rifles carried by cadres of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) — the armed wing of Swapo.

In the next two decades the two foes clashed frequently, inside and outside Namibia, and the body count climbed.

The military says that more than 10 000 Swapo insurgents have been killed, and if civilian casualties and security force deaths are added to that number, the toll nears 20 000. That is carnage on a grand scale in a country with a population of less than 1 500 000 people.

At present about 50 000 troops and vast quantities of hardware are tied down in the north of Namibia — a well-oiled operation, though, which costs the South African taxpayer close to R2 million a day.

Some strategic analysts believe the war may also be costing white South Africa dearly in human terms.

Professor Reginald Green, of the Institute for Development Studies in Sussex, England, has argued that when the total war casualties are taken into account, the Namibian fighting is costing South Africa proportionally more, in terms of lives lost, than Vietnam cost the United States.

Swapo had, before the first clash in 1966, been building up its organisation-in-exile and sending its men and women for military training in a number of African and Iron Curtain countries.

## 'No alternative'

Many Swapo leaders and people in the territory still clung to the hope that the United Nations would somehow deliver them independence from South Africa.

But in July 1966 the International Court of Justice dismissed an application by Liberia and Ethiopia challenging the South African administration of the territory.

The Swapo leadership was angry over the ruling and gave the green light for the insurgent war, saying "We have no alternative but to rise in arms and bring about our own liberation."

Twenty years down a long and bloody road, that liberation seems no closer.

The war is largely fought in the flat,

water becomes plentiful and vegetation cover increases. Muddy roads and cloudy conditions also hamper the ground and air arms of the South Africa war machine.

Nevertheless, the lot of a Swapo cadre is not a happy one. Having trekked through southern Angola and faced the possibility of clashes with either Unita or South African ambush units, the insurgents face a determined and highly-mobile enemy once they cross into Namibia.

The SADF and its Namibian arm, the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), have learned well the lessons of other armies in counter-insurgency campaigns in Malaya, Vietnam and Rhodesia.

In addition, the army units are backed up by the ruthless and highly-effective police counter-insurgency unit, formerly known as "Koevoet".

## Charges denied

Cross-border raids are a frequently-used strategy in the security forces planning in the campaign. One of the bloodiest was that mounted on the Cassinga Swapo camp in southern Angola in May 1978. At least 1 200 Namibian exiles died. Swapo claimed that most of the dead were women and children — a charge which Pretoria denied vehemently.

According to the Commander of the SWATF, Major-General Georg Meiring, Swapo has suffered considerable losses in the past 10 years and is having difficulty in making up its manpower in new recruiting drives in Owambo and Kavango. Senior army officials have even gone as far as saying the war against the insurgents is being won militarily.

Certainly, the scale of Swapo infiltrations into Namibia has decreased dramatically since the early 1980s, when its groups penetrated deep into white farming land fringing the Etosha Game Park, and the towns of Tsumeb, Otavi and Grootfontein became known as the "terror triangle".

The insurgents are also now concentrating on different tactics: "Stand-off bombardments" and sabotage are now the most common form of incidents.

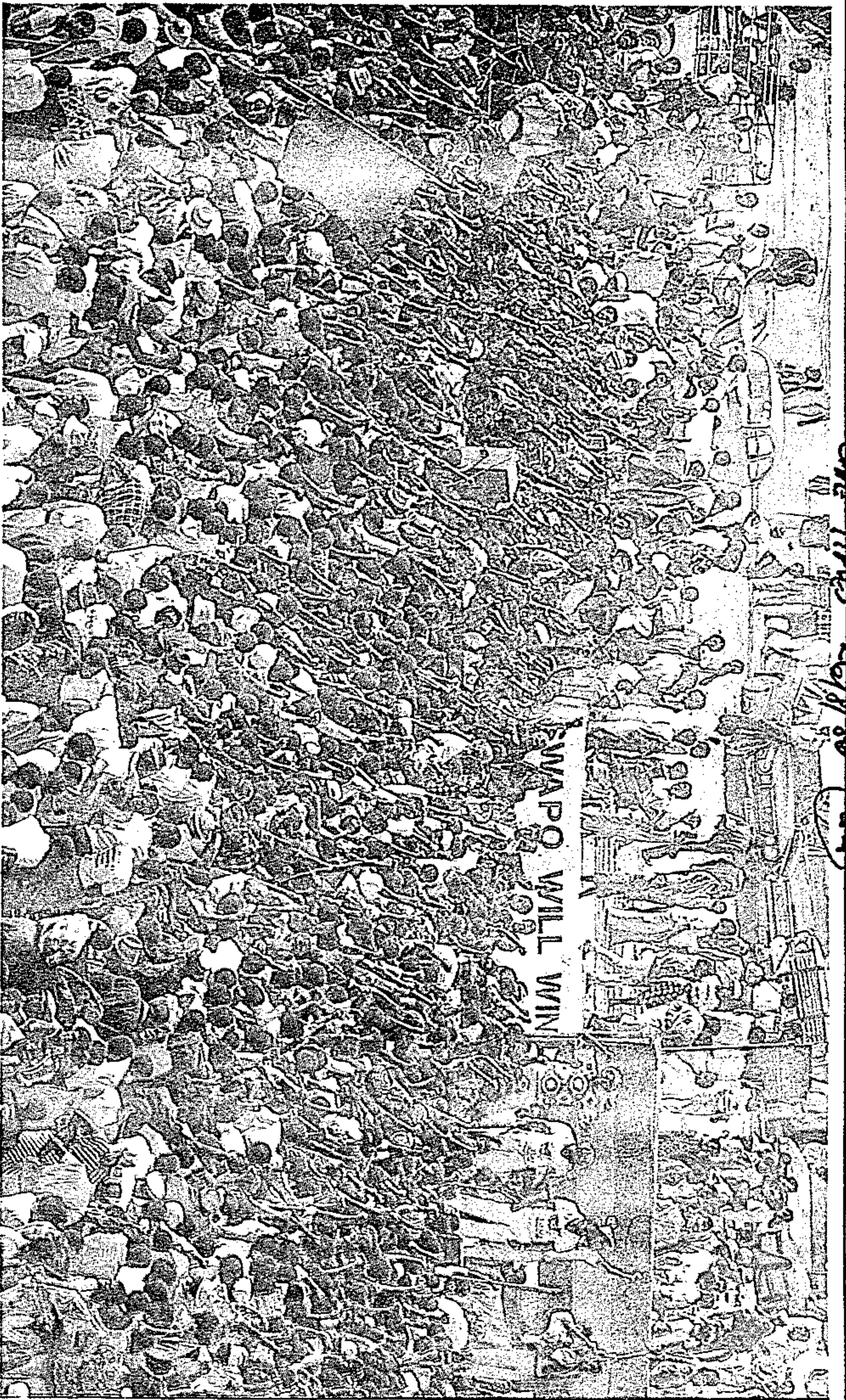
However, the mere fact that Swapo keeps coming back into the country indicates that it is far from being a beaten force. And it is still capable of striking hard.

Following the none-too-successful example of Rhodesia, the SADF and SWATF have mounted an intensive psychological campaign to win the hearts and minds of the people.

Whether or not the security forces have been successful in spreading their political gospel is debatable, though.

According to opposition politicians and churchmen, the military is still re-

CAPE TIMES 26/10/88 (22)



Part of the crowd of between 4 500 and 5 000 Swapo supporters who turned out in Windhoek's Katutura township on Sunday to commemorate "Namibia Day", the 20th anniversary of the launching of the guerilla war under Swapo's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia. Picture: Tony Weaver

# Place for Namibia whites says Swapo's Nujoma

ARGUS 3/7/84 221

A GROUP of Namibian whites have returned to Windhoek from Lusaka with assurances from Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma that his organisation's policy after independence would respect private property and there would be no widespread nationalisation.

Windhoek businesswoman Mrs Anchen Parkhouse, who was one of the five who made the trip to Lusaka, said Mr Nujoma had stressed that there was a place in an independent Namibia for the country's whites. The Swapo leader added that his organisation would be willing to work with all present civil servants and bureaucrats if they wished to stay after independence.

Mr Nujoma told the group, however, that he believed there would be an exodus of whites from the country after independence because of what he called the "fear syndrome". Mrs Parkhouse said she formed the impression that Swapo did not want whites to leave the country, and quoted Mr Nujoma as saying the organisation would

BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service, WINDHOEK

follow a policy of "Namibia first", meaning that the common bonds holding Namibians together would be emphasised.

Mrs Parkhouse said she also gained the distinct impression that Namibia would not be turned into a marxist state after independence. She said all of the Swapo leaders she spoke to were practising Christians. Also Mr Nujoma and his colleagues had assured the group that, while the question of land ownership was a contentious one, no moves would be made by a Swapo government to take over economically viable farms.

However, the organisation would look closely at foreign-owned properties and uninhabited farms with the view to turning these into "economically productive units".

Mrs Parkhouse said she felt the trip was worthwhile, and that whites inside Namibia were only exposed to "one

side of the story". She added that she would like to see more local whites becoming involved in discussions with Swapo.

The internal wing of the organisation has, in recent weeks, stressed that its ranks are open to all whites.

MEANWHILE, the commander of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, says Swapo would have a significant role to play in Namibian politics if it only renounced violence and laid down its arms.

In a statement to mark the 20th anniversary of the territory's bush war, General Meiring commented that in the past 20 years, Swapo had brought nothing but suffering to the country. He claimed that independence for Namibia had been achieved without Swapo having made a single contribution to the process.

The general's statement came in the wake of the weekend offer by South Afri-

ca's Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, for Swapo to take part in the current transitional government and in the discussions of the Constitutional Council.

Mr Pienaar said the offer — which has been refused by Swapo on the previous occasions it has been made — was conditional upon the organisation renouncing violence as a way to bring about change.

General Meiring said that during the past 20 years, Swapo had lost 10 150 of its fighters in clashes with security forces, and that at present, it could boast an armed strength of only 8 000 to 8 500, a figure well down on its peak of 16 000 insurgents, achieved in 1978.

Of those trained fighters the organisation had at its disposal, only 1 000 to 1 500 were available to infiltrate into Namibia, said the general. The remainder, he said, were being used to help bolster the MPLA against Unita in Angola.

Parkhouse

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# 20 Years Since first Swapo clash

WINDHOEK. — Twenty years ago this week the first shots were fired in a war that has become a deadlocked dispute over SWA/Namibia, Africa's last country without sovereign status.

On August 26, 1966, a South African Police task force attacked a South West African People's Organization camp at Onkulumbashe, in north-western SWA/Namibia. Two insurgents were killed and nine captured. Since then, 10 149 Swapo in-

surgenes have been killed in various clashes with the security forces in SWA/Namibia, according to figures released by the SWA Territory Force yesterday.

In the same period, 599 members of the security forces died in the bush fighting, while nearly 1 000 civilians lost their lives.

Abductions of civilians totalled about 2 560, according to the SWATF statistics.

"Angola is really the key to

this part of southern Africa," the officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General Georg Meiring, said in a review of the war situation.

Pretoria argues that if the Luanda's MPLA government could come to terms with Unita, the presence of Cuban troops in Angola would be superfluous and Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — would be denied military bases on Angolan soil, which should pave the

way for SWA/Namibian independence

Proponents of UN Resolution 435 in turn argue that implementation of the UN settlement plan would cause South Africa to withdraw from SWA/Namibia and cut off the main supply line to Unita, which would lead to a withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Meanwhile, political analysts hold out little hope that the SWA/Namibian issue will be resolved soon.

"The Namibian issue has been removed from the international and the South African political agendas," said Professor Jack Spence.

Addressing a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs in Windhoek last week, Professor Spence, a political scientist of Britain's Leicester University, said the international community did not expect a change in SWA/Namibia's status until concrete reform had been effected in South Africa. — Sapa

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At a colourful ceremony on Sunday in Okahandja, north of Windhoek, followers of the royal house of Maharero of the Herero people gathered to pay tribute to their fallen chiefs during the Heroes' Day commemorations. LEFT: A decorated Herero "general", and his lieutenant on parade. The Herero people used mounted troops during the wars against the German colonial forces in the late 19th and early 20th century. RIGHT: A group of women in their Victorian-style dresses that were introduced by 19th century missionaries.

Pictures: TONY WEAVER

28/1/86  
STAR

# Pro-Swapo chief asks <sup>221</sup> UK for help

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The chief of an 18,000-strong Namibian tribe has appealed to Britain for help, claiming that the South African-backed Namibian administration is refusing to help provide vital services because of the tribe's support for Swapo.

Chief Nguvauva II of the Mbanderu tribe, who live in a reserve in eastern Namibia, has had talks with the British Foreign Office and aid agency officials.

He said his people were being subjected to severe deprivation because they refused to disavow Swapo.

"The South Africans have denied us water supplies and all facilities to maintain the engines to pump water," he said.

"In the old days you could reach water by digging with a shovel. Now we are living on the edge of the Kalahari Desert and you have to dig very deep."

Chief Nguvauva believes the enmity he faces has arisen because of his refusal to take part in Namibia's transitional government.

# Swapo's internal wings shows its popularity

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**WINDHOEK** — As a blustery spring wind hustled through the dusty streets between shoebox houses in Windhoek's Katutura township, thousands of black voices blended in chants: "Swapo will win", "Namibia will be free", "Independence or death".

It mattered little to the avid supporters of the biggest single force in Namibian politics, that it was difficult to hear the voices of the speakers through the muffled, make-shift public-address system.

"*A luta continua* (the struggle continues)" they boomed at the international Pressmen and TV crews who had flown to Windhoek to cover last weekend's rally, which was held to commemorate Namibia Day — the 20th anniversary of the start of Swapo's armed campaign against the South African presence in the territory.

The rally drew about 5 000 people — and was further evidence that Swapo enjoys strong support in the urban areas as well as in the troubled northern war zones of Namibia. Although the attendance was significantly down on the previous gathering last month, it was still apparent to journalists there was little intimidation involved. Singing and dancing were enthusiastic, and there was loud cheering when the organisation's acting-president, Mr Nathaniel Maxuilili, slated President P W Botha, President Ronald Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher as being "terrorists". Mr Maxuilili also drew wild applause when he delivered a message from the organisation's head, Mr Sam Nujoma, threatening a general strike in Namibia if there was no progress towards independence along the lines of United Nations Resolution 435.

## SOWETAN Foreign Service

The rally was further proof that Swapo's internal wing is embarking on a new assertive policy and intends to make its presence felt inside Namibia.

For the past five years, Swapo's internal politicians have been relatively inactive, largely because they have been unable to hold public meetings. Under the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act, as well as the Riotous Assemblies Act, the authorities consistently refused to grant permission to the organisation to hold political rallies.

## Rejoicing

On a number of occasions, there were confrontations between diehard Swapo supporters and police ordered in to break up what were considered to be illegal gatherings. A few of the organisation's officials were brought to court and charged after the incidents.

At the beginning of July, however, the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that charges against a number of Swapo members under the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act be withdrawn.

The judgment stated that the terms of the Act applied only to those organisations which have as their "sole purpose" the violent overthrow of the existing government. This was not true of Swapo, the court decided.

The court then went further to state that the organisation needed only to notify a magistrate 24 hours in advance if it wanted to hold public meetings, a decision which was greeted with rejoicing by the Swapo leadership. On July 27, the first legal public rally

held by Swapo in Namibia for five years went off successfully at Katutura. Although security policemen recorded the proceedings with a video camera and a light aircraft overflew the area a number of times taking photographs, there was no official interference and uniformed policemen were nowhere to be seen.

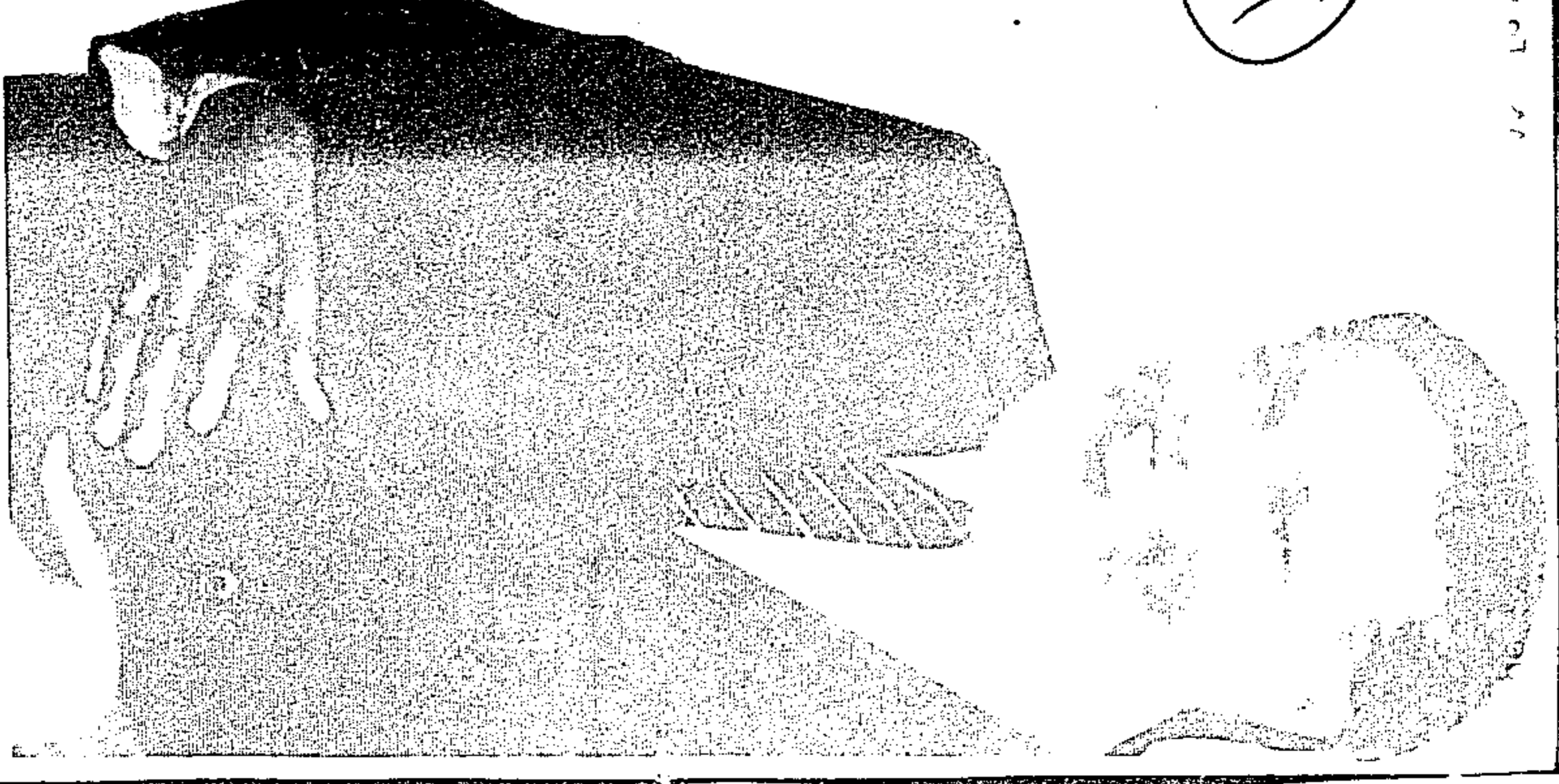
Journalists present at the meeting estimated the crowd at up to 10 000, although DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge later claimed that less than 4 000 attended. Despite allegations of intimidation, which were published in the DTA-supporting *Die Republikein* newspaper in Windhoek, there were no reports of formally laid charges being brought against anyone.

At the latest meeting, a smattering of whites was also present in the crowd, despite Swapo's recently tarnished image in the wake of the Walvis Bay bomb blast. As the rally was taking place, a group of whites was preparing to return to Windhoek from Lusaka, where they met and talked to Sam Nujoma and other Swapo leaders.

## Troubled economy

The Swapo chief's conciliatory tone and amiable manner, coupled with his assurances that Namibia will not be turned into a marxist state overnight, impressed his visitors and may possibly stimulate further interest among liberal whites in talking to, or joining, the organisation.

Against a background of a continuing lack of success in the bush war, the pressure on Swapo's internal wing, to "light the fire" inside the country must be considerable. The call for a general strike was appealing, but will be extremely difficult to execute in practice, given the current concern of the man-in-the-street with merely



**SAM Nujoma** ... sent messages to internal wing of Swapo.

staying alive in a troubled economy. However, recalling the last general strike in the early 1970s, in which white Namibia virtually ground to a halt without its black labour, Swapo must be aware that it has a potentially crippling weapon, and one which will make Pretoria sit up and take notice far more than all the sloganeering and fist waving in Katutura.



29/8/86

FIN MAIL

DEVELOPMENT BANK

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# Up and running

André la Grange, GM, resources, of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has ended months of speculation. He tells the *FM* that tenders for the bank's new R30m head office in Midrand will be called for towards the end of this year.

Final drawings are nearly ready. Earthworks will start before the end of the year, the successful contractor will be on site early next year and the development should be ready for occupation by mid-1988. At that stage, the bank's lease on its present Lifegro-owned head office in Sandton will expire.

The critical question still to be decided is the method of finance. Several avenues are still being explored, but most seem to end at a private sector address.

One possibility is that the bank will lease the building from a private sector developer.

There are, however, several options:

- A leaseback through a bank or insurance company;
- Financing through a consortium or syndicate;
- Financing by the bank's own pension fund, and
- Self-ownership through the DBSA's financial resources.

La Grange says there have already been approaches from interested organisations in the private sector.

The bank is to be built on the Midrand boundary on a prime 25 ha site overlooking the Ben Schoeman Highway. It is part of a 150 ha tract expropriated by government from Institutional Land Holdings (ILH) (*Property* July 19 1985).

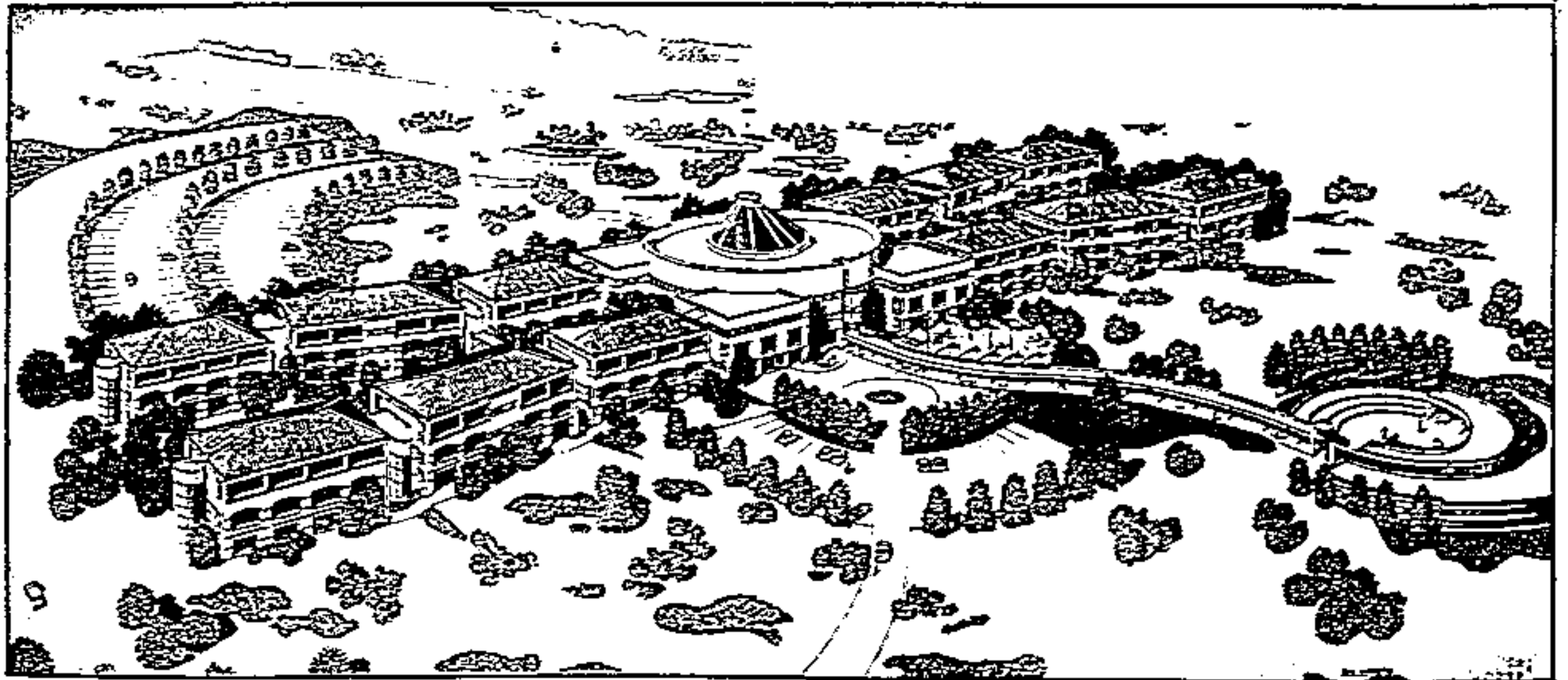
The balance of the ground (125 ha) is being held by The Secretariat for Multi-lateral Co-operation in Southern Africa (Secosaf), a comparatively new government body formed to liaise between the governments of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The TBVC countries and SA are the shareholders in the DBSA.

Secosaf is not saying what it intends to do with the remaining land but, inevitably, rumours abound. A favourite is that it will be turned into a southern African "UN" to house TBVC officials, but DBSA officials say they are not privy to Secosaf's plans.

However, the bank development will go ahead independently. DBSA officials point out that the Secosaf land is not part of their plans and that the two sites will be divided by the new K27 road anyway.

The design of the new building will be functional rather than palatial — a south-facing brick building about 200 m long with some 24 000 m<sup>2</sup> of usable space.

Designed to accommodate a workforce of 600 — which is about as many as the bank



DBSA's new HQ ... initial development

intends to employ — it will sport four three-storey office wings extending from a cylindrical hub housing the boardroom, library, conference and committee rooms, auditorium, and computer and training facilities.

The complex will be served by only two lifts in the central core, while internal access will be by stairs and overhead walkways.

Landscape gardeners will not be pleased to hear that the bank is not going on any landscaping spree. It will merely add indigenous flora to the lone thorn tree currently on site.

There will, however, be more in it for other industries because bulk services still have to be installed. The cost, says La Grange, "will have to be shared with the adjoining developers, ILH and the State."

The complex has been designed by Heine Hauptfleisch of Stauch Vorster, one of a short list of architectural firms asked to submit designs.

## RENTS ACT

### Colour coded

Rent boards have never been popular among property owners, for obvious reasons. But there could well be a case for some form of statutory rent protection for some Indians and coloureds who, if only temporarily, are finding themselves at the mercy of exploitative landlords.

It was a bureaucratic bungle — one which could have arisen only through SA's convoluted "own affairs" constitution — which saw the old rent board, which used to be colour blind to rent grievances, reconstituted as a white "own affair."

Coloureds and Indians, by parliamentary decree, were to follow by creating their own rent boards to hear matters affecting their communities. But somewhere along the line,

the system broke down and the ethnic boards never came into being.

Predictably, once landlords discovered that tenants were without the protection of the Rents Act, they had a field day. In some instances, rents in Durban's Indian quarter were increased by 300% overnight. In other cases, tenants were summarily given notice to vacate.

### Ethnic boards

Baldeo Dookie, Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Indian House of Delegates, says the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, which enjoys jurisdiction over rent matters, is urgently looking into the matter. He expects ethnic rent boards to be proclaimed "within the next two weeks."

In the interim, he warns he will have no hesitation in asking the State President to intervene if cases of gross exploitation are brought to his attention. Usurious landlords face the prospect of having to reimburse tenants if the rip-off charges can be proved.

But comforting as that may seem, tenants could be forgiven for feeling that it is a bit like closing the stable door after the horse has bolted.

## WINDHOEK

### Shifting CBD

Hamstrung by years of uncertainty over Namibia's future, development in Windhoek in recent years has been just about non-existent. Indeed, as a consortium which has been looking at the restructuring of the city centre has found, downtown Windhoek has remained much the same since German times.

Essentially, the city's CBD is little more than a strip development, mostly on the west side of Kaiser Street which hosts most of the

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29/8/16

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# Playing at soldiers



A number of young lads with their toy guns joined in a recent Swapo rally. Picture: GIDEON MENDEL

## Swapo soldiers: Kids parade with wooden 'rifles'



These Herero youths are too young to understand why they are in uniform. Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

## SADF soldiers: Kids on parade in army uniforms

Swapo marked the 20th anniversary of the Namibian war with a 6 000-strong rally in Windhoek. A day later, up north in Okahanya, DTA supporters, many wearing SADF uniforms, held a counter-rally in celebration of Herero Day

SWAPO marked Namibia Day on Saturday — the 20th anniversary of the war in the territory — with its second largest meeting in over a decade and a call for whites to join the independence struggle.

The 6 000 people at the meeting — in a territory in which political meetings seldom draw more than a handful of people — also heard a call for a general strike if South Africa continued to "link" the question of independence for the territory with the presence of Cubans in neighbouring Angola.

The rally was a sequel to a landmark ruling of the Windhoek Supreme Court earlier this year, which found Swapo's aims wide-ranging enough to exempt it from a ban on gatherings by groups seeking the violent overthrow of the government.

Two weeks ago, more than 10 000 people attended another Swapo rally in Windhoek's black township, Katutura.

In Lusaka, Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, marked the 20th year of the war that, according to the SA Defence Force, has claimed over 10 000 lives, with a vow to continue the struggle as long as it would take to gain independence — "even if it's 100 years".

On Friday last week, a representative of the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) told journalists the war, largely concentrated on Namibia's northern borders with Angola and Zambia, had been declining steadily in recent years.

He said Swapo's overall armed strength had shrunk from 16 000 in 1978 to 9 000 now. The reason: Swapo's involvement in the Angolan war on the side of the MPLA against

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER  
in Windhoek

Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebel movement, heavy losses at the hands of Security Forces and a lack of training and equipment.

Official figures put the total Security Force presence on Namibia's borders at 14 000 but Swapo has claimed there are more than 100 000 South African troops deployed to keep its forces at bay.

The SWATF said its "hearts and minds" campaign meant more civilians in the war zone were providing Security Forces with intelligence, up from 60 occasions in 1983 to more than 600 last year — and 500 in the first six months of this year. General George Meiring, the SWATF commander, claimed the attitude of locals towards Security Forces had swung from "neutral to positive", compared with "neutral to negative" in the past.

But, despite military setbacks, Swapo has denied it is losing the war.

Leading Swapo member Anton Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate who shocked white Namibians when he openly declared his membership of the organisation two years ago, said this week that the mere fact that the war was entering its 21st year was a compliment to its success.

"If there were no war there would be no UN Resolution 435 today, no interim government, no DTA. We would be a fifth province of South Africa.

"Neither would we have one of the most intensively militarised zones in the world," he said of the war which is costing South Africa an estimated R1,2-million a day.

"If we are losing support, why are we still able to attack Oshakati?" he asked, referring to an attack on the border town two weeks ago.

But South Africa's war against Swapo as a key factor to the Namibian independence question has long been overtaken by the civil war in Angola and South Africa's insistence that independence for the territory be linked to the withdrawal of an estimated 30 000 Cuban troops.

Swapo rejects the concept of linkage outright, and insists on the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435, agreed to in 1978 by Swapo, South Africa, Namibia's "internal parties" and the United Nations. It calls for a ceasefire followed by an internationally supervised election.

So far, few whites in the territory have committed themselves to the UN plan, preferring to support "linkage" and delay the day Swapo gets the chance to win an election.

But signs are emerging that his may change. Sanctions against South Africa spell disaster for Namibia's already hard-pressed economy, threatening to reduce its budget subsidy from South Africa and its share from the Southern African Customs Union.

Many white Namibians are also tiring of the antics and infighting of Namibia's bogged-down transitional government. Even the DTA has become so worried over its legitimacy it has started talking about an internal election to prove its support. The move is seen here as an attempt to break away from a "UDI option" — seen by many observers as the chosen path of the transitional government since it was installed by the South African State President a year ago.

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weewm  
29/8/86

## War costs SA millions

SOUTH Africa is spending more than R4-million a day in Namibia to fight insurgents, according to a Swapo spokesman.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, information secretary of the South West African People's Organisation, said in Harare that South Africa could not hope to sustain the level of its military spending much longer.

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SOWCRAW/9/8

son concerning the issue of such certificates in the case of criminal proceedings in South West Africa; if so, what was (i) the nature of the communications and (ii) his response thereto?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) May 16, 1986.

(ii) The Cabinet for the Territory of South West Africa.

(iii) The Magistrate's Court Ondangwa.

(iv) Murder.

(v) The Attorney-General of South West Africa.

(vi) Since, after having considered a report as contemplated in section 103ter(5) of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, which was submitted to me by the Minister of Defence, I was of the opinion that the criminal proceedings in question were instituted by reason of acts done in good faith by the South African Defence Force members concerned, for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and that it was in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued.

(vii) D F Esselen, J Fernando, C J Harnse and F J Herps.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two senior officers of the legal sections of the South African Defence Force and the South West Africa Territorial Force.

(b) (i) To request him to consider not to continue the proceedings, in view of the provisions of section 103ter(2) of the Defence Act.

(ii) The Attorney-General did not comply with the request.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(i) The Cabinet for the Territory has directed a request via the Administrator-General that the relevant legal provisions be amended so that authority to issue such a certificate would in future no longer be granted to the Cabinet, but to another functionary, inter alia because the powers relating to the operational activities of the South African Defence Force do not vest in that Cabinet.

(ii) The request is under consideration.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the State President's reply, could he tell us whether or not the newspapers were correct in reporting that the deceased died as a result of injuries sustained from being kicked by the four accused? Furthermore, did he regard it in the interests of justice generally, and not only in South West Africa, to issue the authority which he did issue? [Interjections.]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: In the first place, Mr Chairman, the hon member must learn not to base his opinions on newspaper reports. In the second place I want to point out to the hon member that soldiers in the operational area act in good faith in fighting terrorism, actions which also guarantee his safety. In the third place it is a fact that the Defence Force itself has the means to determine how to deal with people who do not act according to the instructions which they receive.

†Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the State President's reply, could he inform us whether such steps were taken departmentally against the persons concerned by the Defence Force, and if not, whether such steps are envisaged?

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, as I am not the Minister of Defence I would be pleased if the hon member would place his question on the Question Paper, and then it can be replied to adequately.

Mr P G SOAL: We will not be here next week!

Ministers:

Sanctions

\*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government intends re-evaluating its attitude towards the Nkomati Accord in the light of moves to impose sanctions against South Africa; if so, (a) what factors will be taken into consideration in this re-evaluation and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken in this regard;

(2) whether the South African Government (a) has considered and/or (b) is considering any direct communications with the Mozambican Government regarding the possible effect on the Nkomati Accord of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa; if not, why not, in each case; if so,

(3) whether any such communications

have taken place; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will furnish this House with information on these communications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of these communications, (b) what are the relevant dates and (c) what results have been achieved to date?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I would point out that sanctions as such need not necessarily jeopardise the continuation of the Accord itself.

(3) Yes, subject to the qualifications I have just mentioned.

(4) (a), (b) and (c). In view of prevailing circumstances details of these communications cannot be made public. However, I would like to inform the House that the negative effects which sanctions may have on both South Africa and Mozambique, as well as on the Southern African region are being continually stressed in bilateral discussions.

\*2. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Government still intends seeking an international-ly recognised solution to the question of independence for Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken with regard to the independence of Namibia; if so, what steps are being taken to bring about such a solution?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) The South African Government has

consistently stated that it will implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) provided an agreement can be reached on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

(b) It is South Africa's position that the people of South West Africa/Namibia should themselves decide on their constitutional future in circumstances of peace and security. Consequently it is unacceptable that the future of South West Africa/Namibia should be determined through violence as advocated and practiced by SWAPO backed, amongst others, by some 40 000 Cuban troops stationed across the border in Angola.

The Government realises that the people of South West Africa/Namibia, cannot wait indefinitely for their independence. Should it therefore eventually become evident that no possibility exists to achieve an agreement on the withdrawal of the Cubans, all the parties most directly involved in the present negotiations will have to consider how the Territory may achieve independence which will be internationally acceptable.

The South African Government is continuing to work for an internationally acceptable independence for South West Africa/Namibia. It will continue to search for a reasonable formula for Cuban withdrawal from Angola. In this regard, the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is referred to a letter which I addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 28 July 1986 and of which a copy will be made available to him.

Hex River Mountain railway tunnel

\*3. *21/9/86* *WKN SIVA* asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) (a) (i) What is the most recent estimate of the cost of completing the Hex River Mountain railway tunnel and (ii) in respect of what date is this

information furnished and (b) (i) what was the original contract price of constructing this tunnel and (ii) when was the original contract price agreed upon;

(2) whether there have been any delays in the completion of this tunnel; if so, (a) what was the cause of the delay in each case and (b) what has been the effect of these delays on the completion date of the tunnel;

(3) whether any dispute has arisen between the South African Transport Services and the company contracted to complete the tunnel; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the (i) cause and (ii) nature of the dispute and (c) what action has been taken to resolve this dispute;

(4) whether the dispute has been resolved; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be resolved; if so, (a) when, (b) how and (c) what agreement was reached with the contractors regarding the matters in dispute;

(5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) R73 017 000,00.

(ii) July 1985.

(b) (i) R26 770 082,00.

(ii) 13 August 1980.

(2) Yes.

(a) A dispute between S.A. Transport Services and the contractor.

(b) A delay of between 2½ to 3 years.

(3) Yes.

(a) During 1981.

(b) (i) and (ii) Underground conditions and the completion period.

(c) In terms of the conditions of the contract it is being settled by arbitration.

(4) No. The case has been placed on the Supreme Court roll for March 1987.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(c) None.

(5) No.

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, can he tell us if work is still proceeding satisfactorily despite the dispute and when does he expect the tunnel to be finished?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the work is still continuing satisfactorily under the circumstances in that problems are being experienced with the soil. I think it is possible that it will be completed by the middle of next year.

\*4. *21/9/86* *WKN SIVA* asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 28 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) None.

(b) 22 August 1986.

Detainees

\*5. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 29 of the Inter-

nal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 132 persons.

(b) 24 August 1986.

Detainees

\*6. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(a) How many persons have been detained in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No. 74 of 1982, since 12 June 1986 and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I do not deem it in the interest of the public to furnish information of this nature.

\*7. *21/9/86* *WKN SIVA* asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether persons whose dwellings were destroyed during unrest in 1986, will be allowed to rebuild their dwellings in the Nyanga Bush, Nyanga Extension, Portland Cement and KTC sites; if not, (a) why not, (b) what will be done with these sites, (c) who will be allowed to settle there and (d) who took the decision in this regard; if so, (i) when will such persons be allowed to begin building their dwellings and (ii) what assistance will be given to them by officials of his Department in the reconstruction and development of these areas;

(2) whether any effort has been made to establish the identity of the original residents of these sites; if not, why not; if so, (a) what has been done in

TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 1986

ties and activities to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Administrators

(b) To the Administrators of the four provinces, in so far as the said sections apply to the Black population group.

(c) 1 July 1986.

(2) No.

\*1. Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the State President:

(1) Whether he has assigned the administration of any provision in any law to the administrator of any province in terms of section 15 of the Provincial Government Act, No 69 of 1986; if so, (a) what statutory provisions, (b) to which administrators and (c) when in each case;

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away. Criminal proceedings against members

\*2. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the State President:

(1) Whether he (a) issued or (b) authorised the issue of a certificate in terms of section 103ter of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, directing that the criminal proceedings against four members of the South African Defence Force, whose names have been furnished to the Office of the State President for the purpose of his reply should not be continued; if so, (i) when, (ii) to whom was the authority given to issue the certificate, (iii) in which court had the proceedings been instituted, (iv) what were the charges against the four accused, (v) on whose authority had the proceedings been instituted, (vi) why did he authorise the issue of the certificate and (vii) what are the names of the persons concerned;

(2) whether, in assigning the administration of any of these laws to any administrator, he amended, adapted or modified any such laws; if so, (a) what laws, (b) what amendments, adaptations or modifications did he effect to each such law and (c) why were these changes considered necessary in each case?

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) Yes.

(a) Section 6(1)(b), section 6(2), in so far as it applies to any advice furnished by an official contemplated in section 6(1) concerning a section 6(1)(b) matter, section 21, section 22(1)(b) and (4), in so far as they apply to powers in terms of section 21, and section 32(2), in so far as it applies to the issue or withdrawal of a permit or the amendment of the conditions of a permit in terms of section 21, of the Group Areas Act, 1966, (Act 36 of 1966), which assigns powers, di-

(2) whether, prior to giving the authority to issue a certificate, the matter was discussed with the Attorney-General of South West Africa; if so, (a) who discussed it with the Attorney-General and (b) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) result of the discussions;

(3) whether he has received any communications from (a) the Administrator-General of South West Africa, (b) the Cabinet of the Transitional Government of South West Africa and (c) any other institution or per-

son concerning the issue of such certificates in the case of criminal proceedings in South West Africa; if so, what was (i) the nature of the communications and (ii) his response thereto?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(i) May 16, 1986.

(ii) The Cabinet for the Territory of South West Africa.

(iii) The Magistrate's Court Ondangwa.

(iv) Murder.

(v) The Attorney-General of South West Africa.

(vi) Since, after having considered a report as contemplated in section 103(e)(5) of the Defence Act, No. 44 of 1957, which was submitted to me by the Minister of Defence, I was of the opinion that the criminal proceedings in question were instituted by reason of acts done in good faith by the South African Defence Force members concerned, for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area, and that it was in the national interest that the proceedings not be continued.

(vii) D F Esselen, J Fernando, C J Harmse and F J Herps.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two senior officers of the legal sections of the South African Defence Force and the South West Africa Territorial Force.

(b) (i) To request him to consider not to continue the proceedings, in view of the provisions of section 103(e)(2) of the Defence Act.

(ii) The Attorney-General did not comply with the request.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(i) The Cabinet for the Territory has directed a request via the Administrator-General that the relevant legal provisions be amended so that authority to issue such a certificate would in future no longer be granted to the Cabinet, but to another functionary, inter alia because the powers relating to the operational activities of the South African Defence Force do not vest in that Cabinet.

(ii) The request is under consideration.

Mr P H P GASTROW: Mr Chairman, arising out of the State President's reply, could he tell us whether or not the newspapers were correct in reporting that the deceased died as a result of injuries sustained from being kicked by the four accused? Furthermore, did he regard it in the interests of justice generally, and not only in South West Africa, to issue the authority which he did issue? [Interjections.]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: In the first place, Mr Chairman, the hon member must learn not to base his opinions on newspaper reports.

In the second place I want to point out to the hon member that soldiers in the operational area act in good faith in fighting ter-

rorism, actions which also guarantee his safety.

In the third place it is a fact that the Defence Force itself has the means to determine how to deal with people who do not act according to the instructions which they receive.

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†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, as I am not the Minister of Defence I would be pleased if the hon member would place his question on the Question Paper, and then it can be replied to adequately.

Mr P G SOAL: We will not be here next week!

Ministers:

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\*1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government intends re-evaluating its attitude towards the Nkomati Accord in the light of moves to impose sanctions against South Africa; if so, (a) what factors will be taken into consideration in this re-evaluation and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken in this regard;

(2) whether the South African Government (a) has considered and/or (b) is considering any direct communications with the Mozambican Government regarding the possible effect on the Nkomati Accord of the imposition of sanctions against South Africa; if not, why not, in each case; if so,

(3) whether any such communications

have taken place; if not, why not; if so,

(4) whether he will furnish this House with information on these communications; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the nature of these communications, (b) what are the relevant dates and (c) what results have been achieved to date?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, (a) and (b) fall away.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes, but I would point out that sanctions as such need not necessarily jeopardise the continuation of the Accord itself.

(3) Yes, subject to the qualifications I have just mentioned.

(4) (a), (b) and (c). In view of prevailing circumstances details of these communications cannot be made public. However, I would like to inform the House that the negative effects which sanctions may have on both South Africa and Mozambique, as well as on the Southern African region are being continually stressed in bilateral discussions.

\*2. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether the South African Government still intends seeking an international-ly recognised solution to the question of independence for Namibia in terms of United Nations Resolution 435; if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken with regard to the independence of Namibia; if so, what steps are being taken to bring about such a solution?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) The South African Government has



Argus 2/9/86

## Girl shot by police, father gets R836 000

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A man whose daughter is paralysed for life after being accidentally shot by the police, has been awarded more than R836 000 by the Windhoek Supreme Court.

Mr Gerhard Kriel had sued the Administrator-General for South West Africa and the SWA Police for R1-million.

The suit was brought after his four-year-old daughter was shot by policemen who were firing at alleged fleeing criminals in the farming town of Otavi in March 1984.

### ENDURE PAIN

According to Mr Kriel, his daughter will endure pain and suffering for the rest of her life and may never be able to work.

As part of the award — which is believed to be one of the largest made in this country — the court ordered that the money be placed in a trust fund.

(221) Sapa 3/9/86  
**Essential services no longer free in Namibia**

**WINDHOEK** — The Namibian Cabinet has decided to introduce minimum tariffs for local government services in unproclaimed areas with effect from September 1 this year, the Ministry of Governmental Affairs announced in Windhoek yesterday.

On behalf of the Central Government, the Representative Authorities of the Owambos, Kavangos, the Caprivians, Damaras and Hereros render municipal

services in about 20 unproclaimed towns (Oshakati, Ruacana, Rundu, Okakarara, Opuwo, Katima Mulilo, Chinchimane, Bukalo, Khorixas and Fransfontein) for electricity, sewage, garbage removal and water.

However, the Central Government is completely responsible for operating expenses, which amounted to R15,3 million in the 1985/86 financial year, while the contribution by the consumers in the towns was only R4,6 million.

For some consumers these essential services have, until the present, even been rendered free.

With the institution of general minimum tariffs towns will obtain a permanent tariff structure by which not only a larger share of the operating expenses will be carried by the consumer but by which an important step will be taken for the establishment of the necessary management services at local level. — Sapa.

1/25/78

4/9/80 BUSBY

# NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT SUMMIT 221

**HARARE** — Swapo was prepared to negotiate with SA, but not with the "puppets" of Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC), Swapo head Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

He said Swapo had written on three separate occasions to the UN Secretary-General expressing readiness to sign a ceasefire with SA, as laid down in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

"We are still ready to sign such a ceasefire with the occupying forces, but not with the MPC puppets, who have no power and are just

## Swapo 'ready to talk to SA'

tools to be used in the manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the minority regime." He denied Swapo had ever negotiated with the MPC.

He denounced the introduction of such "extraneous and irrelevant" issues as SA's insistence on linking Namibian independence with the question of Cuban-troop withdrawal from Angola.

He also condemned the "complicity" of the West German gov-

ernment with the "apartheid occupation of Namibia".

Nujoma said Swapo had taken the opportunity to hold talks with various heads of state and officials present in Harare, and had been encouraged by the positive response.

He praised those countries which had decided to accord Swapo full diplomatic status. — Sapa.

# Namibia's oldest paper in crisis as staff resign

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's oldest newspaper, the Windhoek Advertiser, has been plunged into crisis with the resignation of most of its senior editorial staff.

After an urgent meeting last night the proprietors, the John Meinert Group, decided to continue to produce the newspaper. Mr Jim Freeman has been placed in charge temporarily.

He was the only one of the Advertiser's six staffers who did not resign yesterday.

## LEAVE THEIR OFFICES

The management has accepted the resignations of the others and has told them to leave their offices.

They are the editor, Joe Putz, the news editor, Brian Jones, Carmen Honey, Heidi von Egidi and Perri Caplan.

For some weeks now there has been uncertainty about the future of the newspaper following rumours that the owners were not happy with the editorial content or policy of the paper.

## MONITORED OVERSEAS

It was stated in July that the Advertiser would in future concentrate on the economy and commerce on its editorial pages.

The Advertiser is regarded as one of the most unbiased and reliable news publications in Namibia. Although it has a circulation of only 3 000 in the territory, is closely monitored overseas.

REPUBLIEK  
VAN  
SUID-AFRIKA



REPUBLIC  
OF  
SOUTH AFRICA

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Vol. 255

PRETORIA, 5 SEPTEMBER 1986

No. 10418

## PROKLAMASIE

van die

*Staatspresident van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika*

No. 157, 1986

WYSIGING VAN PROKLAMASIE R. 101 VAN 1985

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suidwes-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 39 van 1968), maak ek hierby die wette in die Bylae vervat.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tweede dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-tagtig.

P. W. BOTHA,  
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

R. F. BOTHA,  
Minister van die Kabinet.

## BYLAE

*Wysiging van artikel 3 van Proklamasie R. 101 van 1985*

1. Artikel 3 van die Proklamasie op die Instelling van Wetgewende en Uitvoerende Gesag vir Suidwes-Afrika, 1985 (hieronder die Proklamasie genoem), word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg:

“(4) Hierdie Proklamasie word nie so uitgelê nie dat enige persoon geregtig is om as 'n fundamentele reg aanspraak te maak op die bevoegdheid om op 'n ander wyse as 'n vreedsame en demokratiese wyse 'n owerheid tot stand te bring, of om enige owerheidsvorm tot stand te bring waarin of waardeur al die fundamentele regte of een of meer daarvan opgehef, ingekort of aan afbreuk gedoen word of kan word, of om 'n toestand teweeg te bring waarin die handhawing van die veiligheid van die gebied of die openbare orde bedreig word of kan word.”.

83—A

## PROCLAMATION

by the

*State President of the Republic of South Africa*

No. 157, 1986

AMENDMENT OF PROCLAMATION R. 101 OF 1985

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 39 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town this Second day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-six.

P. W. BOTHA,  
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

R. F. BOTHA,  
Minister of the Cabinet.

## SCHEDULE

*Amendment of section 3 of Proclamation R. 101 of 1985*

1. Section 3 of the South West Africa Legislative and Executive Powers Establishment Proclamation, 1985 (hereinafter referred to as the Proclamation), is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

“(4) This Proclamation shall not be construed as entitling any person to claim as a fundamental right the power to establish a government in any manner other than a peaceful and democratic manner, or to establish any form of government in or by which all fundamental rights or any one or more of them are or may be abolished, diminished or derogated from, or to bring about a state of affairs in which the maintenance of the security of the territory or the public order is or may be threatened.”.

10418—1

*Wysiging van artikel 19 van Proklamasie R. 101 van 1985*

2. Artikel 19 van die Proklamasie word hierby gewysig deur die volgende subartikel by te voeg:

“(5) Geen geregshof is bevoeg om ondersoek in te stel nie na of uitspraak te doen nie oor die geldigheid van ’n Wet van die Parlement van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika voor of na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie aangeneem.”.

*Kort titel en inwerkingtreding*

3. Hierdie Proklamasie heet die Tweede Wysigingsproklamasie op die Instelling van Wetgewende en Uitvoerende Gesag vir Suidwes-Afrika, 1986, en word geag op 17 Junie 1985 in werking te getree het.

*Amendment of section 19 of Proclamation R. 101 of 1985*

2. Section 19 of the Proclamation is hereby amended by the addition of the following subsection:

“(5) No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any Act of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa enacted before or after the commencement of this Proclamation.”.

*Short title and commencement*

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Second South West Africa Legislative and Executive Establishment Amendment Proclamation, 1986, and shall be deemed to have come into operation on 17 June 1985.

**GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWINGS**

**DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE**

No. 1884 5 September 1986

**WET OP PUBLIKASIES, 1974  
AFKEURING VAN ROLPRENT**

Die Appèlraad oor Publikasies het kragtens artikel 24 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974, soos gewysig—

- (a) beslis dat die ondergenoemde rolprent binne die bedoeling van artikel 47 (2) (a) van genoemde Wet ongewens is;
- (b) die rolprent afgekeur; en
- (c) die voorwaardelike goedkeuring van die rolprent deur ’n komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die genoemde Wet, tersyde gestel.

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS**

No. 1884 5 September 1986

**PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1974  
REJECTION OF FILM**

The Publications Appeal Board under section 24 of the Publications Act, 1974, as amended—

- (a) decided that the undermentioned film is undesirable within the meaning of section 47 (2) (a) of the said Act;
- (b) rejected the film; and
- (c) set aside the conditional approval of the film by a committee referred to in section 4 of the said Act.

Inskrywings No. Entry No.	Rolprent Film	Vertoëmaker Representer
R84/11/130 .....	<i>Casino de Paris</i> .....	Southern Star Promotions of SA (Edms.) Bpk./ (Pty) Ltd.

No. 1885 5 September 1986

**PUBLIKASIES OF VOORWERPE.—TERSYDESTELLING VAN VERBOD OP BESIT**

’n Komitee bedoel in artikel 4 van die Wet op Publikasies, 1974 (die Wet), het kragtens artikel 15 (10) van die Wet op hersiening beslis dat die besit van ondergenoemde publikasie nie langer binne die bedoeling van artikel 9 (3) van die Wet verbied is nie. Die ondergenoemde inskrywing ten opsigte van die publikasie word hierby geskrap.

Die ongewens bevinding kragtens artikel 47 (2) (e) bly egter van krag.

No. 1885 5 September 1986

**PUBLICATIONS OR OBJECTS.—SETTING ASIDE OF PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION**

A Committee referred to in section 4 of the Publications Act, 1974 (the Act), decided under section 15 (10) of the Act on review that the possession of the undermentioned publication is no longer prohibited within the meaning of section 9 (3) of the Act. The undermentioned entry in respect of the publication is hereby deleted.

The finding that the publication is undesirable under section 47 (2) (e) stays intact.

Inskrywing No. Entry No.	Publikasie of voorwerp Publication or object	Skrywer of voortbringer Author or producer	Inskrywing geskrap Entry deleted
P82/02/12 .....	<i>Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung</i> Vol 1...	People’s Publishing House, Peking .....	In SK./G.G. 5541, GK./G.N. 832 van/of 13/5/1977.

# PW halts Namibia murder trial

BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK — The Namibian cabinet has stopped the murder trial of four SADF members for the alleged beating of a man to death last November. Acting on behalf of State President P W Botha, the cabinet issued a certificate in terms of the Defence Act halting the trial, but distanced itself from the action and asked the President for the legislation to be changed so that it no longer had to be involved in issuing such certificates on his behalf.

The President's action in stopping the trial at the end of July has focused attention on a little-used — but all-powerful — section of the Defence Act which gives him the power to halt trials involving SADF members if he believes they acted in good faith and "for the purposes of the prevention and suppression of terrorism in an operational area".

The move sparked a wave of protest and condemnation from legal and

church circles in Namibia and SA.

The case arose from allegations that Frans Yapota, a 48-year-old father of five, had been beaten, kicked and assaulted by SADF members and had died as a result. According to a sworn statement by Yapota's widow, she and her husband had been visiting friends on November 30 last year near Ohangwena, in Owamboland.

She said that during the evening "white soldiers suddenly arrived, ordered everybody to lie down and kicked and beat us, and then attacked my husband like a pack of wild dogs".

In evidence in a statement by the SWA Bar Council it was alleged that she saw her husband being "dragged in an almost lifeless or unconscious form away to nearby bushes, disap-

pearing from sight".

According to the evidence, police brought the body of her husband for identification the next day. "She was able to discern a clear mark around the deceased's neck, similar to that which a rope would leave," it was alleged.

Four SADF members — C J Harmse, J Fernando, F J Herbs and D F Enslin — were due to appear in court in northern Namibia on murder charges when the certificate issued by the Namibian cabinet halted the trial. The courts have no power to challenge the halting or prohibition of a trial in terms of the Defence Act.

The SWA Bar Council reacted to the State President's action by calling it a "rape of justice" and a "cover-up in its most naked form". The cancellation of the court proceedings made

a mockery of the Bill of Rights of the Namibian government.

The SA Bar Council said it had repeatedly expressed its opposition to legislation excluding the jurisdiction of the courts. "In the present case the Attorney-General of SWA has, on facts contained in an investigation docket, decided to prosecute the Defence Force members for murder..

"To interfere with that discretion and remove the matter from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court gives rise to speculation and resentment which is far more damaging than an open investigation and finding on the facts in a court of law."

Replying to a question in Parliament on Tuesday, President Botha said he had been of the opinion it was not in the national interest that the proceedings be continued.

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## Swapo recognised by four countries

The Star's Africa News Service

8/9/86 221  
HARARE — Swapo has signed four diplomatic agreements with members of the Non-Aligned Movement which have officially recognised it.

Swapo's Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said in Harare today that his party expected more Latin American countries to recognise it and offer diplomatic status.

"We have agreed to sign agreements with Vanuatu, Peru, Pakistan and Bangladesh," he said.



# Namibia plea to be sanctions-exempt

8/9/86  
STAR  
The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the international community to exclude the Territory from any sanctions imposed on South Africa.

In a document to be sent around the world, the chamber claims the territory is moving towards independence and that sanctions would delay that progress.

The statement says apartheid has been abolished, that free enterprise principles have been adopted, that self-government has been instituted and that political and judicial freedom have been established.

The fragile economy of Namibia could easily be ruined by the imposition of sanctions on South Africa, the chamber points out.

The chamber comments that, in any case, sanctions would only

force concentration on survival and not on independence.

Sanctions would also polarise the opposing radical elements and create desperation, says the chamber.

It calls for the international community to help financially and in other ways to "uplift the backward masses of our population".

The document was prepared by well-known businessman Mr Harold Pupkewitz and reflects a common feeling among many businessmen that Namibia will be unfairly punished.

# Botha restricts SWA courts

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WINDHOEK — The restrictions proclaimed in Pretoria at the weekend by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, under which a government can be established in South West Africa/Namibia were described as a "clamp-down on Swapo" by legal experts in private practice in Windhoek.

In general the legal opinion was that restrictions were "badly drafted" and "difficult to interpret" but it appeared to be "an attempt to prevent Swapo from holding meetings."

The second part of Saturday's proclaimed restrictions place any act of the South African Parliament beyond the jurisdiction of the SWA/Namibian courts.

In a recent judgment in the Windhoek Supreme Court, Mr Justice Harold Levy (*State v Nathaniel and others*) ruled that Swapo could hold meetings and a number of rallies have since been held.

The publishing of an additional subsection to section 3 of the South West Africa Legislative and Executive Powers Establishment Proclamation of 1985, is construed as a step to restrict Swapo.

The subsection reads: "This proclamation shall not be construed as entitling any person to claim as a fundamental right the power to establish a

government in any manner other than a peaceful and democratic manner, or to establish any form of government in or by which all fundamental rights or any one or more of them are or may be abolished, diminished or derogated, or to bring about a state of affairs in which the maintenance of the security of the territory or the public order is or may be threatened."

Legal opinion was that it was an "abortive attempt" to restrict Swapo and that it should be challenged in court. A spokesman said it was important to remember that when legislation was interpreted it was done in favour of the liberty of the individual.

The second of Saturday's restrictions refers to section 19 of the Proclamation of 1985 which is amended by the addition of the following subsection: "No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any act of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa enacted before or after the commencement of this proclamation." The proclamation was retroactively dated to June 17.

This means that acts, like the Security and Terrorism Acts, are placed beyond the jurisdiction of the SWA/Namibia courts and could affect a number of cases on trial. — Sapa

# Namibian NP ready to cover up dissent

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Spring is in the air in Windhoek and the annual congress of the National Party of South West Africa — with its perennial rumours of greater or lesser degrees of “broeder-twis” — cannot be far behind.

This year's 45th meeting of the party — which begins tomorrow — is expected to provide none of the high drama of some past years, but nevertheless behind-the-scenes tussles between the “verligte” and “verkrampste” elements are on the cards.

Political observers believe the party's middle-of-the-road leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, will preside over a meeting at which the NP's facade of unity will remain intact.

## AGONISING

In the minds of many of the 200-plus delegates must be memories of those agonising September days of 1977, when liberal Dirk Mudge and six of his followers abandoned the NP flagship to launch the Republican Party, which in turn became one of the main components of the multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

That particular “broeder-twis” reverberated in the white community across the country, as brother turned against brother, punches were thrown, eggs and tomatoes hurled and car tyres slashed.

Nine years on, the left/right tugs — within the overall conservative policy framework — are still visible in the NP here.

The “verligte” grouping is represented by highly articulate lawyer Mr Eben van Zijl, who is the party's man in the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government Cabinet and currently Minister of Agriculture. He has apparently lost points in the eyes of the hardliners because of his seeming willingness to make concessions to the other five MPC parties.

## DISMANTLE

He was party to the unanimous MPC decision in April this year to dismantle South African Government Proclamation AG8 of 1980 — the law which effectively enshrines apartheid.

A hurried NP conference in the wake of the MPC announcement papered over the cracks by stating its support for Mr van Zijl while at the same time emphasising that the NP would only agree to an AG 8 replacement which guaranteed “minority rights”.

Mr van Zijl's arch-rival and head of the “verkrampste” camp is MEC Mr Jannie de Wet, responsible for agriculture within the white administration. Mr de Wet has made no secret of his opposition to any moves by the MPC which would lead to the dismantling of the white administration — and any integration in key areas such as education.

# 'Severe blow' to human rights in SWA

★ Cape Times, Tuesday, September 9, 1986 7

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From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK. — Lawyers have condemned a move by the South African and SWA/Namibian governments to prevent security legislation passed by the SA Parliament from being tested in court against SWA/Namibia's Bill of Rights.

The lawyers said the move was a severe blow to human rights in SWA/Namibia, and could halt several trials pending in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

On Friday two amendments to the State President's Proclamation

R101 of 1985 were published in the Government Gazette.

One of the amendments provides that: "No court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any Act of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa enacted before or after the commencement of this proclamation."

The amendment is retroactive to June 17 last year when SWA/Namibia's six-party coalition government was inaugurated and Proclamation R101 gazetted.

Attorney Mr Dave Smuts said the

amendment was "obviously yet another attempt to further limit the application of the Bill of Rights".

Proclamation R101 contains a Bill of Rights which guarantees a basic human rights such as freedom from detention without trial and the freedom of speech and of association.

Mr Smuts said the amendment "rendered meaningless any protection from the Bill of Rights". He described the measure as "draconian".

Legislation which the courts will not be able to test against the Bill include the Suppression of Terror-

ism Act, the Internal Security Act and the Riotous Assembly Act.

Security legislation enacted by the Namibian National Assembly which provides for detention without trial remains unaffected.

SWA/Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, was reported at the weekend as saying the amendment gave effect to a Supreme Court ruling earlier this year that legislation passed before Proclamation R101 could not be tested against the Bill of Rights.

Attorneys said however the ruling, by one Supreme Court judge, was to be tested by a Full Bench of

the Supreme Court this week.

Mr Pienaar denied that the second amendment to Proclamation R101 gazetted on Friday, was an attempt to prevent Swapo from holding public meetings.

The chairman of the Namibian Cabinet, Mr Andrew Matjila, said the amendment had been requested by the cabinet in Windhoek.

He denied that the Bill of Rights was being rendered meaningless. He said the changes were aimed at preventing people from using the Bill of Rights to abuse the rights of others.

# Namibia acts on fishing rights

11/9/86  
BUSDAY - 221  
FISHING  
DOMINIQUE GILBERT

FISHING concessions within Namibian territorial waters are due for total reorganisation. And the Namibian government is being urged to make urgent representations internationally against the foreign vessels who commit "daylight robbery" just 12 nautical miles off-shore.

Director of Namibian Sea Fisheries Dr Jan Jurgens, also chairman of a recent investigation into the Namibian fishing industry, this week sent a report to the Interim Government's cabinet.

The proposals — accepted in principle by cabinet three weeks ago and due to be sent to the National Assembly in two weeks — include:

- Guidelines for larger participation from the Namibian public in the catching and processing industry, leaving about a 30% share of the industry to SA companies;
- New concessions, extended by the year end, will differentiate between future rights to catch and rights to process;
- Product marketing from within Namibia; and
- Prevention of cartels and monop-

lies in a bid to involve the small businessman.

The concessions, which expired — after 25 years — last year, are being closely watched by Namibian and local investors on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange in the fishing sector. Applications for concessions will be accepted from the end of this week and probably granted on certain conditions by the end of the year.

Discussions are also underway for Namibia to make use of Walvis Bay's fishing activities, Jurgens disclosed, and recommendations are being made in this respect.

"We need to be in possession of our own fishing industry," he said, adding that alternatives would be considered if no agreement is reached with SA.

The 300-page report also takes into consideration the "helplessness" of the Namibian authorities to deal with plundering of off-shore resources by foreign vessels, which Jurgens believes rightfully belong to Namibians.

Jurgens accused the 17-member

Madrid-based International Commission for the South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF) of plundering. ICSEAF, the recognised authority of the fisheries zone outside the 12-mile limit, include SA, Spain, Russia, Portugal, both Germanys, France, Italy, South Korea, Japan, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland and Cuba.

"What's happening is nothing short of daylight robbery," Jurgens charged. However, the ICSEAF has "no teeth," cannot and does not act against its members, who are expected to act against their own vessels, Jurgens said.

"It is impossible for us to patrol off-shore fishing. We have no effective control and there is no way to check infringements." As a result, certain fishing resources are now in a poor state. However, infringements — mainly by SA vessels — within the 12-mile limit had decreased over the past few years.

According to Jurgens, a recent delegation to Swapo leader Sam Nujomo was told Nujomo is concerned about the presence of foreign vessels off Namibia's coastline.

# Botha 're-thinks' laws for Namibian courts

STAR (221)  
11/9/86

WINDHOEK — The South African State President, Mr P W Botha, appears to have had "second thoughts" about legislation for Namibia which enables existing South African security laws to be challenged and possibly invalidated.

Speaking in the Supreme Court here, Mr Ian Farlam SC, a well-known South African civil rights advocate, referred to the South African proclamation gazetted in Pretoria on Friday amending last year's legislation which establishes the Namibian Transitional Government.

The latest proclamation, which was signed into law by President Botha, prevents the courts in Namibia

from passing judgment on South African laws in existence before the advent of the Transitional Government.

In recent months a number of cases have been brought to the courts here seeking to have charges overturned because the South African laws they were brought under are in conflict with the Declaration of Fundamental Rights. This declaration was incorporated in the law which established the new government in Windhoek in June last year.

Mr Farlam and his legal team are appearing for eight Swapo members charged with more than 100 counts under the Terrorism Act.

# SWA Nats to resist integration

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party of South West Africa yesterday wound up its 45th Congress in Windhoek with a firm commitment to resist what it called "forced integration".

Party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said the NP would not hesitate to go to court to seek protection under the Declaration of Fundamental Rights if it thought its rights were being infringed.

It was confirmed that his party representatives in the Transitional Government had started a Supreme Court

action against their Cabinet colleagues.

Mr Pretorius said the National Party would rather try to defend its position through negotiation and reconciliation, but if "pressurised" it would seek legal relief.

The theme of Congress was "The implications of the new political dispensation in South West Africa, as far as it affects the self-determination right of groups".

Mr Pretorius said the 150 delegates supported a continuing effort to promote the policy of "group autonomy" in schools, agriculture and finance.

# Sanctions: Just leave us alone, pleads Namibia, we're not a part of South Africa

From BRENDAN SEERY, The  
Argus Africa News  
Service in WINDHOEK

**N**AMIBIA'S Chamber of Commerce has appealed to the international community to exclude the territory from any sanctions imposed on South Africa.

In a document which will soon be sent around the world, the chamber claimed the territory was moving towards independence, and that sanctions would delay that progress.

The statement said that "apartheid has been abolished and free en-

terprise principles adopted", that "self government" had been instituted, and that "political and judicial freedom" has been established in Namibia.

The "fragile" economy of Namibia could easily be ruined by the imposition of sanctions on South Africa, the chamber pointed out, and commented that, in any case, sanctions would only force concentration on survival and not on independence.

Sanctions would also polarise the opposing radical elements and "create desperation", the chamber said.

It called for the international community to help financially and in other ways to "uplift the backward masses of our population"

The document was prepared by well-known businessman Mr Harold Pupkewitz and reflects a common feeling among many businessmen that Namibia will be unfairly punished for the "sins" of South Africa if sanctions are imposed.

However, local opposition politicians and church leaders have supported the call for sanctions.

Argus 11/9/86

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# Ministers in Windhoek off to court again

ARGUS  
11/9/86  
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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Cabinet Ministers of Windhoek's "Government of national unity" are once again to take their differences to the Supreme Court.

Two Cabinet Ministers and a deputy have confirmed that subpoenas have been served on their Cabinet colleagues in an effort to have Cabinet decisions set aside.

National Party representatives, Agriculture Minister Mr Eben van Zijl and his deputy, Mr Tinus Blaauw, have joined Rehoboth Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt in summoning the rest of the Cabinet.

Named as second and third respondents are the Minister of Health, Mr Moses Katjuongua, and the Minister of Mines, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

The applicants — who have called in a South African senior counsel to argue their case — claim they were not given a chance to put their views before decisions were taken by the Cabinet on August 21 and on August 28.

The respondents have until the end of September to file their replying documents.

Since the new government took office on June 17 last year there have been a number of squabbles between its six parties and some of these have been taken to the Supreme Court.

## R180 000 handshake

The first was late last year when the proposed appointment of former South African Department of Justice official Mr Pieter van der Byl as chairman of the Constitutional Council was challenged by Mr Katjuongua and Mr Shipanga.

After an out-of-court settlement was reached in that matter Mr van der Byl received a "golden handshake" of about R180 000. Legal fees were estimated to run into hundreds of thousands of rands.

Since then, there have been other cases, the most recent of which saw Mr Katjuongua and Mr Shipanga unsuccessfully trying to prevent the approval and implementation of the territory's 1986-87 budget.

Meanwhile, the National Party of South West Africa wound up its 45th congress with a firm commitment to resist "forced integration".

Addressing a Press conference last night, the party leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the NP would not hesitate to go to court to seek protection under the Declaration of Fundamental Rights if it thought its rights were being infringed.

14/9/85  
BUS DAY

## A good run for Swafish

LIZ ROUSE

221

FISH have been running in South West Africa Fishing Industries' (Swafish) favour.

Interim earnings were up 53,8% to 180c a share (117c) and the interim dividend has been raised to 75c (45c).

Earnings for the year to December were estimated at 245c a share (probably a conservative figure) compared with 238c a share earned in 1985. Last year's ordinary dividend total was 155c and a special dividend of 200c was paid for the interim period.

Swafish's turnover shot up 65,3% to more than R25m (R15,2m) and operating income jumped 69,3% to more than R10m (R5,9m). Pelagic fish catches increased to 45 554 tons (39 925 tons) and canned fish production improved to 1,11-million cartons (1,01-million cartons).

Swafish's balance sheet is healthy with the current asset ratio at 2,3.

Willem Barendsz' (Wilbarz) interim earnings were unchanged at 20c a share and the interim dividend was the same at 7c. Estimated year-end earnings were 28c a share, which also seem conservative, although updated from chairman Robert Silverman's previous estimate of 18c a share.

Wilbarz's turnover shot up 72,4% to R4,7m (R2,7m) in the six months to June but income before dividends received, was a shade lower at R2,05m (R2,2m). The company's 1985 interim dividend income was boosted by the 200c special dividend from Swafish to R1,4m. Dividend income therefore fell to R799 129 in the past six months.

# Church group accuses over Namibia



● BOTHA

IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The church-sponsored Namibia Communications Centre (NCC) in London has accused President P W Botha of obstructing the course of justice in Namibia and undermining the authority of the interim government in the process.

The NCC said Botha had intervened twice in recent weeks to prevent the validity of the SA Terrorism Act being tested in a Namibian court.

It said Botha stopped a trial in July in which four white soldiers were charged with killing a black Ovambo "on the grounds that the hearing would not be in the national interest".

The second "intervention" occurred as the trial of eight men, including alleged Swapo insurgents, charged under the Act, was due to begin in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

The NCC said the Act conflicted with the Bill of Fundamental Rights for Namibians introduced in 1985 at the creation of the interim government "to win support for what most Namibians saw as a puppet regime".

The NCC said lawyers for the accused in Windhoek sought to invoke the provision of the Bill of Fundamental Rights, which specifically enshrines the right to a fair trial.

That became "an embarrassment to the embattled government", and at the request of the interim government, Botha issued an amending proclamation on September 5.

# P W Botha *CAK Times 17/9/86* 'obstructs' *221* SWA justice

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The church-sponsored Namibia Communications Centre (NCC) here has accused Mr P W Botha of obstructing the course of justice in Namibia and undermining the authority of the interim government.

In a statement yesterday the NCC claimed that in recent weeks the State President had twice intervened to prevent the validity of the South African Terrorism Act being tested in a Namibian court.

The NCC said that in July Mr Botha stopped a trial in which four white soldiers were charged with killing a black Ovambo because "the hearing would not be in the national interest".

The second "intervention" occurred as a major trial of eight men, including alleged Swapo insurgents charged under the Terrorism Act, was due to begin in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

The NCC said the Terrorism Act conflicted with the Bill of Fundamental Rights introduced in 1985, when the interim government was installed.

The NCC said that lawyers for the accused in Windhoek sought to invoke the provision of the Bill of Fundamental Rights, which enshrines the right to a fair trial.

This became "an embarrassment to the embattled government", the NCC claims. At the request of the interim government Mr Botha issued an amending proclamation which declared "no court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of any act of the South African Parliament". This prevented Namibian courts from testing SA laws.

The NCC statement said: "The State President's interference in the Namibian judicial process has dealt a huge blow to the cause of human rights, at the same time undermining the fragile authority of his interim government."

DD 18/9/81 (221)

# PW accused of obstructing justice in SWA/Namibia

From IAN HOBBS

**LONDON** — The church-sponsored Namibia Communications Centre (NCC) in London has accused President P. W. Botha of obstructing the course of justice in SWA/Namibia and undermining the authority of the interim government in the process.

In a statement issued to the British media, the NCC said that twice in recent weeks Mr Botha had intervened to prevent the validity of the South African Terrorism Act being tested in a SWA/Namibian court.

It said that in July Mr Botha stopped a trial — in which four SA Defence Force soldiers were charged with killing an Ovambo man — “on the grounds that the hearing would not be in the national interest”.

The second “intervention” occurred, it said, as the major trial of eight men, including alleged Swapo insurgents charged under the Terrorism Act, was due to begin in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

The NCC said the Terrorism Act conflicted with the Bill of Funda-

mental Rights for Namibians introduced in 1985, at the creation of the interim government, “to win support for what most Namibians saw as a puppet regime”.

The NCC said lawyers for the accused in Windhoek sought to invoke the provision of the bill of rights, which specifically enshrines the right to a fair trial.

This became “an embarrassment to the embattled government” and at the request of the interim government, Mr Botha issued an amending proclamation on September 5.

Mr Botha’s proclamation had declared “no court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of any act of the South African Parliament”.

“The State President’s interference in the Namibian judicial process has dealt a huge blow to the cause of human rights, at the same time undermining the fragile authority of his interim government,” the NCC said.

A number of pending court actions would continue to contest proclamations of the Administrator General relating to security laws and “continuing segregation under South African-style apartheid”.

# Namibia schools to be opened to all races

WINDHOEK — All schools in Namibia will be completely open from 1987 and race and colour will no longer play a role in the admission of pupils to any school, the Minister of National Education, Mr A N Matjila said in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing a press conference in the Tintin Palast, Mr Matjila said the decision to open schools was a "unanimous Cabinet decision" and would be applicable to all schools, including schools in which education is provided by a representative authority.

Asked whether he expected objections to this decision, especially from the National Party of Namibia which is against open schools, Mr Matjila said he had "constant talks" with the NP and did not expect the decision would lead to any court action.

## GIVE EFFECT TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr Matjila said the Cabinet had in fact taken a decision which finally gave effect to a recommendation in the report of the "Education Committee, 1985", which the Cabinet accepted in principle in March 1986, on the admission of pupils to all schools in the country regardless of race and colour.

"As recommended in the report of the Education Committee, the parent of a pupil will have the right to send his child to the school of his choice, within the restrictions of inter alia education related cultural aspects such as school preparedness, medium of instruction and the specific curriculum followed.

"While the latter will, among others, be taken into consideration for admission, race and colour will as from 1987 not be a factor in any school. It will also not be possible to refuse a child admission to a school on these grounds.

"The Department of Governmental Affairs will ensure that arrangements are made and relevant legislation be amended before the end of the calendar year so that all schools will be open to all pupils from the beginning of 1987," Mr Matjila said. — Sapa.

# All SWA schools to drop race and colour restrictions

WINDHOEK—All schools in South West Africa will be completely open from 1987 and race and colour will no longer play a role in the admission of pupils to any school, the Minister of National Education, Mr A N Matjila, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing a Press conference in the Tintin Palast, Mr Matjila said the decision to open schools was a 'unanimous Cabinet decision' and would be applicable to all schools, including schools in which education is provided by a representative authority.

Asked whether he expected objections to this decision, especially from the National Party of South West Africa which is against open schools, Mr Matjila said he had had 'constant talks' with the NP and he did not expect the decision would lead to any court action.

Mr Matjila said the Cabinet had in fact taken a decision which finally gave effect to a recommendation in the Report of the Education Committee, 1985, which the Cabinet accepted in principle in March 1986, on the admission of pupils to

all schools in the country regardless of race and colour.

'As recommended in the report of the Education Committee, the parent of a pupil will have the right to send his child to the school of his choice, within the restrictions of inter alia education related cultural aspects such as school preparedness, medium of instruction and the specific curriculum followed.

'While the latter will among others be taken into consideration for admission, race and colour will as from 1987 not be a factor in any school. It will also not be possible to reduce culture to race and colour and on these grounds to refuse a child admission to a school.

'The Department of Governmental Affairs will bring the latest decision of the Cabinet to the attention of all representative authorities as soon as possible so as to ensure that arrangements are made, decisions taken and relevant legislation be amended before the end of the calendar year so that all schools will be open to all pupils from the beginning of 1987,' Mr Matjila said. — (Sapa)

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# Open schools for SWA

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Another tricky role for veteran

# Mudge onstage again in next act of Namibia saga

18/9/86.  
STAR  
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The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's veteran white politician, Mr Dirk Mudge, is once again in the hot seat in the territory's politics as he takes over today as chairman for the next three months of Windhoek's transitional government.

The 58-year-old leader of the Republican Party and chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance promised that during his term as chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, constitutional development would be given close attention.

Taking over at a time when a number of court cases are pending between the six parties that make up the Multi-Party Conference government, Mr Mudge promised that he would do all in his power to try to reduce tensions within the group.

A former member of the SWA National Party, Mr Mudge is no stranger to controversy or the limelight. In September 1977 he and a number of other "Nats" split from the party to form their own Republican Party, which then went on to become a major element in the multiracial DTA grouping.

From 1979 to 1983 he was chairman of the abortive Administrator-General's Council and then the Council of Ministers.

He and his party have taken a firm stance on the eradication of the apartheid system which still prevails in Namibia through the South African-proclaimed multitier ethnic administration structures. Within the MPC there have been considerable tussles about the possible replacements for the system, and Mr Mudge has expressed himself as personally favouring a unitary state divided into a number of provinces.

# New Namibia debate opens

SAME 18/9/86  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly put aside its regular business yesterday to open a special session on Namibian independence.

UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar urged a determined effort "to end the agony of the Namibian people by setting in motion the speedy implementation of the UN plan without pre-conditions".

## CUBAN TROOPS

He said all outstanding issues over implementation of resolution 435 had been completed and urged South Africa not to delay any longer by insisting Cuban troops first leave Angola.

South Africa, suspended from the assembly since 1974, is not allowed to participate.

However, Mr Derek Auret, who

heads the Namibia desk at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, is here to observe the debate.

Western contact group nations — Britain, France, the US, Canada and West Germany — have decided not to take part.

Several countries were against it being held at all because of repetition and costs.

The Namibian question has been debated here more than any other issue in the UN's 41-year history.

The assembly session comes two months after an international conference in Vienna for the immediate independence of Namibia and a week after the Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare called for urgent action.

The debate is expected to end with a call for the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

# Leading cleric challenges Namibian banning order

Prominent church leader the Rev Frank Chikane today launches a Supreme Court application in Windhoek challenging the banning order which prevents him from entering Namibia.

The application will be supported by the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN), which claims that the banning is contrary to Namibia's Bill of Rights.

The banning constituted a denial of the freedom of association by depriving CCN members of the right to associate with Mr Chikane, said CCN general secretary the Rev Abisai Shejavali. He claimed that it also interfered with their constitutional right to practise their religion freely.

Mr Chikane and the CCN will ask the court in today's application to declare the banning notice invalid and to interdict the Namibian Cabinet from preventing Mr Chikane from attending and participating in the CCN's general meeting from September 21 to 25 this year.

Mr Chikane was invited to Namibia by the CCN last year in his capacity as general secretary of the Institute for Contextual Theology to help establish a similar organisation there.

## PASTORAL — NOT POLITICAL

Mr Chikane said that the work of the Institute for Contextual Theology was pastoral, rather than political, and the institute was not affiliated to any political organisation.

It was founded to assist Christians in developing a theological understanding of the situation in South Africa and to minister to Christians who found themselves in this situation.

He was due to address seminars and hold lectures, religious services and meetings with several political groups in Namibia.

On May 23 last year, after he had checked in at Jan Smuts Airport, he was approached by two men who identified themselves as policemen, Mr Chikane said in an affidavit.

The men produced a notice issued by the chairman of the Namibian Cabinet, prohibiting him from being in the territory. The Cabinet claimed that it had reason to believe that his presence in the territory would endanger public safety or would engender feelings of hostility between different population groups.

BUS DAY 19/9/86

BUS DAY 19/9/86

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A PARTY of KwaZulu/Natal Indaba delegates and advisers has arrived in Namibia for a four-day tour.

An Indaba spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday the visit by 72 people headed by Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence was intended to give them as much information as possible relevant to the drafting of a proposed constitution and single second-tier legislature for Natal and KwaZulu.

He said: "The tour will enable delegates to meet a wide range of people representing all walks of life in various parts of Namibia."

He said the Indaba's Bill of Rights had received overwhelm-

# Indaba on visit to Namibia

Own Correspondent

ing support from South Africans.

The Bill gave an idea of the direction which the talks were taking, but should be read in conjunction with the final Indaba proposals.

Clarence said the Indaba had examined more than five models for a constitution which fitted in

with the Bill. He said: "The opinions are converging to consensus, although we are not quite there yet."

It was expected government would see sense in proposals which provided a means for peace, prosperity and stability in SA.

Clarence said: "We must ensure nothing is glossed over, so government is presented with a good document, which satisfies the aspirations of all the people of Natal and KwaZulu."

Today, the delegates will be welcomed by Dirk Mudge, DTA Cabinet member of the government of national unity and Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs.

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# Britain urges SA to quit Namibia

NEW YORK. — Britain, speaking on behalf of the 12-nation European Community, yesterday urged South Africa to end the "illegal occupation" of Namibia and stop looking for excuses to delay its withdrawal from the territory.

British Ambassador Sir John Thomson, addressing the United Nations General Assembly's special session on Namibia, said the 1978 resolution of the UN Security Council which provides for internationally-supervised elections and independence in the disputed territory was "the only universally accepted framework for a peaceful transition".

South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization have both accepted the resolution but the South African Government has delayed its implementation until after an estimated 30 000 Cuban troops are withdrawn from neighbouring Angola.

Swapo has waged a war against

South African troops in Namibia for 20 years, since the UN General Assembly declared South Africa's World War I mandate in the territory terminated and declared SWA a UN responsibility.

"The illegal occupation of the territory by South Africa must be brought to an end," Sir John said.

"It is essential that South Africa should not subordinate the implementation of the settlement plan to the fulfilment of conditions which are extraneous to the independence of the territory," the British diplomat said in reference to the Cuban troops.

"We do not accept that it (the independence plan) should be delayed or put aside for such reasons," he said.

The Foreign Minister of the Congo, Mr Antoine Ndinga Oba, speaking on behalf of the OAU on Wednesday, said the only way to get South Africa out of Namibia was "to impose global mandatory sanctions". — UPI

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NP DP

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ISSUE

WINDHOEK — The leader of the National Party and chairman of the White Executive Committee in SWA/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius has noted with "disappointment" the cabinet's latest decision to open schools to all races.

He said that since the outset the Executive Committee had been of the opinion that the education report was a constitutional matter, especially concerning the control and management of education, and not a decision which could be made by the cabinet.

The Executive Committee has consistently maintained that it is essential for legislative decisions regarding education to be in line with the Bill of Fundamental Rights.

"Until amendments were brought about in the correct constitutional manner, and court cases concerning AG 8 had been resolved, the Executive Committee was determined to continue within the framework of existing legislation," Mr Pretorius said.

He said the committee would continue to determine which pupils may be admitted to those schools which were controlled by the Administration for Whites — Sapa

## Indaba delegates end fact-finding visit

# Namibia 'finds no need for detentions'

WINDHOEK — South Africa should heed the lessons of Namibia's internal politicians that it was not necessary to detain or ban one's opposition, kwaZulu-Natal Indaba member Mr Morris Finn said here yesterday.

Mr Finn, who is part of a 72-member Indaba delegation which visited the territory, also called on the authorities in Pretoria to release Nelson Mandela immediately and to unban the ANC.

Mr Finn, who is a member of the People's Progressive Party in Natal, said he had been impressed that Namibia's Transitional Government did not have to resort to banning or detaining its opponents.

The Indaba members returned home last night after spending three days as guests of DTA leader and Cabinet chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, who visited Durban earlier this year and spoke to the Indaba, inviting it to Namibia to study progress in working towards a multi-racial society and the dismantling of apartheid.

### Political death

The concept of apartheid had suffered a political death in Namibia, Indaba member Mr Pieter Marais of the People's Congress Party told a Press conference after the visit by Indaba members.

Saying the three days in Namibia were "to gain as much first-hand information as possible which could be relevant to the Indaba's success", Mr Marais declared apartheid had died in the minds of the people, but it would take time before all remnants were removed in all walks of life.

Mr Marais said he had been told there had been a big influx of South Africans to Namibia, "and perhaps in the near future, as things are developing here, South Africans might flock to Namibia instead of Australia and Canada if they are not satisfied with the progress made by the South African Government".

Indaba chairman Professor Desmond Clarence said in-depth discussions were held with political, economic, educational and constitutional authorities.

After talks with members of the Transitional Government, he had found "a complete and utter dedication to sincerity, forthrightness and an endeavour to get all the people of Namibia to work together.

"A point that cropped up time and time again, and which was absolutely basic to their philosophy, was that any decisions which rely on colour or ethnicity in any way as a norm are absolutely out for the future.

"There is no argument, this is not even a debatable point."

Indaba members took note that since the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in Namibia "there certainly has not been a mass movement of people from one area to the next. It has just been a completely normal movement and life has gone on just as before, but without the scourge of being limited in where one may live."

Professor Clarence said the question of the protection of minority groups has been solved in Namibia in a manner which few of the Indaba members had expected. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.

New yacht is named for ... Top photographers

# SWA apartheid <sup>h21</sup> dying — Marais

WINDHOEK — Apartheid had suffered a political death in South West Africa/Namibia, a member of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, Mr Pieter Marais of the Peoples' Congress Party, said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference here after a three-day visit to SWA/Namibia by Indaba members "to gain as much first-hand information as possible which could be relevant to the Indaba's success", Mr Marais said apartheid had died in the minds of the people but it would still take time before all remnants were completely removed.

The Indaba chairman, Professor Desmond Clarence, said in-depth discussions had been held with political, economic, educational and constitutional authorities.

all the people of Namibia to work together."

He said an enormous trust was developing between the various groups and matters which had been regarded as sensitive years ago were being discussed as a matter of course.

Professor Clarence said the Indaba members took note of the fact that, since the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in SWA/Namibia, "there certainly has not been a mass movement of people from one area to the next. It has just been a completely normal movement and life has gone on just as before, but without the scourge of being limited in where one may live."

He said the question of the protection of minority groups has been solved in SWA/Namibia

in a manner which few of the Indaba members had expected.

The problem was almost regarded as a "non-question" in Namibia because the solution had been found in the formation of political parties.

If a minority group wished to be protected, it simply had to join a party which stood for the things it wished to have protected, he said.

Mr Marais said he was told there had been an influx of South Africans to SWA/Namibia "and perhaps in the near future, as things are developing here, South Africans might flock here instead of Australia and Canada if they are not satisfied with the progress made by the South African Government." — Sapa



# Norwegian leader calls for mandatory sanctions

23/9/86 SMK 228

NEW YORK — The Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, called on the United Nations yesterday to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa.

In a speech to the General Assembly, Mrs Brundtland also said the UN should help protect South Africa's neighbours from any retaliation for sanctions.

She condemned South Africa for imposing a state of emergency and for its occupation of Namibia.

"The Norwegian Government therefore urges the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa," Mrs Brundtland said.

Those sanctions, she said, might include an oil embargo.

Thus far, the Security Council has only imposed an arms embargo against South Africa and has recommended a number of selective, voluntary sanctions.

The United States and Britain, who have veto power in the 15-nation council, have blocked more comprehensive sanctions.

Norway's Parliament is scheduled to consider imposing an economic boycott against South Africa, Mrs Brundtland said. — Sapa-AP.



Mrs Gro Brundtland . . . condemned the state of emergency.

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**Mudge calls  
for action on  
CONSTITUTION**

WINDHOEK — A draft constitution for Namibia must be completed by January 12, DTA leader and chairman of the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity, Dirk Mudge, announced over the weekend.

An Amendment Bill to this effect will be tabled in the current session of the National Assembly.

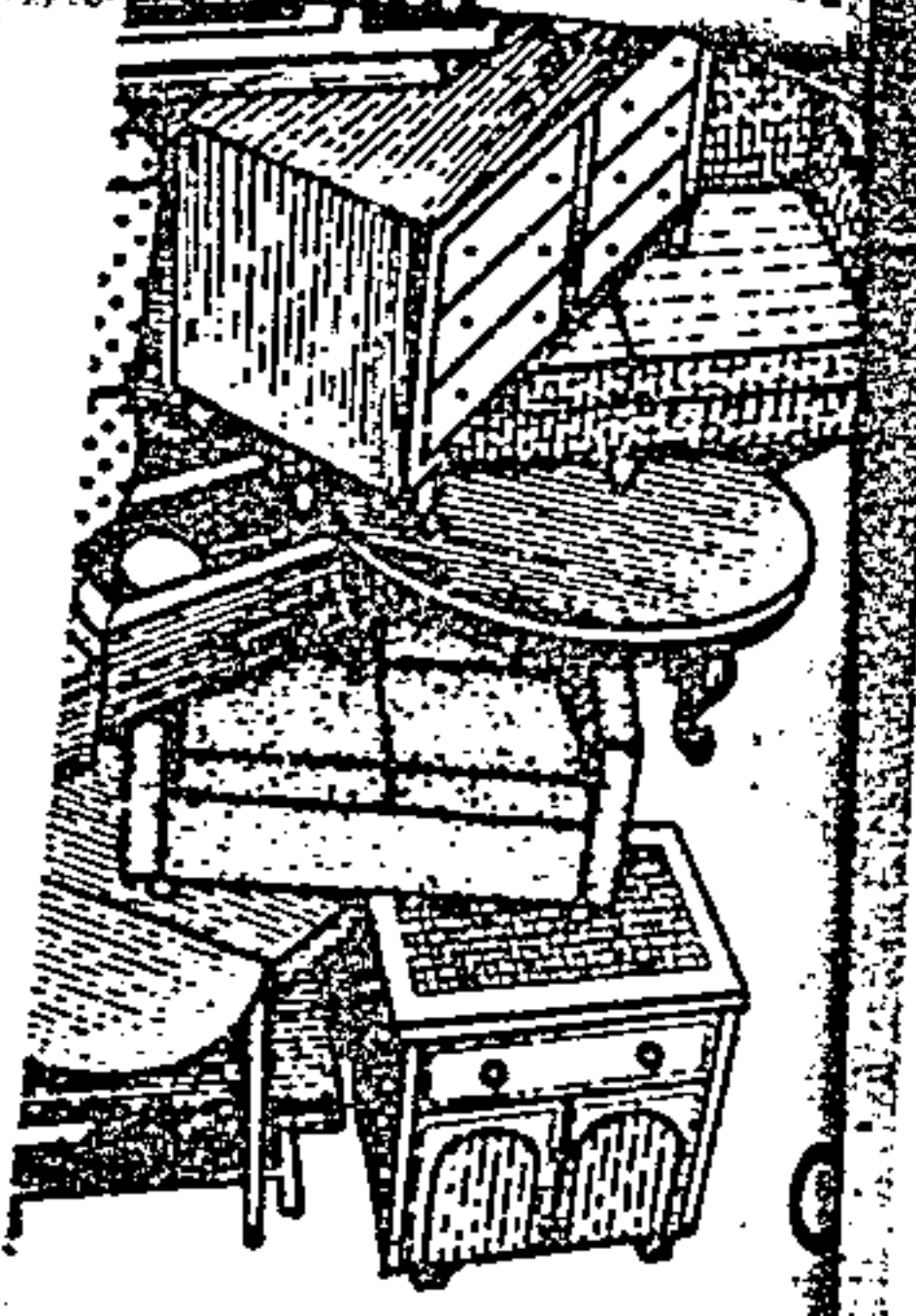
Mudge said this decision was a majority vote by the Cabinet.

Asked whether the Constitutional Committee would have enough time to complete the draft constitution, Mudge said it must be remembered talks on a new constitution started more than 10 years ago and, for the past two years, continuous attention had been given to a new constitution.

The constitution would have to be tested by Namibia's people, but the Cabinet would have to decide after January 12 which method should be used. — Sapa.

A warning shot was fired as  
... they enjoy a  
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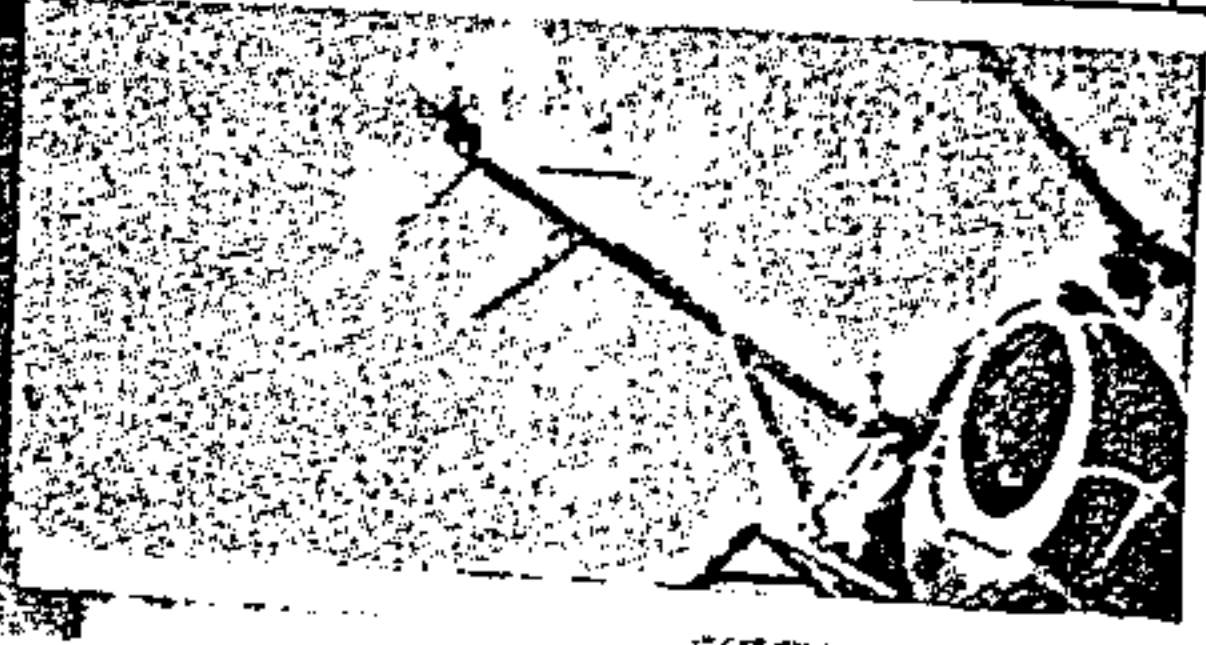
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## 4 more abducted children escape

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) reports that a further four children have escaped from the Swapo insurgents who kidnaped them in northern Namibia late last week.

The group of 17 children was taken from the Oshikanog area into Angola. Six escaped as security forces mounted a follow-up operation. — The Star's Africa News Service.



# Namibia's legislators prepare to draft a new constitution

By Lesley Cowling

Namibia did not have to contend with "necklacing", stayaways or boycotts, the Minister of Information, Justice, Posts and Telecommunications in the transitional Namibian Government said in Johannesburg last night.

Mr F Jariretundu Kozonguizi said he did not refer to this with any sense of self-satisfaction but to show that "reasonable people of different backgrounds and cultural heritages are indeed capable of working together in the interests of all the people of their country".

Mr Kozonguizi told the Witwatersrand branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs that the Namibian Multi Party Conference (MPC) was originally conceived as a conference of all South West African parties.

"We did not wish to exclude anyone and invited all parties, including Swapo," he said. After it became clear that certain parties would not participate, they decided to go ahead with the conference.

Two key policy statements were drawn up — the Windhoek Declaration of Basic Principles and the Bill of Fundamental Rights and Objectives.

In 1985, the South African State Presi-



Mr F Jariretundu Kozonguizi . . . reasonable people can work together.

dent, Mr P W Botha, signed the proclamation inaugurating the Government of National Unity. Mr Kozonguizi said the transitional government had full legislative capacity in all fields outside defence and foreign affairs. It was bound, by its own request, to the MPC's Bill of Rights, he said.

Achievements of the Transitional Government included:

- Release of about 60 detainees previous-

ly held without trial under security legislation.

- Release of 22 long-term security prisoners, including 17 serving life sentences, after conviction for crimes motivated by their political beliefs.

- Creation of a constitutional council to draft a constitution which would be presented to the people of Namibia for approval by referendum.

- Adoption of Bills to improve and consolidate labour legislation and extend the protection of the law to classes of workers who previously enjoyed no protection.

- New principles to govern education — elimination of race or colour as criteria for admission to schools and respect for the cultures, languages and religions of all groups.

- Adoption of a non-discriminatory Bill governing the requirements for admission and residence in Namibia.

Mr Kozonguizi said a Select Committee had been appointed to examine "problem areas".

He said the MPC was hopeful about finalising the political decisions on these matters within the next three or four months. This would leave only the task of formally drafting the constitution and submitting it to the people for approval.

SA security  
forces needed  
in Namibia

GERALD REILLY

NAMIBIA could not be governed without SA security forces being there to maintain law and order, Justice and Posts and Telecommunications Minister in Namibia's transitional government Jarire Kozonguize said in Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing the Pretoria branch of the SA Institute of International Affairs, he said the whole world disliked SA, but SA was Namibia's colonial power and this had to be acknowledged.

If SA forces pulled out of the territory, they would leave a vacuum which could be filled by Cubans.

Stressing the complexities of Namibian politics, he said those who had come together in the government had differing political views.

Kozonguize said Namibia had no political prisoners.

He had declined to use legislation against Swapo or to break up its meetings. "We can't run the country without Swapo and Swapo cannot run it without us. At some point we will have to come together," he said.

24/9/76  
STAR

## Teachers join SWA row over mixing <sup>226</sup> in schools

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — As the row over possible integrated education in Namibia continues, the South West Africa Teachers' Association has issued a statement saying that education should not become involved in politics.

The organisation said "conflict situations" arose when education was used for "propaganda purposes".

The statement, made following its recent congress in Windhoek, came as members of the territory's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) government continued to squabble about the future of segregated schooling.

The National Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, said last week that, from the beginning of the 1987 school year, race and colour would not be used as criteria for admissions to any schools. He was quickly contradicted the next day by his Cabinet colleague and National Party member Mr Eben Van Zijl, who denied integrated education was on its way.

The National Party, and probably the majority of the members of the SWA Teachers' Association, is in favour of a system where "minority rights" are protected by allowing the parents of children to decide whether they want them to attend integrated schools.

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# Swapo men on prison hunger strike

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

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WINDHOEK — Twelve jailed Swapo members have gone on a hunger strike in the Windhoek jail, it is reported here.

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*Die Republikein* newspaper reported yesterday that the hunger strike, which has now entered its sixth day, has reached a crisis stage.

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The newspaper quoted the Commissioner of the Prisons Service, Colonel Jan Robberts, as saying the men, who were jailed under the Terrorism Act, had been refusing to accept prison food since Friday.

# Kozonguizi: we must have world recognition

Dispatch Reporter

**EAST LONDON** — Though formed with the backing of the South African Government, South West Africa (Namibia) would not settle for an independence that was not internationally recognised.

This was said here last night by the Minister of Justice, Information and Posts and Telecommunications in that country's transitional government, Mr Fanuel Jariretundu Kozonguizi.

Mr Kozonguizi had been invited to talk on recent developments in his country by the East London branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA).

He told the meeting that when a case was brought against South Africa in the International Court at The Hague over South Africa's continued ruling of SWA/Namibia, South Africa won the case on technical grounds.

In 1968 the United Nations (UN) decided that Namibia was no longer South West Africa and the Council for Namibia was formed, which the UN still regarded as the legal government of the territory, Mr Kozonguizi said.

The UN Secretary-General visited South Africa in 1972 and held talks with the then Prime Minister, the late Mr B. J. Vorster.

The talks were continued the following year and South Africa agreed in principle that SWA/Namibia should be independent.

The problem lay in how independence could be achieved, as it was clear that Mr Vorster had wanted SWA/Namibia to be independent on the homelands system.

When a UN representative was sent to SWA/Namibia in 1973, he found there were many other internal political organisations besides the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo), "which had been making a lot of noise at the UN," Mr Kozonguizi said.

He said when the African bloc at the UN discovered there were progressive talks between Mr Vorster and the UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, and that there were other internal organisations besides Swapo who could be consulted, they passed a resolution which recognised Swapo as the sole representative of the people of SWA/Namibia.

Dr Waldheim was for-



MR KOZONGUIZI

bidden from having any contact with any political organisations other than Swapo and the talks between him and Mr Vorster were cut short.

Mr Kozonguizi said it was then that Mr Vorster started to look around in SWA/Namibia to see if there were any people he could talk to.

When the political parties in the territory found they had been rejected by the UN they joined the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), even though they did not like to be seen associating with the South African Government, he said.

"History must record the fact that Mr Vorster first went to the white South West Africans and told them that the key was with them, that they should approach the blacks and talk to them."

He said the DTA had drafted a constitution for the independence of SWA/Namibia in 1977. Meanwhile, the five Western countries — the United Kingdom, America, France, Canada and Germany — who were members of the UN's Security Council observed the developments.

They decided that the UN could not continue to regard Swapo as the sole representative of the peoples of SWA/Namibia as this would lead to confrontation between the UN, which supported Swapo, and South Africa, which supported the DTA.

The five countries then decided to compromise, which led to the adoption of Resolution 435 by the Security Council.

Meanwhile, the DTA had finished formulating the constitution but it was not accepted by South Africa as the five Western countries had already approached the South African Government and it had been agreed that an administrator-general from South Africa, in conjunction with a UN representative, should be

appointed to arrange the implementation of Resolution 435.

Mr Kozonguizi said the administrators-general were not fully equipped to cope with the day-to-day needs of the peoples of the territory and did not know the needs of the people in the north or the east.

He said that after repeated calls to Swapo to join hands with internal political organisations went unanswered, the Multi-Party Conference, an alliance of internal parties, went to Cape Town in 1985 and asked the South African Government to install the present transitional government.

His government was experiencing problems because it was not internationally recognised and the territory's security and economy were dependent on South Africa, he said.

Answering questions from the floor, Mr Kozonguizi said the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, had refused to hold talks with the transitional government, though some "individual members of Swapo speak to us."

He said the Cuban troops in Angola had a stake in that country as it had provided them with a livelihood which was non-existent in their country of origin. He said that Cuba was even exporting its people to the Americas.

Asked what the general feeling in his country was on Walvis Bay, he said that part of the country would have to be handed back to SWA/Namibia but "we don't want to make a lot of noise at the moment. We will discuss this with South Africa once we are independent."

He also said his government was the last with which whites in SWA/Namibia could identify, because "there will be chaos when others take over from us."

The chairman of the East London branch of the SAIIA, Mr Harold Winearls, said much could be learnt from what had happened in SWA/Namibia. People in South Africa did not talk to each other or sit down and discuss their problems together, he said.

## American for African bank

**ABIDJAN** — American Mr Milan Kerno was named yesterday as the first non-African vice-president of the African Development Bank, the bank announced yesterday.



# Namibian clerics meet, and politics heads the agenda

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WINDHOEK — The kwa-Zulu-Natal Indaba came to Windhoek last weekend and its members saw and were conquered by what they felt was the spirit of a new deal sweeping the land.

Less convinced that the ills of Namibian society are close to being cured are the country's churchmen, who, as the Natalians were leaving Windhoek, began meeting in the annual conference of the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN).

Representing the majority of Christians in the territory through its members, which include the Anglican, Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist and Evangelical Lutheran churches, the council has proved itself one of the most outspoken opponents of Pretoria and the status quo in Namibia.

## ATTACK

Strong statements attacking South Africa and the Pretoria-installed Multi-Party Conference (MPC) Government in Windhoek, and calling for the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan can be expected from the churchmen.

Over the years, Namibia's churches and the CCN have fought running battles with the authorities over apartheid and the continuing South African administration of the territory.

Alleged abuses of human rights by the security forces have often been thrust into the spotlight only after the intervention of clergymen.

Clashes between

Clergymen are gathering in Windhoek for the annual conference of the Council of Churches of Namibia. BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

church leaders and the establishment led to well-publicised expulsions — such as those of Anglican Bishop Robert Mize in 1968, Bishop Colin Winter in 1971, Pastor Wolfgang Kreuger of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of SWA in 1973, and Anglican Suffragan Bishop Richard Wood in 1975.

Since the middle and late 1970s, the positions of heads of the major local churches have all been held by Namibians, and so deportation has ceased to be an option for the Government.

However, the continuing conflict between the two has seen the detention of church workers, as well as the refusal of the passport authorities to grant travel documents to leading clergies.

On one occasion, the CCN offices in central Windhoek were badly damaged by a fire, and the Council reported other incidents where burglars have allegedly rifled filing cabinets looking for CCN documents. Some years ago, some church properties in Northern Namibia were damaged in mystery explosions.

The CCN has been accused by the Government of being blatantly pro-Swapo, and indeed, some of its office bearers are also officials of Swapo.

While the Council is vocal about alleged human rights abuses

committed by security forces, it has also been accused of turning a blind eye to claims of atrocities and brutalities committed in Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia.

Since the installation of the MPC Government in June last year, the churches and the CCN have adopted a higher profile in criticising the status quo.

## ATTEMPT

Many within the CCN feared that the new Government — composed of six local political groups and in which Swapo had refused to participate — was an attempt by Pretoria to bypass Resolution 435 and declare UDI for the territory.

Under the auspices of the CCN, Namibia's often fractious internal "opposition" politicians met in April this year at the Ai-Gams Pastoral Centre of the Catholic Church in Windhoek. An unusual spirit of co-operation between these groups was translated at the close of the conference into a declaration pledging united action in support of the UN plan.

In June, church groups and local opposition politicians further demonstrated their new-found unity in a procession through Windhoek's townships to commemorate the Catholic feast of Corpus Christi.

Preaching at the service after the march, Vice-Bishop Zephania Kameeta of the Evangelical Lutheran Church told Namibians that their "via dolorosa" — the way of suffering — had come, just as it had come for Jesus Christ.

He told his attentive audience: "Either you are on the side of those who are proclaiming the present situation of racism and oppression, or on the side of those who, through the body of Christ and his Gospel, are breaking down the walls of slavery and separation and are on their way to liberation".

At a Swapo rally in July, Bishop Kameeta led the masses in a prayer for the downfall of the MPC Government.

Earlier this month, the CCN leaders launched another attack on the authorities, with a legal challenge of the eight-year-old curfew in the Owambo war zone.

Bishop Hausiku, together with Anglican Bishop James Kauluma and Evangelical Lutheran Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, submitted arguments to the Supreme Court in Windhoek claiming the curfew regulations were violations of the MPC's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

According to an affidavit filed by Bishop Kauluma, the curfew violated the Bill's guarantees to freedom of religion, movement and association. The restrictions disrupted normal family life and worship, the Bishop testified.

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# Presbyterians to make chaplain offer to ANC

HARARE — The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa (PCSA) agreed this week to approach Swapo, the ANC and the PAC "informing them of the PCSA's desire to provide chaplaincy ministry to their personnel".

Similar letters will be sent to the Ministers of Defence in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The church's general assembly in Harare adopted a report enunciating the principles that Presbyterian chaplains should not wear uniforms or bear arms, and ought to be paid by the church rather than the organisation to which they are attached.

The decision on chaplains follows adoption of a report declaring that neither the South African security forces nor the liberation movements can be viewed in the eyes of the church as waging a "just war". This is the nearest the Presbyterians have come to urging conscientious objection.

"The presence of chaplains should not be construed as moral support for any government or military group. Neither should it be construed as an approval of violence as

a means of resolving disputes," says the report. "And the chaplain shall not allow himself to be used as a morale-boosting agent."

In writing to governments and liberation movements, the church is ordered to bring these principles to their attention.

## 'Armed' chaplain

"Most of our white members would have serious difficulty with the idea of a Presbyterian minister on a mission with an ANC patrol, dressed in ANC uniform, and perhaps even carrying an AK-47. Black Presbyterians experience a similar puzzled anger when they hear of ministers who appear to have identified themselves totally with the SADF," warned the report.

But in a minority report, a Presbyterian chaplain to the SADF, the Rev Dennis van der Spuy, stated: "It is my strong feeling the chaplaincy is being used as a tool to apply further political pressure against the government of the day. The desire to change unjust racially-based laws is legiti-

mate, but the means to do it a disaster.

"Some of the proposals envisaged will simply mean an end to Presbyterian chaplaincy and any means of influencing the structures," he warned. The church had a Christian duty to minister even to the "wrong" side.

After an at-times tense debate, the assembly instructed the church to inform President Botha of its grave concern that South African actions had given rise to belief in a deliberate policy of "destabilisation" against neighbouring black states.

Dr Michael Moore, who headed the church's committee on "Church and Nation" in South Africa, which made an outspoken report on human rights, said its Zimbabwean counterparts had failed to come forward with any resolutions on the situation in their country. The Roman Catholic Church had won respect by addressing both Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian Government and Mr Robert Mugabe's Ministers on human rights issues.

There was no discussion of the human rights situation in Zimbabwe.

John Nicholas (Proprietor) for C. Knight & Company (Proprietors) passed away peacefully (died) on 24th September 1983. Brother, who passed away suddenly 24th September 1983. In, to Jorissen Street, Bramfontein prior private.

# Jail strikers demand TV sets

WINDHOEK—The hunger strike by prisoners for more privileges at the Windhoek jail entered its eighth day yesterday, but all are still 'in good health' say prison authorities.

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Twelve prisoners, convicted in terms of the Terrorism Act and serving sentences from five to 24 years, started a hunger

strike last Friday and threatened they would continue with the strike unless television sets were installed in their cells.

They also wanted unlimited correspondence and visits by family, to play soccer outside the security area and to buy their own groceries. Another demand was for shortwave radios 'because they are tired of listening to SWABC'. — (Sapa)

# De Beers is prospecting now in China

## London Bureau

DE BEERS has extended its diamond prospecting and mining operations to China, it was confirmed here yesterday.

Following a report in the Financial Times, a De Beers spokesman confirmed yesterday that the Panama-registered company Chichester Diamond Services (UK) — which was 'loosely associated' with De Beers — had signed a diamond prospecting deal with the Peking Government.

'It is quite a small prospect which began about a year ago,' the spokesman said.

China has a small diamond mining industry producing an estimated 200 000 carats of mainly industrial diamonds annually.

The Central Selling Organisation (CSO), De Beers' London-based marketing arm which handles about 80% of the world's diamonds, confirmed Chichester Diamond Services (UK) as the company involved in the deal with the Peking Government.

The Financial Times report said its directors include Mr Derek Finn, a

CSO director, Mr Peter Gallegos, a senior CSO executive, and Mr John Hawthorne, a top De Beers consulting geologist.

Although registered in Panama, Chichester shares a registered London office with Chichester Diamond Services — close to the CSO and De Beers headquarters in Charterhouse Street.

The revelations about the De Beers-Peking link will be a political embarrassment to the Peking Government, which has publicly rejected commercial links with South Africa and recently resumed relations with the African National Congress.

## Obligation

The disclosure follows a raging controversy in the Indian Press about the large-scale importation of South African diamonds in spite of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's committed sanctions stance.

A De Beers spokesman said yesterday that the company had an obligation to look for new diamond deposits, but he declined to comment on whether the prospecting in China had met with positive results.

*Eye Post 2/10/86 (221)*

# Race harmony amid divisions

WINDHOEK — South West Africa/Namibia is still a deeply divided country. In fact, the National Assembly is still battling to reach consensus on a name for this land of the aloe.

It has been changed from Deutsch-Suidwest Africa, to South West Africa to SWA/Namibia and, if Swapo D (Democrats) — one of about 43 politically active parties — has its way, the country will be called Namibia.

On a recent visit members of the Kwazulu Natal Indaba were impressed with the "complete and utter dedication to sincerity, forthrightness and an endeavour to get all the people of Namibia to work together".

Unfortunately, division is also a major problem in

the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity, which is frequently referred to as the Government of national disunity — and with reason.

A favourite ploy by political parties seems to be to challenge political reform in court, leading to long delays in the implementation of Cabinet decisions.

It was announced recently by the Education Minister, Mr Andrew Matjila, that all schools in Namibia would be completely open from 1987, a statement that has been challenged by the National Party, and a court battle is on the cards.

All decisions taken by the Constitutional Council since January 12 are soon

to be challenged in court and two other cases involving Cabinet Ministers opposed to "accepted legislation" are presently before the courts.

There are many stumbling blocks before UN Resolution 435 can be implemented and before free elections can be held, and it must be accepted that Swapo has a major role to play.

These are the negative aspects, but many positive steps have been taken. Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Cabinet, DTA leader and Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs, said recently:

"We have made many mistakes in the past, but we are in the process of finding solutions to the very complicated prob-

lem of human relations, because that is where it all starts. If we had no problems in that field we would have no constitutional problems."

A government, although transitional or interim, has been formed in which yesterday's sensitive issues are being discussed as a matter of course.

The heavens did not come tumbling down with the phasing out of apartheid and the abolition of group areas.

In fact, something evident to any visitor to Windhoek is the harmony, courtesy and friendliness between races in this "open" and friendly city. The municipal swimming pool is open, the hotels, cinemas, restaurants are open and the people mix

without animosity.

In fact, race relations are so relaxed that Mr Peter Marais, a member of the Kwazulu Indaba and leader of the Peoples Congress Party in South Africa, said apartheid, as a concept, was dead, but it would take time to eradicate all its practices.

Petty apartheid still exists. In a city hotel the beer garden and bars are open to all races, but when dances are held on Wednesdays and weekends "admission is reserved", which means blacks are not welcome.

The feeling is strong for an independent country that can sort out its own problems, but the successful reconciliation of the various groups still has a long way to go. — Sapa

# Swapo 12 end West African hunger strike

By TONY FIGUEIRA, Windhoek

THE hunger strike involving political prisoners at the Windhoek Central Prison ended on Tuesday — its 13th day.

The hunger strike came to an end after an agreement was reached between the authorities and attorneys acting for the prisoners. The authorities agreed to investigate the grievances, according to David Smuts, who acted for the prisoners.

Deputy Minister of Justice in the Interim Government, Katuutire Kaura, confirmed on Wednesday that a magistrate would visit the prisoners. Smuts later confirmed the Chief Magistrate of Windhoek, F Truter, had visited the prisoners.

Eleven of the 12 political prisoners, all members of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), cited the limitation of one visit a month of only 30 minutes per prisoner, and the restriction to receiving and sending one letter per month as the primary reasons for the strike. This was confirmed by Smuts.

Other complaints centred on the quality of food, exercise and recreational facilities, insufficient toothpaste, toilet paper and soap. The prisoners also requested permission to have a short wave radio instead of listening to the local SWABC.

Ten of the 12 prisoners are serving terms varying from five to 18 years for contraventions of the Terrorism Act. The other two, members of Swapo's military wing, Plan, were sentenced to 24 years each for murder and abduction of a SWABC Radio Owambo announcer in northern Namibia.

The 12th prisoner is currently in hospital recovering from minor surgery unrelated to the hunger strike.

# Swapo accused of torturing, killing refugees

The Star's Foreign News Service

MUNICH — Namibian refugees in Zambia and Angola are being intimidated, tortured and summarily executed by Swapo members, says a new report published by the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights.

The organisation, which is known by its German initials IGMR, has clashed with Swapo many times because of its allegations of serious human rights abuses by the movement.

For its latest report, it sent an independent freelance journalist, Ansgar Graw, to the region to try to uncover evidence to support the allegations, which have been mostly based on the testimony of Swapo defectors.

Graw was unable to visit any of the Swapo refugee camps which the IGMR claims are in reality concentration camps in which Namibians are held against their will, drilled for military tasks and routinely punished and even executed.

But the 25-year-old German journalist spent a week in Lusaka, where he said he found fear among Namibian exiles.

"Fear seems to be the dominant feeling of all those Namibians in Lusaka who have broken with Swapo or who could be simply seen by the constantly distrustful Swapo to be a potential deviant from party dogma," Graw writes in the 84-page report.

"This fear is not remarkable considering the close co-operation between the Zambian authorities and Swapo and the fact that torture is an everyday occurrence in Zambian (prison) cells."

## Inhuman conditions

Graw said that even from confirmed Swapo supporters he heard of inhuman conditions and disappearances in the camps.

His report is accompanied by a list of Namibians who are reported to have disappeared in mysterious circumstances.

Graw also visited Ovamboland, where he said he found "another aspect of Swapo terror against civilians of their own people".

He met four local headmen who told him their villages came under frequent attack by Swapo forces. They told him the guerillas had burnt down huts, killed civilians and abducted others.

Graw said the object of the Swapo attacks was to damage the local esteem of the headmen. He later challenged the Swapo representative in Windhoek, Anton Lubowski, with the testimony he had gathered and was told: "The headmen are trying to hold on to their own power. They no longer have the support of the people."

Much of the rest of the IGMR report — which is entitled "Swapo and Human Rights" — is taken up with personal accounts by former Swapo members of life and death in Swapo camps and prisons.

Some witnesses testified about beating and summary executions in the camps. All agreed that Swapo punishment cells consisted of holes in the ground where prisoners were kept for months at a time.

Witnesses alleged that relief supplies sent by Western organisations in the belief they were destined for refugee camps were intercepted by Swapo and sold on the open market.

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# Sanctions could close Rossing

WINDHOEK — Strict implementation of anti-SA sanctions could close the Rossing uranium mine in Namibia, assistant GM George Deyzel says.

He says: "Applying the uranium sanctions to Namibia could be disastrous. The mine would have to close."

Deyzel says uranium is particularly vulnerable to restrictions as its marketing depends on long-term contracts with a select number of customers.

Mine production is kept secret, but officials say Rossing's output is about 5 000 short tons a year, or around 10% of output in the free world.

The extension of the sanctions (approved on Thursday) — which include import bans on minerals like steel, iron, coal and uranium — to Namibia, is significant as the barren region holds mass natural wealth. — Reuter.



ARGUS 7/1/86

# Namibia security report says restrictions still necessary

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by BRENDAN SEERY, of the Argus Africa News Service in WINDHOEK

**T**HE long-awaited report of the Van Dyk commission of inquiry into Namibia's security legislation has said that security restrictions are necessary in a territory facing a "revolutionary onslaught" and a "terrorist struggle".

Windhoek's Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, laid the three-volume report on the Table of the House of Assembly here yesterday, but explained that the government was still debating the recommendations of the commission, which have not yet been released to the public.

Mr Kozonguizi said the government wished the report would be read by any interested parties and comments made on its findings, which would help the authorities in assessing the validity of the com-

mission's recommendations and conclusions.

Appointed by the then South African Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk in late 1983, the five-man commission, headed by Transvaal Supreme Court Judge, Mr Justice Henk van Dyk — completed its final report in September last year.

The report makes a number of suggestions, but detailed recommendations to the authorities are contained in an annexure and draft proclamation attached to the report, but which have been held back so far.

**A**MONG the suggestions the commission makes is one which calls for the consolidation of all existing security legislation into more manageable laws, to prevent duplication and confusion. Another, more controversial suggestion is that, in certain cases of "terrorism", the onus of proof be placed on the accused to prove he was not involved in the commission of an offence. All the state

would have to do would be to produce evidence that a terrorist act had been committed.

A number of Namibian organisations, including the Council of Churches, the Law Society and the Bar Council, gave evidence to the commission criticising various security laws. Evidence was also heard from the army, the police and the security police, as well as from leaders of the different ethnic administrations. The representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross also spoke to the commission, requesting access to security detainees, but this appeal was rejected by the commission after it considered Security police submissions.

Figures given in the Report revealed that, under one piece of legislation alone — South African proclamation AG 9 of 1977, 6 000 people had been detained in the past nine years. The majority of these were released within the stipulated time period, however.

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Van Dyk report tells of 'onslaught' on Namibia

# Security restrictions 'necessary'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The long-awaited report of the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into Namibia's security legislation says that security restrictions are necessary in a territory facing a "revolutionary onslaught" and a "terrorist struggle". Windhoek's Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, laid the three-volume report on the table of the House of Assembly yesterday, but explained that the Government was still debating its recommendations.

## HELP ASSESS VALIDITY

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The majority of these had been released within the stipulated time period.

SENIOR staff at Namibia's Rossing uranium mine have drawn a veil of secrecy over the possible effect anti-SA sanctions would have on the mine.

Responding to Press statements made by assistant GM George Deysel, a mine spokesman said yesterday: "In the circumstances, we would prefer not to comment on any trade sanctions which have been applied or may be applied against SA and Namibia."

"The situation in the international uranium market is difficult for producers, so the less known by our competitors about Rossing's markets the better."

Earlier reports quoted Deysel as saying implementation of US sanc-

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Rossing keeps  
mum on bans

tions, which include a ban on uranium, could lead to closure of the mine.

The spokesman said possible consequences of effective global sanctions were hypothetical at this stage.

Rio Tinto Zinc has a 46.5% shareholding in Rossing, which has a total annual production capacity of 5 000 tons. The mine, regarded as the world's largest open-cast uranium mine, employs 2 500 people.

From 1981 to 1985, Rossing contributed 35%, by value, of all exports from the territory and 18% to Namibia's gross domestic product.

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## Namibian schools to be mixed

WINDHOEK. — Schools in Namibia would be opened to all races from next January subject to certain entrance requirements, the Minister of National Education in the transitional government, Mr Andrew Matjila, said yesterday.

The proposed desegregation of schools was in terms of a cabinet decision taken on September 16.

Speaking in the National Assembly here, Mr Matjila said desegregation would be closely monitored to ensure it adhered to accepted educational principles in the best interests of pupils. — Sapa

WINDHOEK — A major row has erupted in the transitional government here over the desegregation of the territory's schools.

In what political sources described as a related development, the entire Cabinet has been summoned to Pretoria for a meeting with State President Mr P. W. Botha next Wednesday.

Earlier this week, National Education Minister Mr Andrew Mtijila (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) announced in the National Assembly that a Cabinet decision of September 16 meant race and colour would

# PW steps in after Namibian school desegregation row

no longer apply as norms for admission when Namibian schools reopen next year.

Schools mainly affected by desegregation were those reserved for white children and administered by the second-tier ethnic authority for whites, he added.

An authoritative source close to the Cabinet said afterwards that the decision had been taken with the support of all the parties represented in the central government, including the SWA National Party and

the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party.

But in a statement yesterday, SWANP leader and chairman of the white Executive Committee, Mr Koste Pretorius, rejected Mr Matjila's remarks and said they were in conflict with earlier agreements between the parties.

The administration for whites intended to honour its obligations toward schools under its control, toward teachers, parents and pupils in terms of existing legislation, Mr Pretorius said.

At the same time, the Rehoboth Baster Administration was reported to have informed the Cabinet in a letter that non-Rehobothers would be barred from admission to Rehoboth schools from January.

The Rehoboth Baster Kaptein and leader of the RFPD, Mr Hans Diergaard, said the decision had been taken after a request for financial aid from the central government had been turned down.

Minister of Local Authorities and Civic Affairs in the transitional Cabinet, said the Baster Administration was no longer able to provide non-Rehobothers with education and hostel facilities from its own funds.

The Rehoboth Administration would still accept responsibility for children whose parents resided or worked in the Rehoboth Gebiet (region), regardless of race, he added.

In terms of the Rehoboth Self-Government Act (1976) of the South African Parliament, Rehoboth is administered virtually as a state within a state.

Its special position has provoked threats from political opponents of travel, work and residence restrictions on Rehoboth citizens who venture outside Rehoboth into the rest of the territory.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and several Cabinet Ministers have confirmed next Wednesday's meeting with Mr Botha.

A Cabinet source would not be sure Pretoria agenda were reprimand for to the eight-member Cabinet over previous session within its rank.

The Transition's rule since on June 15 last distinguished by and court application participants.

The main bone has been Namibia.

# White attitude must change warns Mudge

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — The chairman  
of the Cabinet in Namibia's  
transitional government, Mr  
Dirk Mudge, has warned the ter-  
ritory's whites that they must be  
prepared to change their atti-  
tudes if a solution is to be found  
for the country's problems.

Mr Mudge said at the annual  
congress of the Republican  
Party, which ended in Windhoek  
yesterday, that he would be  
raising false expectations if he  
told whites otherwise.

The veteran politician, who  
was unanimously re-elected as  
party leader, said he believed a  
political dispensation for Nami-  
bia could be formulated in  
which the rights and contribu-  
tions of each racial group would  
be respected by others.

Mr Mudge detailed some of  
the more important decisions  
taken by the congress, including:

## COMMITMENT

- A commitment to a multi-party democratic system with representation for minorities.
- A call on the authorities to reform the country's current tax system so that surpluses accumulated by individual ethnic administrations could be put to use in development projects instead of being unused.
- An expression of concern that large tracts of farmland remained unproductive and a proposal that land held by foreign landowners should be optimally utilised.
- Support for the Cabinet's recent decision that, from the first term next year, schools should be open to all races.

Mr Mudge said that all the decisions of the party delegates were taken unanimously.

Mr Mudge and a group of rebels from the National Party of South West Africa formed the Republican Party in 1977 because of dissatisfaction with the lack of change in the territory.

Schools, in  
Namibia to  
open to all

WINDHOEK. — Schools in SWA/Namibia would be opened to all races from next January subject to certain entrance requirements.

This was said recently by the Minister of National Education in the transitional government, Mr Andrew Matjila.

The proposed desegregation of schools was in terms of a Cabinet decision on September 16 and would mainly affect government schools previously reserved for whites.

**"NO HORDES"**

Mr Matjila has told the National Assembly in Windhoek that desegregation would be closely monitored to ensure it adhered to accepted educational principles in the best interests of pupils.

Whites should not expect to see "hordes of black children" turning up in buses, he said.

This would be to the detriment of pupils already there and a subsequent immediate deterioration of teaching standards, he said.

It was the policy of the transitional government to ensure that teaching standards were maintained at a high level.

**UNANIMOUS**

Mr Matjila said the decision to do away with race as norms for admission to schools was designed to be acceptable not only "to the children and people of this country but to the international community", and was in the interests of building a nation. — Sapa.

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

## SWA politicians meeting PW

**WINDHOEK** — The eight-man Cabinet of ministers of Windhoek's transitional government leaves here today for Pretoria, where they are due to meet South African State President Mr P W Botha.

South Africa's Administrator-General for South West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the request for a meeting with Mr Botha was made

some time ago by the transitional government. However, this week was the earliest that the State President had sufficient time available.

Political observers expect the discussion will centre on the territory's political future now that Mr Botha's August 1 deadline for agreement of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola has come

and gone.

There has been increasing speculation in recent weeks that the politicians in the transitional government may be looking for more autonomy as it has become apparent the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement plan is remote.

Local newspapers have speculated on the possi-

bility of elections being held here in the latter half of next year as a prelude to a form of "independence" being granted to the territory by Pretoria.

From the South African side, it is possible that Mr Botha and his officials will make some comment upon the apparent disunity between the members of the

Windhoek government.

There is also a split within the government over the pending desegregation of schools, with the National Party of South West Africa vowing to resist what it calls "forced integration".

The transitional government was appointed by South Africa in June last year, and comprises six of the Namibian internal parties. Swapo has turned down offers to join the new government.



# Justice minister: Don't ban Swapo

Cape Times 14/10/80 221  
BY PETER DENNEHY

NAMIBIA'S Minister of Justice, Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, said in Cape Town yesterday that he did not believe in banning political organizations and meetings or restricting people's movements "whether they are Swapo or not".

Addressing the SA Institute of International Affairs at the BP Centre, Mr Kozonguizi said he was in favour of Swapo holding meetings, "big as they are", and opposing organizations showing their strength through their own meetings.

He was not in favour of withholding Swapo passports or preventing critics from coming to Namibia.

"I know the Communist Party," said Mr Kozonguizi, who spent time in the Soviet Union during his years in exile in the 1960s.

"Communists fare badly where they are free to organize. Terrorism is a threat to security, but communism is just one of so many -isms," he said.

Namibia had outlawed some forms of racial discrimination, opened its towns to everybody, and its schools were about to open, but "nothing dramatic" had happened and the situation was "just as it was", he said.

White pupil numbers had grown in Namibia this year for the first time in 10 years, he said.

The government could not understand why Swapo was still continuing its armed struggle. Yet a solution to Namibia's problems would only come "the day when the government sits with Swapo to find a way out".

Even a Swapo government could not rule without the South Africans. The territorial force was logistically unable to control the situation.

When the US sanctions axe fell on South Africa, Namibia was destined to bleed through its "guilt by association".

Yet the effect on the disputed territory of the latest embargoes on "Big Brother" Pretoria is difficult to judge.

The sanctions Bill bars the importing into the United States of South African iron and steel, coal, uranium, textiles and agricultural produce, as well as prohibiting new investments in the country by US businessmen and cancelling SAA's landing rights.

Namibia is included in the sanctions as a territory administered "legally or illegally" by South Africa.

At first glance, the ban on the importing of uranium would seem to be of particular significance to the territory, which relies heavily for export income and taxation revenue on the massive Rio Tinto-owned Rossing uranium mine in the Namib Desert.

However, it is not known whether the mine will be affected by the US restrictions. The company describes the international uranium market as "very sensitive" and is also prevented by the South African Atomic Energy Act from disclosing details of its customers.

US concerns may or may not be among those customers, although it

# If SA feels the sanctions pinch, Namibia will suffer too



Mr Dirk Mudge . . . hope of a positive side-effect.

is believed that Rossing's uranium goes elsewhere.

A company spokesman in Windhoek said Rossing would make no comment on the prospects of international sanctions in relation to its foreign sales.

Namibia has no iron and steel industry or deposits of iron ore, nor does it have any coal mines, and would thus appear to be unaffected by the sanctions package. However,

## Brendan Seery of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

the territory's fragile economy could suffer indirectly through the ban on iron and steel imports from South Africa.

If Iscor in South Africa began losing financially because of the US embargo, it could conceivably curtail its Namibian operations, which include the large tin mining operation at Uis mine in the west.

Although Namibia does not have a textile export industry, the US bans will affect the agricultural sector to some extent.

The country is a big producer of sheep and cattle, but most exports of beef, mutton and lamb go to South Africa or to Europe and the East, with little or any meat finding its way to the US.

The same is also generally true of the karakul pelt production, which is marketed in periodic auctions in London and bought mainly by furriers from Western Europe.

"Swakara" coats could possibly find American buyers after being manufactured in Europe, but are unlikely to be covered by the new legislation.

Less happy is the rock lobster industry, which sells about 5 percent of its production to the US. However, Luderitz businessman Mr Werner Gubring, who is involved in the rock lobster industry, says Namibia's main markets look more secure. The bulk of the exports goes to Japan and the Far East, where Namibia's smaller 65 mm lobsters are very popular.

Mr Gubring predicts that the industry's workers in Namibia will not face lay-offs because of the new restrictions. The Cape rock lobster industry is reported to be facing a financial predicament, as about 20 percent of its catches are sold to the US.

The most serious effects on the

territory of the US sanctions package are likely to be indirect.

Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge said Namibia was heavily dependent on South Africa for Budget finance and that Pretoria provided about R500 million a year in direct assistance. If South Africa suffered economically because of sanctions, then Namibia would naturally also feel the pinch.

Mr Mudge has been kept informed of the latest developments on sanctions and their possible effects on Namibia by an inter-departmental committee set up in Windhoek some months ago when the threat of sanctions loomed.

The Finance Minister has also said, however, that sanctions could have a positive side-effect, forcing Namibia's businessmen and industrialists to become more self-sufficient, and encouraging import substitution.

Some of the leading figures in the economy are playing their cards close to their chests over sanctions.

Mr Karl-Heinz Schneider, general manager of Standard Bank South West Africa, said businessmen would be wise if they did not make their options known.

"The less the outside world knows, the better. We must learn to keep quiet," he said.

# Namibian human rights 'milestone'

From BRIAN JONES

WINDHOEK — A "draconian" section of the Terrorism Act was axed in the Supreme Court here yesterday in a judgment described by a Namibian attorney as a milestone for human rights in Namibia.

Mr Justice Harold Levy found that Section 2 (1)(a) of the Terrorism Act, which places the onus on the accused to prove his innocence of sabotage, was in conflict with the Namibian Bill of Rights.

Article 4 of the Bill provides that "everyone charged with a offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law".

The Bill of Rights is contained in the South Africa State President's Proclamation R101 of June 17, 1985, which empowers the Namibian Transitional Government.

Mr Justice Levy found that Section 2 (1)(a) of the Terrorism Act which human-rights

activists have called "draconian", had been repealed by Proclamation R101.

He was giving judgment on an objection to the charge sheet by eight men charged with 187 offences under the Terrorism Act.

He said the alleged offences included acts in connection with the use of firearms, explosives, incitement to commit acts of violence, acts of violence involving the death of certain people and the destruction of property.

Mr Justice Levy ruled that the alleged offences set out in the charge sheet as having been committed after June 17 last year "are not longer offences for which the accused can be prosecuted".

He said that whether the Attorney General of Namibia intended to prosecute further appeared to be a question of policy and not of law.

He gave the State until Mon-

day to amend the charge sheet against the eight accused.

Mr Justice Levy said the court had the power to test the Terrorism Act against the Bill of Rights despite an amendment by the SA State President to Proclamation R101.

The amendment, promulgated on September 5 this year, prevents the courts from pronouncing on the validity of South African legislation.

Mr Justice Levy said the case against the eight had already been pending when the amendments were made. They had not been asked to plead.

Mr Justice Levy's ruling that Section 2 (1)(a) of the Terrorism Act had been repealed was described by defence attorney Mr David Smuts as "an extremely important milestone judgment for the protection of human rights in Namibia".

The ruling overturned an earlier finding by the Windhoek Supreme Court that the

Terrorism Act had not been amended by proclamation R101.

Mr Justice Levy emphasized the primacy of the proclamation over existing legislation and said it had been enacted as "a stepping stone to independence".

"The National Assembly given wide powers which include the power to repeal acts of the Parliament of South Africa and for the first time in the legislative history of Namibia, the fundamental rights of the inhabitants are spelt out and entrenched.

"This is the existing constitution of Namibia . . .," Mr Justice Levy said.

□ The accused were: Mr Andrea Johnny Haita, 22, Mr Salomo Paulus, 27, Mr Andreas Gideon Tongeni, 23, Mr Gabriel Mathews, 23, Mr Martin Akweenda, 23, Mr Johannes Nangolo, 33, Mr Petrus Kaked Nangombe, 33, and Mr Sagari Shipanga Balakius Namwandi, 18

CAPL TIMES 15/10/86 (27)

# Milestone verdict on Terror Act

By TONY FIGUEIRA, Windhoek  
IN a judgement hailed as a milestone in the protection of human rights, a Namibian Supreme Court justice this week struck down as "unconstitutional" provisions of the Terrorism Act.

Justice Harold Levy upheld an objection to a charge sheet filed by eight accused against charges including 187 counts of participation in alleged acts of terrorism as defined under the Terrorism Act.

The judge found that the section providing for the crime of participation in "terroristic" activities conflicts with the Bill of Rights contained in the interim government's empowering proclamation (R101).

He was satisfied Section 2, which provides that accused persons must prove their innocence (rather than being presumed innocent until proven guilty), is in conflict with the provisions in the Bill of Rights safeguarding an accused person's right to a fair trial.

Although the Terrorism Act was repealed in South Africa in 1982, it continued to operate in Namibia. Levy found that Proclamation R101 effectively repealed Section 2 of the Terrorism Act when the proclamation was passed on June 17, 1985.

However, the eight accused could still be prosecuted under Section 2 for acts committed before that date, as only 50 of the 187 "acts of terror" were allegedly perpetrated after June 17, 1985.

The judge made it clear that it was a question of policy to be determined by the Attorney General whether to prosecute people for an offence which no longer existed.

Namibian legal sources in Namibia have described the judgement as a "milestone". They point out that people can no longer be prosecuted for "participation of terroristic activities" in Namibia.

STAR 7/11/86

# We have trained Swapo fighters, boasts Gaddafi

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi has boasted on American network television that he has trained Swapo insurgents — and that he will continue to do so.

Asked if he denied that his country supported terrorism and provided training facilities and bases for terrorists, Colonel Gaddafi said:

"If supporting the struggle of peoples for liberation is terrorism, then we are responsible for such acts.

"We have trained fighters in Zimbabwe and the fighters of Swapo — and we've trained the fighters of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

"These are people who are fighting for their independence. And we continue to do so and we should never retreat from that even if America were to bomb us with nuclear bombs."

The Libyan leader — "Arch Enemy Number One" in the United States — appeared yesterday on the ABC breakfast hour talk show "Good Morning, America".

In reply to a question by



Colonel Gaddafi

American interviewer David Hartman, Colonel Gaddafi denied that he was a communist but added that America might yet force him to "declare my communism" just as it had forced Fidel Castro to be a communist.

He said American citizens were the victims and agents of Zionism and President Reagan was at the top of the list. President Reagan was a liar, he said.

"And the US Foreign Secretary is Jewish, a Zionist."

Asked whether he was referring to the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, Colonel Gaddafi said: "Yes, that he's a Zion-

ist, that he's an Israeli, that he's Jewish. He's an Israeli. He's using America for the interests of his own people."

The colonel denied that he had said at the non-aligned summit meeting in Zimbabwe that he had threatened to send hit squads to the US.

"The correct thing is that, if America continues its aggression, I shall be forced to create an international army against America because, militarily, my country is not up to the Americans."

Later he boasted that he enjoyed the support of 150 million Arabs even if their leaders did not support him.

"I can easily form an army that would comprise tens of thousands of soldiers — if I don't say hundreds of thousands.

"But I hope I will never get to this point," Colonel Gaddafi said.

Asked to comment, Mr Robert Oakley, former chief of counterterrorism at the State Department, said Colonel Gaddafi was trying to "resurrect" himself after his prestige and standing had been damaged by the US raids on Libya earlier this year.

ket, are over," he avers.

Henceforth, the NBS will sell only off plan. This basic approach of matching contracts to sales will be followed at two of its latest developments, Montevista in Cape Town and Glendower at Edenvale where even the services will be phased in. Both are townships for whites comprising 750 and 950 units respectively.

The same concept will be used in developments for other race groups. The NBS is developing a 50-unit township for Indians in Durban where Vertue says at least 10 houses will have to be sold before a commitment to building.

Though the NBS development company provided 360 houses this year, the fact that it, too, passed its dividend is indicative of how tough the market is. Vertue says the society is currently working on a target of 50 houses a month and hopes to bring a total of 600 to the market in 1988.

Another area in which he feels societies could tighten up is in the management of their development subsidiaries. Some have tended to develop by proxy — especially out of the immediate vicinity of head office — engaging agents to develop on their behalf.

One of the NBS's strengths, Vertue believes, has been that it has traditionally run its development subsidiary as an independent entity with development company branches in the major centres accountable for their own developments.

As a result, he predicts that "the new Building Society Act will be no culture shock for us." ■

FUN MIAL  
NAMIBIA 17/10/86 (22)

## Full house

If international pressures on Namibia are designed to induce an economic crunch, the strategy has clearly failed.

Business in the mandated territory is decidedly buoyant, and nowhere more so than in the housing sector.

An FM canvass of the Windhoek and Swakopmund residential markets, for example, shows that demand is running way ahead of supply, prices are surging and waiting lists growing.

Sellers are having a ball. Prices in Windhoek have increased 20% - 30% in less than a year, and in Swakopmund asking levels have "gone mad," says Bennie Joseph, MD of property broker Joseph and Snyman.

"Owners of houses with two bathrooms and a double garage who didn't have the gall to ask R100 000 a year ago are now sneering at offers of R120 000-R130 000," he says.

"Prices keep going up and up. There is a shortage of at least 200 houses in Windhoek and what is being built certainly won't satisfy demand.

"The accommodation problem here is seri-

ous. My firm controls about 1 000 flats. I have closed off the waiting list."

He says the fact that Windhoek has been multiracial since 1979, allowing coloureds and blacks to live anywhere, has not aggravated the shortage.

Barring a few who choose to live in the so-called white areas, most, including newcomers who can afford to live in the old white suburbs, still prefer either Katutura (the black township) and Khomasdal (for coloureds).

Between 1976 and 1985, Joseph says, 781 houses were built in Windhoek.

The current shortage developed between 1977 and 1979 when, because of uncertainty over the territory's future, no houses were built.

Demand, Joseph adds, is being fuelled "by South-Westerners who are returning from South Africa, because they feel it is safer here." Adding to the demand, he says, "are people from the Republic who are relocating here because there are plenty of private sector and government jobs available." ■

## CONVERSIONS

### Home comforts

With flat rentals often attracting as little as R1/m<sup>2</sup> in today's market, it is little wonder that the idea of converting to office space is

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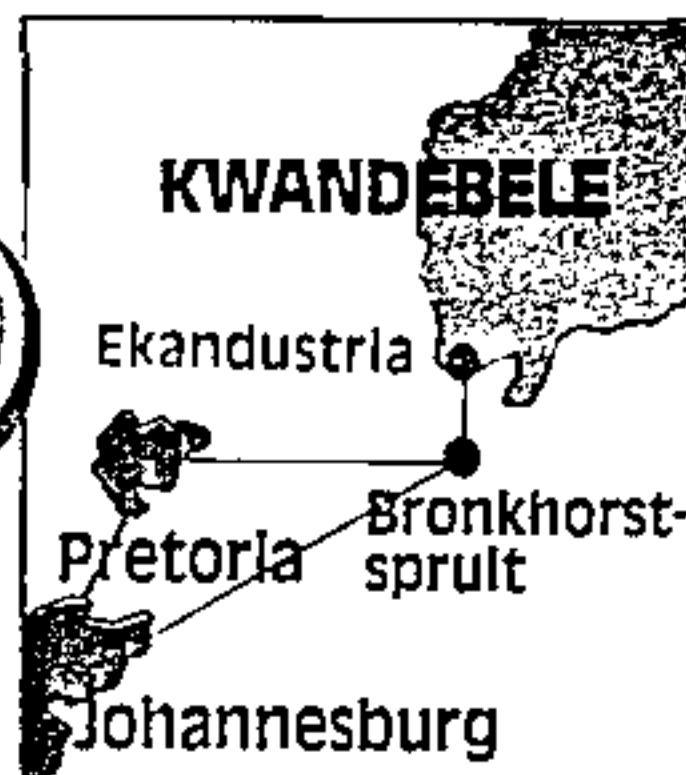


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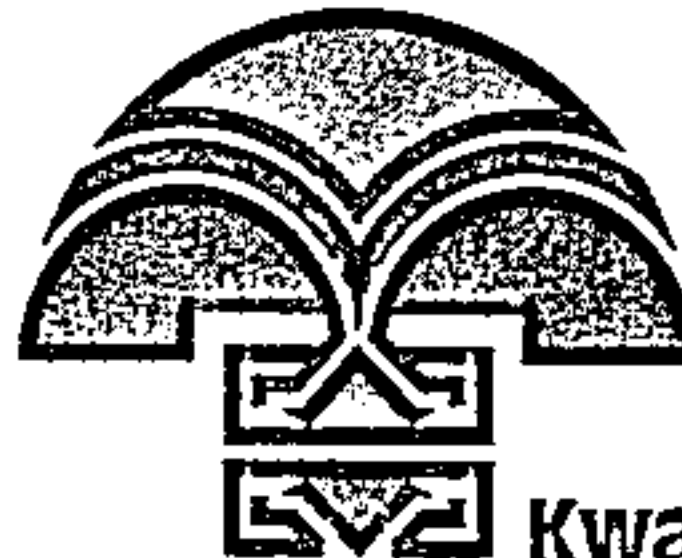
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# Rights of minorities are central to Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — President Botha has told the Namibian transitional government that the South African Parliament will not approve any constitution for the territory which does not guarantee minority rights.

The SWA Broadcasting Corporation reported the Deputy Minister of Transport, Mr Gregor Tibinyane, as telling a political meeting at the weekend that Mr Botha had made his position on a constitution clear when he met transitional government Ministers in Pretoria last week.

Mr Tibinyane said Mr Botha told the local politicians he would prefer the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, as chairman of the Constitutional Council, which is headed by a retired South African Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra.

Mr Justice Hiemstra has been accused of bias by some of the 16 council delegates and pending-court actions against the chairman have effectively brought the work of the council to a halt.

The council was given the job of thrashing out a constitution for the territory and members of the six parties of the transitional government make up its strength. Other local political organisations, in particular Swapo, have refused to take part in the deliberations.



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# Last day for Swapo summonses

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Attorney-General, Mr Tielman Louw, has to serve summonses based on an amended charge sheet on eight alleged Swapo insurgents today, or the Supreme Court here may order that the case against them be dropped.

The court, presided over by Mr Justice Harold Levy, ruled in an application last Tuesday that Section 2(1) of the Terrorism Act used in charges against the accused was in conflict with the Bill of Fundamental Rights contained in the South African State President's Proclamation R101.

The court adjourned until October 28.

The proclamation instituted the Namibian transitional government on June 17 last year.

The accused are Mr Andreas Heita, Mr Salomo Petrus, Mr Andreas Tongeni, Mr Gabriel Mathews, Mr Martin Akweenda, Mr Johannes Nangolo, Mr Petrus Nangombo and Mr Sagaria Namwandi.

The ruling reaffirmed an earlier court ruling by Mr Justice Levy that the Bill of Fundamental Rights formed "an integral part" of Proclamation R101 and had full force of law. — Sapa

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# NP 'to fight' on issue of open schools in Namibia

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WINDHOEK. — The National Party of Namibia is preparing the battlefield for a fight to prevent white schools from being opened to all races — and its supporters say they won't accept responsibility for the methods of resistance to be used.

Many whites have been angered by a Namibian cabinet decision, ratified by the territory's National Assembly, to open all schools to all races next year.

The NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the party had been flooded with messages from supporters who were upset at the move.

"The general reaction is that we are not prepared to have integration forced on us," he said.

He added that a recent letter to the NP mouthpiece, the Suidwester, by Windhoek Ned Geref Church dominee the Rev Martin Brand, was an accurate reflection of the attitude of ordinary NP supporters.

Mr Brand said whites should have the right to maintain their own schools, churches and sport clubs. "But ignore these rightful ideals and I accept no responsibility for the methods by which this new form of oppression will be resisted," he warned.

Mr Pretorius said he did not rule out the possibility that the NP would resort to court action.

The NP controls the Administration for Whites which runs all white schools, and hospitals, which admit some coloured patients to segregated wards but not blacks.

## Test the issue with voters

Despite an announcement by the Minister of Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, that all schools would be open to all races next year, the white executive committee has said other population groups should not take for granted admission to white schools.

It said it wanted to call an election for the white Legislative Assembly to test the schools issue with the voters. It would also look at the possibility of calling a special sitting of the assembly for an urgent debate on the issue.

The NP's refusal to accept that other races will attend white schools next year is based on a disputed interpretation of a cabinet decision and of the government's Bill of Rights.

According to the NP's chief representative in the government and Minister of Agriculture, Mr Eben van Zijl, Mr Matjila and other ministers ignore the full content of the decision and a section of the Bill of Rights.

He said that while an important part of the unanimous cabinet decision was that race and colour should play no role in school admission, the second part of the decision was that the Bill of Rights would also be applied.

Mr Van Zijl pointed out that Article 9 of the Bill provides that all ethnic, linguistic and religious groups should have the right to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote their cultures, languages, traditions and religions.

According to the NP, the cabinet is refusing to implement this part of the decision.

Opponents of the NP say the insistence on ethnicity is just another way of keeping blacks out of white schools. — Sapa

# Tension rises in SWA over mixed schools

WINDHOEK — Tension is mounting in SWA/Namibia between the central government and the territory's second-tier administration for whites over the proposed desegregation of schools.

Exactly how sensitive the schools issue is among a section of the white community was highlighted by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker.

He reported yesterday that white farmers at Leonardville in southern SWA/Namibia were threatening to "barricade" white schools using men with firearms next year to keep out children of other race groups.

At a public meeting at Outjo last night, the deputy leader of the SWA National Party (SWANP), Mr Jannie de Wet, said there would not be one iota of change to white schools in the new year.

Mr De Wet's remarks were seen as in open defiance of a resolution by the SWA/Namibian transitional government that race and colour would no longer be requirements for the admission of pupils from next year.

Schools that would be mainly affected by the measure were those reserved by the administration for whites for white children, the Minister of National Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said.

The education issue also brings into question the future of the Windhoek Teachers' Training College (WTTC) which is controlled by the administration for whites, and reserved exclusively for the use of white students.

The Deputy Minister of National Education, Mr Piet Junius, earlier said the transitional government would want to transfer teachers' training courses from the non-racial Academy for Tertiary Education in Windhoek to the WTTC.

It was felt that expensive duplication of education was occurring in SWA/Namibia, he said.

The college presently has 126 students enrolled but could accommodate more than 600 students. — Sapa

# Windhoek branch of Red Cross closes

27/10/06 SPPK 221

The Star's Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK** — The Windhoek branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has suspended its operations in Namibia, pending clarification of its future in the territory, according to representative Mr Martin Woker.

The ICRC mission in South Africa was given notice to quit the country in the wake of the weekend decision of the world body to expel the South African delegation.

When Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha announced the retaliatory measures, however, he said the Transitional Government in Windhoek would be consulted about the future of

the Namibian ICRC office, part of the main ICRC delegation in South Africa, which is based in Pretoria.

Mr Woker said that, so far, the Windhoek ICRC representatives had not had any official communication from the authorities in Windhoek about the future of the office here, nor had they yet received written confirmation of Mr Botha's weekend announcement.

The ICRC office in Namibia is comprised of four expatriate workers and five local employees.

Mr Woker said that he was "very much afraid" for the future of the people that he and his colleagues were helping.

Argus 30/10/86  
Setback for  
SWA council

221

The Argus Africa News Service in WINDHOEK

**A** FULL bench of three judges of the Supreme Court in Windhoek presided earlier this week over the latest round of political bickering among the members of Namibia's transitional government.

Judge President Hans Berker and Mr Justice Johan Strydom and Mr Justice Herbert Hendler heard argument in an application to have ten months work by the Constitutional Council declared invalid.

Bringing the action is the National Party of South West Africa, with the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party. Both parties are represented in the government and on the 16-member Constitutional Council which has, since January, been trying to hammer out a constitution for the territory.

Cited as respondents are the council itself, the body's chairman Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, and South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The National Party and the Rehoboth politicians are alleging that Mr Justice Hiemstra has shown bias towards other groups in his handling of the council's affairs.

Whatever the outcome of the case, the legal action is a setback to the council, which was given 18 months from the time of its appointment to complete the constitution.

It is known that Mr Justice Hiemstra — who visited Europe to study constitutional development — has already compiled a draft document, but that this probably does not have the support of all the members.

Political observers here believe it is now unlikely that the council will reach agreement on the document before the middle of January next — a date predicted earlier this month by Cabinet chairman Mr Dirk Mudge.

391086  
SAPK (221)

## Another news group quits Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport* is to close its editorial office in Windhoek at the end of next month, company sources said yesterday.

The move adds to a growing list of South African news organisations which have withdrawn their editorial representation from Namibia.

Those who left the territory in the last five years were Perskor, Nasionale Koerante, SA Associated Newspapers and the SABC.

Once a flourishing hunting ground for news reporters from abroad, Namibia now has only two full-time "foreign" correspondents left. They are the representative of the *The Star's* Foreign News Service and the representative of the SA Press Association. — Sapa.

# Court challenge to curfew on half Namibia's people

ALL five judges of the Namibian Supreme Court this week heard an application to set aside the curfew in the Owambo area of northern Namibia.

The curfew provisions prohibit people from being "outside the boundary of a stand, lot or site or any other place used for human habitation" during the night. It also prohibits any movement by vehicles at night and is applicable to roughly half the population of Namibia.

At the outset of the hearing, Namibia's judge president announced to a packed court that all five of Namibia's judges would hear the application, to finally test the ambit of the territory's Bill of Fundamental Rights, in the light of conflicting judgments.

The application was brought by the bishops of the Anglican, Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran churches against the cabinet of the interim government and the South African Minister of Defence.

Anglican Bishop James Kauluma said in papers before court that the curfew conflicted with freedom of movement, assembly and religion, as contained in the Bill of Rights. He also stated that the administrator general, who proclaimed the curfew provisions, had exceeded his powers in enacting the prohibitions.

He pointed out that the curfew provisions were vague, and rural

By TONY FIGUEIRA, Windhoek

communities were not generally divided into "stands, lots or sites" or even surrounded by fences.

Toilet facilities are frequently found some distance from dormitory areas, and in terms of the curfew, it could be a criminal offence to go to the toilet at night.

Opposing papers were filed by various South African Defence Force brigadiers and colonels, as well as Judge MT Steyn, former administrator-general, who enacted the curfew, and the current chairman of the interim government's cabinet, Dirk Mudge.

Mudge stated that the inconveniences should be measured against safety considerations for the local population, the protection of the infrastructure, the maintenance of public order and the security of Namibia.

The interim government and the SADF deny the curfew has elicited complaints from the local population. However, the chairman of the Owambo administration, Peter Kalangula, filed an affidavit supporting the application and stated that his office "daily hears accounts from people concerning their suffering as a result of the curfew".

Argument continued yesterday and it is expected that judgment will be reserved.

221

# White farmers 'plan to barricade schools'

WINDHOEK. — Tension is mounting in Namibia between the central government and the territory's second-tier administration for whites over the proposed desegregation of schools from next year.

Exactly how sensitive the schools issue is among a section of the white community was highlighted by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party in Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker.

He reported on Tuesday that white farmers at Leonardville in southern Namibia were threatening to "barricade" white schools by using armed men to keep out children of other race groups.

Schools that would be mainly affected by the measure were those reserved by the administration for whites for white children, the Minister of National Education, Mr Andrew Matjila, said.

He added that the government foresaw no problems that would lead to a lowering of education standards and strict admission requirements, based

on sound educational principles, would be applied.

The education issue also brings into question the future of the Windhoek Teachers' Training College, controlled by the Administration, and reserved exclusively for the use of white students.

The college at present has 126 students enrolled, but according to official estimates, the WTTC could comfortably accommodate more than 600 students.

□ In a related development, a court application by the SWA National Party (SWANP) is due to be heard next week to disband the Namibian Constitutional Council (CC), and to institute a new council.

If successful, the SWANP's application would mean that the CC would have to begin work from scratch.

The CC, in its brief existence, has already had a turbulent history.

Latest developments indicate that a constitution to unify the territory's divided peoples is once again receding further into the distant future. — Sapa



# Another political wrangle hits Namibia's government

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Serious political tussles have broken out once again between the members of Windhoek's "Government of National Unity", and another Supreme Court case is pending.

The legal action, brought by the National Party of South West Africa and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, challenges the proceedings of the territory's Constitutional Council, and its

chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra.

In papers filed at court, the two parties ask that Mr Justice Hiemstra be prevented from issuing Press statements in regard to the Council's work, and that further debate of the Council be suspended until a thorough investigation has been carried out of the existing governmental system in the country.

Named as respondents in the action are Mr Justice Hiemstra, The Con-

stitutional Council, the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity and South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The case is the latest in a long line of actions brought before the Supreme Court following the failure of the Government's members to reach agreement.

The main bone of contention is what should be done about the current system of apartheid in the country. Instituted by

South Africa Government decree in 1980, the system divides up Namibia into a number of separate ethnic administrations.

Although all the parties in the government here have agreed that the structure should be dismantled, they have been unable to agree on what should replace it.

The fracas is sure to throw a spanner in the works of the Constitutional Council and set back its work.

# Meeting in pipeline as speculation grows over ICRC's future in Namibia

221  
STAR  
3/11/86

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Speculation that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will be allowed to remain in Namibia has arisen after the announcement this week that the transitional government in Windhoek wishes to talk to local representatives of the organisation.

The Namibian Cabinet chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, are set to meet ICRC delegates, although no date has been arranged. Neither side is prepared to make a statement on the matter.

The ICRC in South Africa has been given until the end of November to quit the country, after Pretoria's retaliation against South Africa's expulsion by the international body.

When the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced the measure, he said the transitional govern-

ment in Windhoek — which has a large measure of autonomy — would be consulted over the future of the ICRC in Namibia.

## HUMANITARIAN

The official transitional government statement said that the Windhoek Cabinet wanted to appraise itself of the exact role played by the ICRC in Namibia.

An ICRC spokesman in Windhoek, who earlier this week spoke freely to the Press before being ordered to refer all queries to Pretoria and Geneva, said organisation was involved in a number of important humanitarian programmes, including work among security detainees.

Since 1981, when the ICRC office in Windhoek was set up, representatives have provided material and moral support for detainees and their families.

ICRC representative in Namibia, Mr Peter Lutoff, has said it is difficult to get a true pic-

ture of the Namibian conflict because of lack of information.

Before the suspension of its activities in Namibia, which came after Mr Botha's announcement, the ICRC's Windhoek office was running a programme for thousands of Angolan refugees, who had settled in northern Namibia.

Many of these people have not seen their Angolan relatives for years, and the ICRC is running an important tracing operation to put them in contact with their families.

The refugees are also in need of food and clothing, which the local ICRC operation helps provide.

The international body also works closely with the Namibian branch of the South African Red Cross Society helping to provide drought food aid for parts of Namibia.

The organisation has a total of nine employees in Windhoek, four of them expatriates.

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# Hurley, claims damages from ministers

JOHANNESBURG. — The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurley, is claiming R124 047 damages from the Minister of Law and Order, the Minister of Justice and from the Attorney-General.

The claim, to be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court, follows the Archbishop's prosecution after he had made statements about atrocities allegedly committed in SWA/Namibia by the counter-insurgency unit Koevoet.

On Tuesday the Deputy Judge President of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, Mr Justice Eloff, postponed the case indefinitely.

As a result of the allegations, made by the Archbishop in February, he was prosecuted for unlawfully publishing false statements about Koevoet.

Archbishop Hurley had to appear in a Pretoria Regional Court twice and the second time the prosecutor told the court he had instructions from the Attorney-General to stop the prosecution. — Sapa

## Independence discussed

# Namibia group 'concerned' about lack of progress

221

SMAK  
5/11/88

Namibia's transitional Cabinet expressed its "serious concern" yesterday at the continued lack of progress in the quest for independence, according to a joint statement in Pretoria following talks with the South African Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, met the territory's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the Namibian transitional government's Cabinet at the Union Buildings yesterday.

According to the statement, issued by Foreign Affairs, the talks were the first meeting of the Joint South Africa/Namibia Cabinet Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence.

The talks were "a continuation of previous meetings at which matters of mutual concern were considered".

State President Mr P W Botha met the full Namibian Cabinet on October 15. The territory's constitutional future was discussed, followed last week by another high-level ministerial meeting between both governments.

According to the statement yesterday "the international political situation as it relates to Namibia was reviewed in particular.

"The Cabinet expressed its serious concern regarding the continued lack of progress in the process leading to the achievement of independence for Namibia." — Sapa.

# Swapo

men

killed

*6/11/86*  
*221*

WINDHOEK — Security forces have shot and killed seven Swapo insurgents after bombardments by Swapo on two military bases in northern SWA/Namibia last week, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said today.

The latest fatalities brought to 560 the number of losses suffered to date this year by Swapo's military wing, Plan.

The SWATF said in a statement three insurgents involved in a stand-off bombardment on Ongandjera base on Tuesday last week were tracked down and killed in follow-up action.

In the second attack, lasting about one minute, Swapo insurgents bombarded Elundu military base at about 1am last Friday.

In follow-up operations, four Swapo insurgents were killed a few hours later.

The security forces suffered no casualties in the follow-up actions, the statement said. — Sapa

# Swapo mustering DO 6/11/86 (221) says news report

WINDHOEK — More than 1 000 South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) insurgents have mustered at their retraining bases in southern Angola in preparation for their annual seasonal offensive against South West Africa/Namibia, a news report said in Windhoek yesterday.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman could not immediately confirm the report which quoted "military intelligence sources".

The report followed closely on a statement reported by the official news agency of Angola, Angop, that South African troops had penetrated up to 300 km from SWA into Angola in what could be a prelude to a big attack.

The Windhoek report said that heavy rains were falling in southern Angola, which indicated that the onset of Swapo's military incursion into SWA would be earlier this year than previously.

There were currently an estimated 30 fighters of Swapo's armed wing — the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) — operative in the territory, but particularly, Swapo's Typhoon special unit was preparing for the push into the territory.

It was estimated that Plan would deploy about 1 100 of its estimated 8 350 men under arms for the onslaught.

The majority of the guerilla fighters would be held in reserve in southern Angola, while

small detachments would be dispatched for cross-border raids, the report said.

Present tendencies were that only about 200 Plan insurgents would be able to manoeuvre in the northern SWA war zone at any given time.

For that reason military intelligence sources believed the insurgents would be unlikely to cross, in one body, the Mangetti line separating the northern SWA communal farming lands from the predominantly white Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb farming districts, the report said.

Instead, they were expected to send small sabotage teams into the areas.

The insurgents annually withdraw from

the northern SWA bush to bases in southern Angola at the driest time of the year, when the vegetation affords little cover and there is no readily available surface water.

Plan uses the opportunity to retrain its fighters and replenish supplies while waiting for the next rains for more favourable operational conditions.

Last season's infiltration attempt had disastrous consequences for Swapo, because the rains were late and left the insurgents only a few weeks in which to move from Lubango and other southern Angolan bases into SWA.

They had to turn back before they reached any of their infiltration targets. — Sapa

Swapo is (22)  
training 1 000  
says paper

The Star's Africa  
News Service.

WINDHOEK — More than 1 000 Swapo insurgents are being trained at camps in southern Angola in preparation for the organisation's annual wet season offensive into Namibia, according to a report here.

The *Windhoek Advertiser*, quoting military intelligence sources, said that heavy rains in Southern Angola would mean that the annual infiltration might take place earlier than in past years.

During the dry season Swapo limits its operations in the northern areas of Owambo and Kavango.

# Swapo masses as heavy rains fall

CAPL Ter 7/11/86 321

WINDHOEK. — More than 1 000 Swapo insurgents have gathered at their retraining bases in southern Angola in preparation for their annual seasonal offensive against Namibia, a news report here has said.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman could not immediately confirm the report, which said it quoted military intelligence sources.

The report follows a statement reported by the official news agency of Angola, Angop, that South African troops had penetrated up to 300km from Namibia into Angola in what could be a prelude to a big attack.

In another development, the SWATF yesterday said security forces had shot and killed seven Swapo insurgents after bombardments by Swapo on two military bases in northern Namibia last week.

The latest fatalities brought to 560 the number of losses suffered to date this year by Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

The SWATF said in a statement

that three insurgents involved in a stand-off bombardment on Ongandjera base last Tuesday were tracked down and killed in follow-up action.

In the second attack, lasting about one minute, Swapo insurgents bombarded Elundu military base about 1am last Friday with six 60mm mortar bombs before the answering fire from the base drove off the attackers.

The nearest mortar bomb fell more than 100m from the base, the SWATF said.

In follow-up operations, four Swapo insurgents were killed a few hours later.

The security forces suffered no casualties in the follow-up actions, the statement said.

□ The Windhoek news report yesterday said heavy rains were falling in southern Angola and that this indicated that the onset of Swapo's military incursion into Namibia would be earlier this year than previously.

It said there were currently an estimated 30 Plan fighters operative in the territory. Swapo's "typhoon" special unit in particular was preparing for the push into the territory.

It was estimated that Plan would deploy about 1 100 of its estimated 8 350 men under arms for the onslaught.

Most of the guerilla fighters would be held in reserve in southern Angola while small detachments would be sent for cross-border raids, the report said.

Present tendencies were that only about 200 Plan insurgents would be able to manoeuvre in the northern Namibian war zone at any given time.

For that reason military intelligence sources believed the insurgents would be unlikely to cross, in one body, the Mangetti line separating the northern Namibian communal farming lands from the predominantly white Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb farming districts, the report said.

Instead, they were expected to send in small sabotage teams.

The insurgents annually withdraw from the northern Namibian bush to bases in southern Angola at the driest time of the year when the vegetation affords little cover and there is little water. — Sapa



# Swapo 7 killed in attacks

7/11/86 N/A  
(225)

WINDHOEK—Security forces have shot and killed seven Swapo terrorists after bombardments by Swapo on two military bases in northern South West Africa last week, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

The latest deaths brought to 560 the number of losses suffered to date this year by Swapo's military wing, Plan.

The SWATF said three terrorists involved in a stand-off bombardment on Ongandjera base on Tuesday last week had been tracked down and killed in a follow-up action.

In the second attack, lasting about one minute, Swapo men bombarded Elundu military base about 1 a m last Friday with six 60 mm mortar bombs before the answering fire from the base drove them off.

The nearest mortar bomb fell more than 100 m from the base, the SWATF said.

In follow-up operations, four Swapo terrorists were killed a few hours later.

The security forces suffered no casualties in the follow-up actions, the statement said.

The security forces found an armaments cache and seized 71 kg of explosives, 60 rifle grenades and seven anti-vehicle mines, it added.

In another incident, a small shop in the bush about 14 km from Omangwelu in northern South West Africa was burned down after Swapo forces had shot at it on Thursday night of last week.

The fire was probably caused by a gas bottle that exploded in the shooting, the SWATF said. — (Sapa)

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# Swapo-Democrats slam SA prof

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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the people of the Owambo area of Namibia.

WINDHOEK — A member party of Namibia's transitional government has slammed a South Africa academic who claimed the party had negligible support among

the Swapo-Democrats Party, which is headed by Mines Minister Mr Andreas Shipanga, accused Professor JS Malan of the University of the North of being "an Afri-

kaner liberal who has just emerged out of the cocoon of apartheid". The party called Professor Malan's report on "Contemporary politics in Owambo" a "fallacious perfunctory scribble".

In the report, the academic, who works in the social sciences department of the University of the North, wrote that the Swapo-Democrats enjoyed the support of only 0,3 percent of the people of Owambo.

In a statement, the party's secretary of information and publicity, Mr Phil Ya Nangoloh, claimed the party had 100 000 members, 80 percent of whom lived in the Owambo area.

# Court declares SWA expulsion act invalid

13/1/86 (22)

WINDHOEK — In a far-reaching decision yesterday, the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that Section 9 of the Residence of Certain Persons in South West Africa Regulation Act was in conflict with SWA/Namibia's Bill of Fundamental Rights, and as such was invalid.

The legislation stipulates that the transitional cabinet may order anyone not born in the territory, or not in government employment, to leave SWA/Namibia if the cabinet has reason to believe the person may endanger the security of the state.

The act specifically excludes people who receive such expulsion orders from recourse to the courts.

In his judgment, Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler ordered that Section 9 of the act "is declared unconstitutional, invalid and unenforceable for want of compliance with the Bill of Fundamental Rights".

Mr Justice Hendler said the Bill of Rights was an integral part of the South African State President's Proclamation R101, which established the SWA/Namibia transitional government on June 17 last year.

The application was brought by a German-born SWA/Namibian, Mr Ulrich Eims, who had been living in the territory since 1973.

He became a naturalised South African citizen, because there exists no SWA/Namibian citizenship in the

absence of a sovereign government for the territory.

The respondents were the SWA/Namibian National Assembly, the transitional cabinet and the Administrator-General, who signs into law the bills of the National Assembly.

Mr Justice Hendler said the Bill of Fundamental Rights was part of the law of the land and it was the duty of the courts to give effect to it.

Mr Eims was one of the people of the territory and so was granted fundamental rights, which conferred on him the right to approach the court to protect those rights.

"I find no justifiable basis why a person who has lived here for 50 or 60 years and is a South African citizen, merely because he was born outside the territory could potentially have his freedom of movement curtailed, or in fact be expelled from the territory without a right of recourse to the courts," Mr Justice Hendler said.

The Fundamental Rights Bill gave rights to all the people of SWA/Namibia and not only to those born in the territory.

It could not immediately be established whether the judgment meant that people expelled from SWA/Namibia in recent years would now be able to return freely to the territory if they wished to.

The cabinet was ordered to pay the costs of the application. — Sapa

# NP-SWA 'verligte' fired: it's a fight to stay white

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party of South West Africa looks set to dig in its heels in its opposition to the dismantling of apartheid.

On Tuesday it sacked its representative in Windhoek's transitional government, Mr Eben van Zijl.

Mr van Zijl, who was Minister of Agriculture, is considered "verlig".

He is being replaced in the Cabinet because of "differences in interpretation and implementation of party policies".

According to NP-SWA leader Mr Kosie Pretorius, Mr van Zijl will remain in office until January, when the party will organise a reshuffle and appoint his successor.

There is speculation that a hardline right-winger will replace Mr van Zijl. Attention is being paid to Mr Jannie De Wet, leader of the "verkrampste" faction.

## SPLIT RUMOURS

There have been flurries of rumours of a split within the party over the transitional government attempts to dismantle the continuing system of apartheid in Namibia.

In particular, the Government decision that schools should be integrated has stirred up opposition within the NP-SWA. The party has vowed to fight for the maintenance of what it calls "minority rights".

Mr van Zijl, as a Cabinet member, was party to the original Government decision that race and colour should no longer be used as criteria for admission for schools.

Although he later claimed his colleagues in the six-party coalition had misinterpreted his stance on the issue, Mr van Zijl is believed to have angered both the leadership and rank-and-file of the NP-SWA.

## KEEP WHITE

Last month, there were emotional meetings in the town of Outjo — convened by Mr de Wet — at which whites vowed they would fight to keep their schools white.

The announcement of the withdrawal of Mr van Zijl from the Cabinet came only hours after the party had received news of a significant setback.

At the Supreme Court in Windhoek on Tuesday the Judge-President, Mr Justice H Berker, had rejected an attempt by the NP-SWA to halt the work of the Constitutional Council.

The body, which is in the process of preparing a constitution for the territory, has been handicapped by the stalling tactics of the NP-SWA, but from January all decisions regarding the Constitution will be made on a two-thirds majority basis.

At present, unanimity is required among its 16 members and the NP-SWA and its allies in the Rehboth Free Democratic Party have been accused of stalling.

STAR  
13/11/86

W/E Post 15/11/86

# 39 Swapo men shot dead in SADF attack on base in Angola

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WINDHOEK — Units of the South African Defence Force operating from SWA/Namibia shot dead 39 Swapo insurgents in an attack on a Swapo military base in the Cunene Province of southern Angola this week, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Two members of the security forces died in the action. They were Corporal Andries Renken, 27, of Kirkwood, and Cpl Marsh Mashavae, 30, of Phalaborwa.

There had been no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA Government, Gen Meiring said.

The attack by "elements of the SA Army" was launched after information had been obtained that Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) was training insurgents at the base in preparation for the annual infiltration by Swapo into SWA/Namibia, he said in a statement.

The latest Swapo fatalities brought to 606 the num-

ber of insurgents killed so far this year.

"It is generally known that Plan usually does its training at this stage of the year to prepare for rainy season infiltration attempts," he said.

Swapo was reported last week to have begun its rainy season offensive, preparing to move out of winter bases in southern

Angola to launch attacks into the northern farmland of SWA/Namibia where the bush has grown to provide cover.

The Angolan Government said last month that South African forces were operating inside its borders. The South African Defence Force would not directly confirm or deny the accusation at the time.

— Sapa-AP

# 39 shot at Swapo base

15/11/86  
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WINDHOEK — Units of the South African Defence Force operating from SWA/Namibia shot dead 39 Swapo insurgents in an attack on a Swapo military base in the Cunene Province of southern Angola on Thursday, the officer commanding the SWA

Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said here yesterday.

Two members of the security forces died in the action, but there had been no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA government.

In a brief statement

from Pretoria, the SADF said the two dead were Corporal Andries David Renken, 27, of Port Elizabeth and Corporal Marsh Lazarus Mashavave, 30, of Phalaborwa.

The attack by "elements of the SA Army" was launched after information had been ob-

tained that Swapo's military wing was training insurgents at the base.

● Two national servicemen were near-decapitated early on Thursday when their car smashed into a truck parked on the edge of the freeway just outside Pretoria. — Sapa

W/E M&S

15/11/88

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# Namibia's Nats cling to the pillars of apartheid

ernment because of "differences in interpretation and implementation of policies".

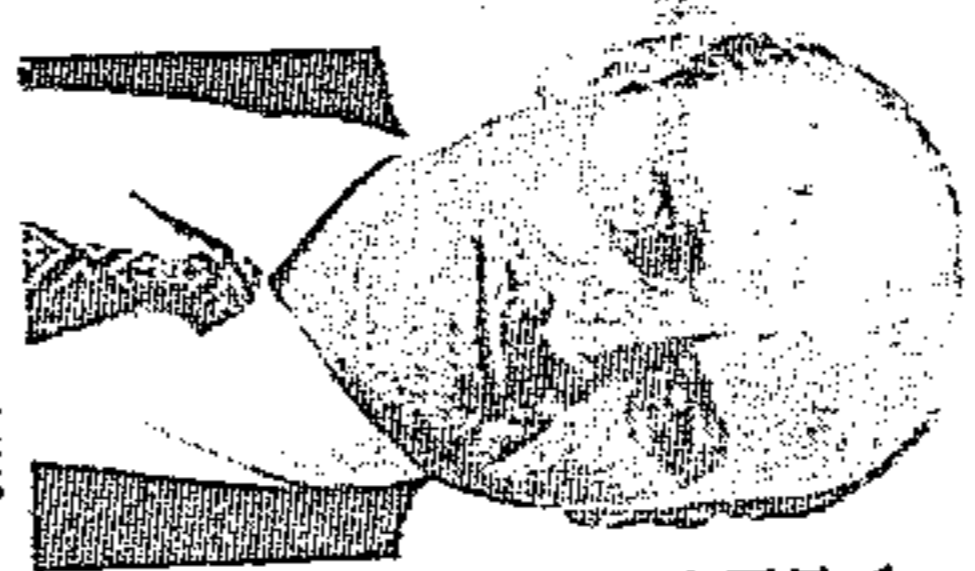
Tipped as his likely successor is Mr Jannie de Wet, former Native Commissioner, an outspoken right-winger whose Outjo constituency is one of the most verkramp in the country.

## No mixed schools

At the core of the reasons for Mr van Zijl's dismissal is his failure to offer enough resistance to creeping integration.

Although the National Party is a member of a government committed to the dismantling of apartheid, the party is nevertheless still wedded to the idea of separate development.

Couched in terms of "protection of minority rights" and "opposition to forced integration", the bottom line for the NP remains: no mixed schools. This uncomfortable prospect



Mr van Zijl

the NP and, although he may bow out of politics gracefully by retiring to his farm, it is unlikely that he will desert to the arms of Mr Mudge.

Mr Mudge's Republican Party, through its mouthpiece *Die Republikein* newspaper, is having a field day with the latest "broedertwis".

It was not a good week for the Nats overall.

"Ons gaan veg vir ons reg, met die bont skool weg."

("We will fight for our right, away with the multi-coloured school".)

At the moment, it seems as though Mr van Zijl will remain within

## Weekend Argus

### Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Apartheid and the defence thereof have always been central pillars of the philosophy and strategy of the National Party of South West Africa/Namibia.

They have also been the cause of much tension within party ranks, as verligtes and verkrampes aired their differences on the ways they thought the future of the "volk" could best be assured.

This left-right tug-of-war was again headline news this week when hardliners appeared to go one up with the firing by the party of its senior representative on the six-party Transitional Government.

## Integration

Mr Eben van Zijl, the Minister of Agriculture, is a man who would be classed as a conservative by most standards, but is considered dangerously "verlig" among his NP peers.

According to party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius, Mr van Zijl will be replaced in the gov-

has been edging closer since the beginning of this year, when the Transitional Government — and Mr van Zijl was included — decided to scrap race or colour as criteria for admission to schools.

When, about two months ago, the administration looked serious about implementing the policy from the first term next year, Mr van Zijl started to say he had been "misinterpreted" at the original Cabinet meeting.

## Stay white

Cabinet colleague Mr Dirk Mudge retaliated by saying he had tape recordings to prove Mr van Zijl had given the nod to the decision. Whatever the truth, Mr van Zijl's conduct did not impress many NP members, particularly those on the right.

In Outjo, a smiling Jannie de Wet, backed up by other senior party members, vowed that schools would stay white. He was cheered by supporters who carried placards proclaiming:

Angola battle claims 41 dead

SA pre-emptive

# e-empt

# wapo offensive



By Brendan Seery  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

STAR  
15/11/86

Windhoek

Two South African soldiers died and 39 Swapo guerillas were killed in a pre-emptive strike on a Swapo base in the Cunene Province of southern Angola on Thursday.

This information was released yesterday by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General Georg Meiring.

The names of the two members of the security forces who died were given by Defence Headquarters as Corporal Marsh Lazarus Mashavave (30), of Phalaborwa, and Corporal Andries David Renken (27), of Port Elizabeth.

General Meiring said there was no armed contact with the forces of Angola's MPLA government.

The cross-border raid came amid reports of a massive build-up of Swapo guerillas north of the Namibian border in preparation for the coming offensive into the territory.

Last week a Windhoek newspaper reported that military intelligence officers believed that there were at least 1 000 Swapo fighters being trained for the attack in various camps in Cunene Province and elsewhere.

Military analysts say that every year Swapo regroup and retrains its men for major wet season offensives into Namibia.

According to security force estimates, Swapo would have had available less than 1 200 for this year's infiltration.

The report of the latest Angola raid comes after persistent claims from Luanda over the past two weeks that South African troops have invaded their country.

### 'Eliminated'

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 606 the number of insurgents killed to date this year, General Meiring said.

Last year 599 Swapo insurgents were "eliminated" by Namibian security forces, he added.

● Reuter reports the official Angolan Angop news agency has claimed Angolan troops killed 600 Unita rebels and captured hundreds more during a dry-season thrust in three provinces from August to October.



Top of the world ... Miss Trinidad and Tobago Giselle Jeanne-Marie Laronde adjusts her new crown after being named Miss World in London on Thursday night. Giselle (23), a secretary from Marabella, was chosen from 77 contestants.



... was seen convening an art exhibition artists whose works are on show at the (left): Godfrey Ndaba, Ben Macala and Etienne Rothbart.

## s Anneline

equally broad grin. After the show Anneline said her own career was no longer her priority. 'I'm with Sol wherever he goes - whenever he needs me there,' she said. But now it seems, Anneline has found other interests to keep her busy. This week, she convened an exhibition by the artists at the new Natalie Knight Gallery. Dressed casually in tight-fitting jeans and a bright yellow pullover, long blonde hair hanging loose, Anneline told The Saturday Star that she was no art fundi but had studied at school. 'I like art and feel that, by being convenor of this exhibition, I will be helping these South African artists to gain recognition,' she said. 'It does not take up too much of my time.' Anneline, accompanied by Sol's children's governess, steered clear of any further reference to her private life.

## Boks face strongest 'rebels' yet

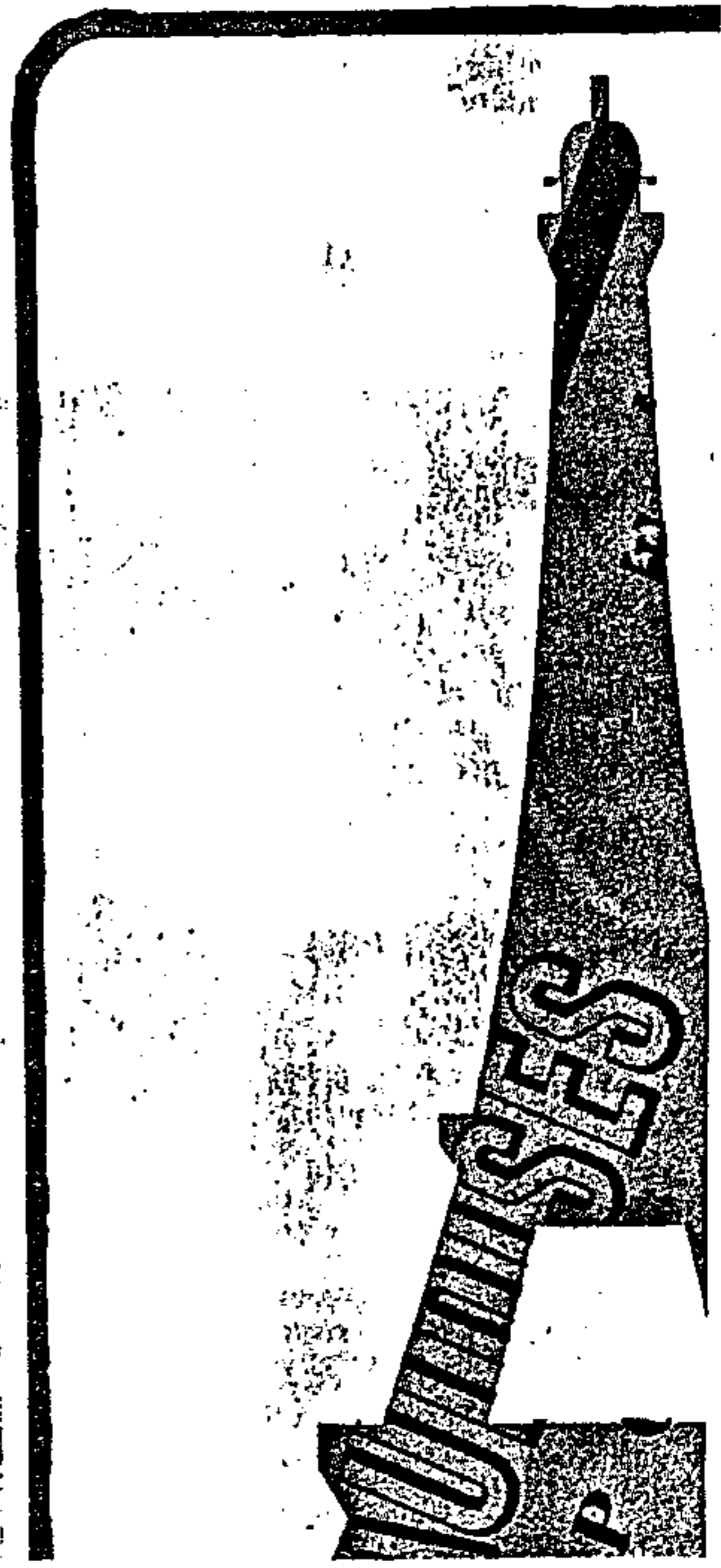
By Michael Owen-Smith

LOUDTSHOORN — The Australians will take the strongest "rebel" batting line-up seen in this country into the National Panasonic test series against the Springboks.

The availability of Kepler Wessels has opened up many new options for Kim Hughes' men. It seems likely Wessels will slot in at No 3, with Graham Yallop dropping down to No 5.

Yallop is the best player of spin bowling in the line-up. The fact that he is left-handed is an extra plus. The two leading Springbok spinners, Alan Kourie and Tim Shaw, also left-handed, would be far more effective against right-handers.

Yallop's success or failure will probably make the difference between victory and defeat in the limited overs inter-





# Namibia to take over <sup>221</sup> rail system

*SPML*  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

*17/11/86*  
WINDHOEK — Arrangements for the transfer of the rail system in Namibia to the government in Windhoek should be completed by the middle of next year.

The regional manager of South African Transport Services (SATS) in this country, Mr Willie Strauss, said South African employees in Namibia would be given a choice to transfer to the new transport authority.

The rail system is run by SATS with the transitional Cabinet making broad policy decisions.

The authorities must subsidise the network, which lost R45 million last year.

A recent study of transport in Namibia recommended the closing of a number of sub-economic branch lines and the structuring of rail tariffs to run the system on a break-even basis.

# South Africa 'is winning SWA war'

N/M  
17/11/86  
221

London Bureau

THE British national newspaper the Sunday Telegraph says South Africa is winning the war in South West Africa.

One of the Sunday Telegraph's correspondents, reporting from Oshakati, northern SWA, reached that conclusion after researching an in-depth article into the situation.

James MacManus said the territory looked ideal country for Swapo guerillas.

He added: 'In fact, it is the South African army and local security forces that are winning the war with a successful counter-insurgency operation along the Angolan border.'

## 'Overlooked'

There was every sign that Pretoria intended to use the military victory now in its grasp as a shield for unilateral independence in the last colony in Africa rather than subject it to the vagaries of a UN-sponsored election.

'The South African army, which is frequently overlooked by those weighing the future of the Republic, is openly exultant about its winning war against guerillas.'

It was deeply impatient of the bickering coalition of black and white politicians who formed the new transitional government in Windhoek.

Mr MacManus quoted Col Klaus Crohn as saying: 'We are about to see only the first successful counter-revolution this century.'

## *Swapo insurgents killed*

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo insurgents were killed in a follow-up operation by security forces after a northern SWA/Namibian military base was attacked on Saturday night, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman said last night.

The spokesman was reacting to claims by Swapo, reported by the Angolan news agency, Angop, that 18 South African soldiers were killed and several

wounded in an attack on Eenhana military base.

Swapo said in Luanda its fighters damaged the base at Eenhana and captured arms and equipment. It gave no details of Swapo casualties.

The communique said Eenhana base had just been reconstructed following an earlier attack in June.

The spokesman confirmed the attack on the base, but categorically

denied anyone had been killed or wounded.

"The nearest mortar bomb landed about 250 m from the base," the spokesman said, adding security forces launched a "hot pursuit" at first light on Sunday and killed two Swapo members in a subsequent skirmish.

He said the Swapo attack began about 11.45 pm on Saturday. — Sapa

DD 19/11/86 (221)

19/11/86 SWAF

## Two Swapo insurgents killed, says SWATF

WINDHOEK — Two Swapo insurgents were killed in a follow-up operation by security forces after a northern Namibian military base was attacked on Saturday night, a SWA Territorial Force spokesman said last night.

He was reacting to Swapo claims, reported by Angolan news agency Angop, that 18 South African soldiers were killed and several wounded in an attack on Eenhana military base.

Swapo said in a communique distributed in Luanda that its soldiers damaged the base at Eenhana and captured arms and equipment.

### CASUALTIES

It gave no details of Swapo casualties. It said Eenhana had been reconstructed after an attack in June.

The Territorial Force spokesman confirmed the attack on the base, but denied anyone had been killed or wounded.

"The nearest mortar bomb landed about 250 m from the base," he said, adding security forces launched a "hot pursuit" at first light on Sunday and killed two Swapo members in a skirmish. The rest fled into Angola.

He said the Swapo attack began about 11.45 pm on Saturday. The base was attacked by mortars and small arms fire lasting about four minutes.

Swapo fired about six 60 mm mortar bombs and an RPG7 rocket.

Last Saturday, Swapo denied South African statements that its forces clashed with South African troops in southern Angola last week. The SWATF said it killed 39 Swapo insurgents in the strike. — Sapa.

## Workers return as union restates demands

19/11/86 SWAF

# GM 'pay battle' reaches stalemate

The battle between General Motors and workers over severance pay and pension fund payouts will continue in the Industrial Court on December 3.

Meanwhile, the company says most workers have returned to work but about 200 "dismissed themselves" by failing to meet the 9 am return-to-work deadline set by the firm yesterday.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) contested this claim, saying only 319 workers of a total workforce of 3 000 had gone back to work.

At a mass meeting yesterday attended by about 700 people, the union restated its demands for severance pay and optional pension fund payouts before the departure of the American multinational.

Another workers' meeting will take place today to discuss an Industrial Court temporary interdict issued yesterday, which called on the union to show cause by December 3 why an order should not be made:

- Declaring that the company was under no obligation to negotiate severance pay while employees remained employed and that its failure to negotiate did not constitute an unfair labour practice.

- Interdicting Naawu and its agents and servants against inciting GM's employees or any of them from taking part in or continuing the strike which presently exists.

- Preventing Naawu from taking any steps, or causing any steps to be taken, to prevent

persons from applying for employment with GM or remaining in the applicant's employment.

### Full production

GM's director of personnel and public affairs, Mr George Stegmann, said the company hoped to resume full production tomorrow.

He said about 1 500 (or 87 per cent) of the 1 800 production workers who remained after the firing of 567 employees two weeks ago, were at work yesterday. The total production workforce was about 2 300, he said.

"Of the 567 fired workers, about 300 were present today and requested us to consider re-hiring them," he said.

Seventy had already been re-hired.

19/11/86 SWAF

## Student not refused passport, says dept

Pretoria Bureau

The Department of Home Affairs has denied that it has refused a passport to South African student Mr Makuntle Jacob Hlapolosa, who has won a scholarship to study at Keele University in Staffordshire, England.

A department spokesman said Mr Hlapolosa's application for a passport had been received, "but this is still being considered and no decision has been taken".

It was reported in *The Guardian* earlier this week that Mr Hlapolosa, who has been granted a scholarship to study biochemistry and chemistry, had been refused a travel document.

This was in spite of the fact that the university's academic staff and the British Council had appealed on his behalf to Pretoria, the newspaper said.

The deadline for admission to Keele expired on Saturday.

## Woman left for dead, say police

Crime Reporter

An elderly Oberholzer school secretary, Mrs Hesther Hamilton (64), was stabbed and left for dead at her home near Carletonville yesterday, police said.

A spokesman said Mrs Hamilton, who was last seen leaving a Bible study class the previous night, was found covered in blood by her gardener at 7 am.

She was rushed to hospital, where she was in a serious condition, he said.

The school safe keys were missing from her handbag.

STAR  
20/11/86  
Swapo amnesty offer renewed 221

WINDHOEK — The transitional government's Cabinet has decided to extend for six months an amnesty offer to deserting Swapo insurgents.

The offer has been renewed many times since it was first made in early 1980s.

Although precise figures are difficult to come by, it is believed few Swapo members have taken up the offer. — The Star's Africa News Service.

### Namibia Council to continue talks

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constitutional Council is to continue with its work despite a call by the National Party of South West Africa that the body should suspend discussions because it is not representative of the majority of the people.

The council, which was given two years to thrash out a constitution, said it would consider inviting other parties to join discussions. — The Star's Africa News Service.

X X

# Kalangula to re-enter Namibian politics

The Star's Africa News Service

ONDANGWA — Veteran Namibian politician and Owambo leader Mr Peter Kalangula has given notice that he intends stepping back onto the centre stage of Namibian politics, after several years in the wings.

At a meeting of the action committee of his Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA) party, the Owambo Administration chairman said he would seek contacts with any leaders in Namibia who were "not afraid" of the Owambo people, who constituted more than half the population. Mr Kalangula has rejected suggestions that he would join either Windhoek's transitional government or the Constitutional Council.

The CDA, he said, would not join either of the two bodies because the people serving on them had not been elected and therefore did not have the mandate of the majority of Namibians.

At the meeting, about 50 dele-

gates voted unanimously to hold a party congress early next year, and gave their approval to Mr Kalangula's plans to initiate contacts with other politicians.

Delegates said, however, they were concerned about possible intimidation from both Swapo and the security forces if they had to come out into the open to organise the CDA congress.

Mr Kalangula's decision to re-enter the political debate inside Namibia comes in the wake of increasing dissatisfaction with the progress of both the transitional government and the Constitutional Council.

South Africa's President Botha has warned the Windhoek politicians on a number of occasions that they should try to broaden the base of the administration.

Earlier this week, the National Party of South West Africa, a member of both the transitional government and the Constitutional Council, called for a suspension of the Council's activities on the grounds that it was not representative.

20/11/86  
SML  
221

31/5/77 (22)  
21/4/76  
**SWATF prediction**

**WINDHOEK** — An estimated 1 100 Swapo members were expected to "re-activate" Owambo in northern Namibia from the end of next January, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Meiring said a number of "tactical hot-pursuit actions have been successfully undertaken" against small groups of Swapo insurgents in southern Angola. — Sapa,

STAR



21/11/86

# UN passes Namibia resolutions

(221)

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations General Assembly brought its annual debate on the lack of progress towards Namibian independence to an end by passing five resolutions — one of which condemns South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of the territory.

The main resolution also reaffirmed that the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It was passed by 130-0, with 26 abstentions.

One of the resolutions calls for the assembly to approve and make financial provision for the UN Council for Namibia's work, including the arranging of a special meeting in Southern Africa in May next year.

Another resolution with financial implications called for the dissemination of information on Namibia and for a greater focus on activities about Namibia, particularly in America, Britain and West Germany.

A separate resolution allocated \$1,5 million (about R3,3 million) for the UN's fund for Namibia.

Some Western delegations are opposed to UN funding for Swapo, saying the UN is going through the worst financial crisis in its 41-year history.



DD 21/11/86 (221)

# General: Swapo action expected

WINDHOEK — An estimated 1 100 members of Swapo's military wing were expected to "re-activate" Ovambo in northern SWA/Namibia from the end of January, the officer commanding the SWA/Nambia Territory Force, Major General Georg Meiring, said here yesterday.

In a statement Gen Meiring said a number of "tactical hot-pursuit actions have been successfully undertaken" against small groups of Swapo insurgents in southern Angola.

Angola's ground forces "are informed of these actions and normally they are passively co-operative."

Gen Meiring said no deviation was expected from Swapo's armed wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia

(Plan) "well worn" yearly infiltration pattern.

"Plan is currently dependant on the products of its bases at Kwanza Zul in Angola and Nyango in Zambia which accommodate those who are untrainable (as combatants)," the statement said.

"Among these are children who were abducted from Ovambo up to ten years ago."

Gen Meiring said there had been 15 Swapo initiated insurgency actions last month and seven from November 1 to November 18 this year.

Those actions compared with 33 Swapo initiated actions in October and 10 in November last year. — Sapa

# NP in Namibia hits serious new crisis

SMR  
221  
26/1/78

Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA) seems to be undergoing its gravest crisis in recent years.

After a leadership committee meeting in Windhoek yesterday, at least four senior party men withdrew their services as NP representatives on

the Constitutional Council and in the National Assembly.

The moves came in the wake of the confirmation by the meeting of an earlier decision to relieve Agriculture Minister Mr Eben van Zijl of his post in Windhoek's transitional government.

Mr van Zijl and his Deputy, Mr Thinus Blaauw, have represented the NP in the government since it took office in June last year.

Mr van Zijl and a number of his supporters within the party are considered to be the verligte wing of the NP.

Party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius said Mr van Zijl was being removed from the Cabinet position because of differences in interpretation and implementation of NP policies.

Political observers took the drama over Mr van Zijl to mean the NP was preparing to dig in its heels on the question of apartheid, particularly as far as integrated schools is concerned.

The latest announcements — which were not resignations — seem to indicate Mr van Zijl may have considerable support in NP ranks.

The crisis is possibly the closest the party has come to a split since 1977 when Mr Dirk Mudge abandoned the NP to form the Republican Party — which became part of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance experiment.

## Tanzania road will give Malawi access to sea

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM — Tenders have been invited for a road linking Malawi and Tanzania that will give landlocked Malawi another route to the sea.

The 51 km road will provide a direct route from Karonga on Lake Malawi to the Tazara railway at Ibanda in Tanzania, according to reports in Dar es Salaam.

Most of Malawi's foreign trade is routed through South Africa because the war in Mozambique has closed the railway lines to Nacala and Beira.

### PRESSURE FROM FRONTLINE STATES

An existing road from Malawi to the Tazara railway appears to have had little use either because it is unsatisfactory or because the Tazara line and Dar es Salaam port cannot cope with present traffic.

Malawi has come under pressure from the Frontline States to route its imports and exports to and from the Mozambique ports by road under armed escort. The move was aimed at strengthening efforts to reduce southern Africa's dependence on South Africa.

Cape Times 26/11/86 (221)

5.

# Killing season in Namibian

By TONY WEAVER

6 AS NAMIBIA braces itself for the rainy season escalation of the 20-year-old bush war, the SADF this week claimed it had all but eliminated Swapo as a fighting force — while Swapo vowed to step up attacks and hit targets in the south of the territory.

From now until the end of March, northern Namibia and southern Angola receive their heaviest — and often only — rains.

It is now that guerillas of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) are able to move more freely through the war zones, avoiding the regular watering points which are closely watched by the South African security forces and their network of informers.

An estimated 1100 Plan guerillas have, according to SADF reports, started moving southwards from bases in Angola. Traditionally, the guerillas have followed three main infiltration routes:

● In the west, through the rugged mountains bordering the Cunene River and into the arid, sparsely populated and mountainous regions of the Kaokoland.

● In the central Owambo-speaking region, where guerillas cross the Angolan border into either sandveld dotted with

## bush war

palm trees, or in the east, through thick scrub and bushveld. This is the most densely populated part of the territory, where close to half the total population of 1.1 million live. Main targets here are the bases of Eenhana, Oshakati and Ondangwa.

● In the east, through the dense and, in places, sub-tropical bush of the Kavango.

In a statement this week, Major-General Georg Meiring, head of the SWA Territory Force, claimed no guerillas were at present operating in the Kaokoveld and Kavango, and there were "an estimated 35 terrorists" in Ovambo.

Whatever the factual situation on the ground in the war zones — and the war is historically clouded in claims and counter-claims — it has not been a good year for Plan, with 614 guerillas dying in action.

General Meiring claimed that Swapo's special unit had not been used this year and it was "possible" the "unit has been disbanded".

But Swapo's deputy secretary for in-

formation, Mr Kaneindina Hinananye, told the Cape Times from Luanda this week that "that is just the speculation of the Boers".

He said Plan would step up its bombing campaign in the major centres like Windhoek, Swakopmund, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay, saying: "We intend to take the war to new areas, to targets in the cities. We will make the price of their occupation of our country a high one."

The aim of Swapo guerillas in the past has been to work militarily and politically in the war zones, and to get as many guerillas as possible through the "Red Line", the veterinary fence which separates the northern "tribal areas" from the white farming regions.

To penetrate the Red Line, guerillas have to run the gauntlet of one of the best-equipped armies in Africa, and then also get through an extensive network of white farms where every farmer is a member of the local commandos.

The critical factor in the Namibian war, as in all guerilla wars, is the level of support the guerilla army gets from the local peasantry. General Meiring said in his statement that the security forces were getting a "continuous flow of tactical information which is voluntarily provided by the population".

ARK  
27/11/80 (22)

## AFRICA

# Army, Owambo leader, in talks

Argus Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK. — The first steps have been taken towards mending the ruptured relations between the military authorities and Owambo administration chairman Mr Peter Kalangula.

The Commander of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General Georg Meiring, and one of his senior officers held talks in Ondangwa with Mr Kalangula recently.

The attempt to mend the rift comes after more than a year of strained relations which followed the disbanding of the joint liaison committee between the Owambo administration and the army.

### ANGERED

The committee dissolved when Mr Kalangula accused the military authorities of supporting the Etango cultural movement in its attempts to undermine him and his colleagues politically.

At the time of Mr Kalangula's accusation, the army was so angered that it withdrew its teachers and medical staff from institutions run by the Owambo administration.

# ert refused Namibian visa

By TONY WEAVER

ONE of the world's leading authorities on the Bushmen, Dr Megan Biesele, has been refused a visa to enter Namibia and spend two or more years working in Bushmanland on a self-help development project.

Dr Biesele, 41, who speaks fluent !Kung, is a former development adviser on the Bushmen to the Botswana government. She said yesterday from Cambridge, Massachusetts, that she had "no idea" why the visa had been refused.

Mr Tsamko Toma, chairman of the Ju/Wa (pronounced Zhunkwa) Farmers' Union, the co-operative set up by the development project Dr Biesele was to assist, said from Grootfontein yesterday "the government is trying to stop our friends helping us".

"It is very stupid that they will not let her in, she must come because we need her help."

But it seems the cabinet of the Namibian interim government is divided on the visa issue, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Hans Diergaardt, and the Minister of Justice, Mr Jariretundu Kozonguizi, said yesterday they would "definitely" support the application on review.

## Refusal based on 'jealousy'

Mr Kozonguizi speculated the refusal was based on "jealousy" as "there are departments that don't like outsiders working in their area".

Internationally-recognised anthropologist and film-maker, Mr John Marshall, who has lived with the Ju/Wa Bushmen in the Tsumkwe area on and off for almost 30 years, said from Grootfontein the decision was "tragic".

"Dr Biesele is probably the most qualified person worldwide for the job," he said.

Mr Marshall, with the Ju/Wasi (pronounced Zhunkwazee) of the Gautscha and Nyae Nyae areas near Tsumkwe, is the prime mover behind the development project, aimed at assisting the Ju/Wasi to establish a subsistence farming scheme and co-ordinated by the Ju/Wa Bushman Development Foundation in Windhoek.

They have fought desperately — and apparently successfully — to stop the Namibian government from turning eastern Bushmanland, where the Juwasi live, into an elite, fly-in nature reserve.

The government plan, put on ice for the time being, foresees the Ju/Wasi acting as guides and helpers around the game camps.

The settlements in sparsely settled Bushmanland, an area which teems with game which only the Bushmen are allowed to hunt, are remote and can only be reached in four-wheel drive vehicles.

The development project was initiated as an attempt to combat, among other things, rampant alcoholism, venereal disease and crime in the Tsumkwe area after some 600 Ju/Wa men were recruited into the South African Defence Force.



Mr Tsamko Toma, chairman of the Ju/Wa Farmers' Union.

The cash salaries they received — a foreign concept in their hunter-gatherer society — became the cause of a rapid breakdown in social structures.

There are about 2 000 Ju/Wasi living in eastern Bushmanland and Mr Marshall said besides the 600 in the army, about 300 were actively engaged in subsistence farming, another 200 were indirectly involved in the project and about 100 more had applied for membership of the Ju/Wa Farmers' Union.

Local representatives of the Department of Agriculture are assisting the project, installing a borehole and an elephant-proof pump at Gautscha.

□ In their book, "Testament To the Bushmen", Sir Laurens van der Post and Ms Jane Taylor say of the Gautscha project: "If the Bushmen will indeed cry out for themselves, if more and more of them throughout the Kalahari are helped to become motivated towards self-development, then after all there might be some hope for the future. Then perhaps ... the Bushmen might no longer be God's last people."

"But the signs are not encouraging. In March, 1984, I was told that the nature reserve was, after all, very likely to be imposed in eastern Bushmanland. If it is, that flourishing little community at Gautscha will have to go back to the apathy and demoralization of Tsumkwe. The Bushmen need other people to cry out on their behalf."

Bushmen exp

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27/11/80  
**Namibia news  
clamp pending**

SM The Star's Africa  
News Service 221

WINDHOEK — Namibia's transitional Government is working on legislation to tighten control over newspapers and other publications in the territory.

A statement issued by the Government here said it was against the background of pending legislation that a decision had been taken not to continue with further legal steps against a Windhoek newspaper, *The Namibian*.

The newspaper last week won a Supreme Court battle against the authorities over a R20 000 deposit it was forced to lodge at the time of its registration.

**SWATF** <sup>DD</sup>  
**release:** 27/11/88  
**3 Swapo** (221)  
**killed**

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot and killed three Swapo insurgents in skirmishes in the past week, which brought to 617 the number of insurgents killed to date this year, the SWA Territory Force said here yesterday.

The SWATF said in a statement that the security forces suffered no casualties and it gave no further details.

Last year, a total of 599 Swapo insurgents died in the operational area, the SWATF said.

The SWATF statement said that in another incident two children were killed and one was injured while riding a donkey which detonated a Soviet-made TMA3 landmine.

The mine was triggered about 5 km from Nkongo in eastern Ovambo on Saturday.

On the same day a group of armed Swapo insurgents abducted a woman, Mrs Claire Antonish, and her daughter, Lordisch, the statement said.

They were on their way home from a visit to relatives in southern Angola when they were stopped by the insurgents in northern Ovambo, the SWATF statement added. — Sapa

# Killing at Swapo peace meeting

CAPE TOWN 11/2/86

221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — At least one person was killed and several seriously injured when Namibian police used rubber bullets and teargas to break up a Swapo meeting in Katutura township yesterday afternoon.

The Swapo meeting had been called to celebrate the International Year of Peace.

Witnesses said violence broke out at the meeting, attended by about 2 000 people, when right-wing black vigilantes started stoning people and vehicles.

Swapo supporters retaliated and the police moved in to disperse the crowd.

The medical superintendent of the Katutura hospital, Dr Clive Dominee, confirmed that one person had been killed and at least 15 injured.

The dead man had what appeared to be gunshot wounds and some of the seriously injured seemed to have been stabbed or shot.

Swapo sources said the dead man was Mr Emmanuel Shifidi, a former Robben Island political prisoner.

A police spokesman said the police took action to disperse the crowd after rioting broke out and the meeting got out of control.



# Two die as violence erupts at Swapo's peace day rally

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — At least two people were killed and about 20 injured yesterday when violence erupted at a Swapo rally and police moved in to restore order.

Witnesses said the trouble began at about 3pm when the rally — held in the Katutura township to mark the World Day of Peace — had been going for about an hour. It is believed right-wing vigilante groups initiated the attack on the estimated 2 000 people at the rally, provoking a violent retaliation.

## Mock rifle

During the retaliation, members of the police who were observing the meeting found their vehicle being attacked and called in reinforcements. These arrived about 10 minutes later. During the stoning, one policeman was slightly injured, police said.

Arriving at the scene in armoured Casspir vehicles, the police began firing rubber bullets and lobbing teargas canisters. One black man, dressed in camouflage uniform and carrying a

mock AK assault rifle, was shot in the legs, police said.

One of the men killed in the fracas was Mr Immanuel Shifidi, a leading Swapo supporter who was released last year after serving 18 years on Robben Island. Hospital authorities reported his body bore both bullet wounds and knife wounds.

A number of bystanders also became involved. One man had his car stoned and badly damaged, while a woman was reported to have been hit by a rubber bullet, which, combined with the effects of the teargas, caused her to faint. She recovered later.

It is understood that a team of US diplomats visiting Namibia

from the embassy in Pretoria, was present at the Swapo meeting as observers, when the violence began. It is not known if any of them was injured.

The violence is the first to mar a Swapo gathering in Windhoek since the organisation was given permission by the Supreme Court in July to hold meetings. Large rallies held by the organisation in Katutura have been marked by a peaceful atmosphere. However, some weeks ago, vigilantes or supporters of Mr Dirk Mudge's DTA group were reported to have disturbed a Swapo meeting in a smaller centre by shouting slogans throughout the proceedings.

## Back to work at Gallo

About 130 workers at two Gallo plants who went on strike in sympathy with 600 strikers at CNA, have agreed to return to work today, said the company.

Gallo said the 130 workers from Gallo Bedfordview and Steeldale were members of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (Ccawusa) and had been on strike for three weeks.

"On Friday, Gallo management held a meeting with shop stewards at which a return-to-work agreement was signed."

No Gallo employee who took part in the strike would be dismissed. Employees would be reinstated in their previous jobs and there would be no victimisation, the company said. Seasonal workers would also be reinstated.

The union could not be reached for comment.

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# Probe into violence at Swapo rally ordered

2/12/86, STAR 221

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An official inquiry has been launched to investigate the violence that wrecked a Swapo rally here on Sunday, leaving one dead and more than 20 injured.

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said the probe was to clear up certain matters relating to the incident.

Earlier, Swapo called for an impartial inquiry into the violence. The organisation's deputy chairman, Mr Danny Tjongorero, said the violence was the culmination of a programme aimed at preventing Swapo from conducting meetings.

He also claimed that members of the police and army, dressed in civilian clothes, had been used to achieve this aim.

Police in Windhoek have strongly denied they had any connection with the group which began the violence at the rally.

Mr Tjongorero told a Press conference here last night that the government in Windhoek, the South African Government and the security police had been "dealt a heavy blow" by the decision of the Windhoek Supreme Court in July that Swapo could again legally hold meetings.

The organisation had been prohibited from doing so since 1981.

## International Year of Peace

According to eyewitness reports, the violence erupted shortly after 3 pm, after the rally — which had been called to mark the International Year of Peace — had been under way for about an hour.

A group of men armed with bows and arrows, clubs and knives, attacked Swapo supporters, provoking a violent retaliation from the crowd and the "Swapo police" who were controlling the crowd.

In the fracas, a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Imanuel Shifidi, was killed.

Police denied any involvement in the death of Mr Shifidi, although they did say they had shot a man in the legs.

The man was dressed in camouflage and appeared to be carrying an AK-47 assault rifle. Police said this weapon was later found to be a wooden imitation.

The Swapo Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, claimed members of the police counter-insurgency unit — formerly known as "Koevoet" — and soldiers from the army's 101 Owambo Battalion had been especially bussed in from the northern war zones to disrupt the meeting.

Mr Tjongorero labelled as a "big lie" a police suggestion that the fighting had broken out from within the ranks of Swapo itself.

CHG Times 2/12/80 (221)

# Katutura calm after deaths

WINDHOEK. — Peace returned to Katutura township outside Windhoek yesterday after Sunday's unrest in which two people died and several were injured.

Swapo sources identified one of the dead as Mr Immanuel Shifidi, who was freed last year after serving 18 years on Robben Island.

Friends brought the body to hospital with several stab wounds and a head gunshot wound.

The other dead person was an unidentified two-year-old, who was trampled to death by people running to shelter in nearby houses from police teargas.

Reports said 21 people were admitted to hospital, seven in serious condition.

Police yesterday said a scuffle had broken out at an International Peace Year rally convened by Swapo and the crowd had become uncontrollable.

Swapo spokesmen said fighting began when a right-wing group of vigilantes tried to break up the meeting, which was attended by about 2 000 people.

Stones were thrown at police on the scene and police reinforcements were called in. These arrived in Casspirs and armed with shotguns, teargas and rubber bullets. — Sapa

STP (22)  
3/12/80

## Clerics call for extension of sanctions to Namibia

WASHINGTON — Leading Namibian churchmen yesterday called for US sanctions against South Africa to be broadened to include their territory which Pretoria rules in defiance of the United Nations.

The churchmen, representing the Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches, also called on Washington to break the link between the presence of Cuban troops in Angola and independence for Namibia.

Lutheran Bishop Kleopas Dumeni told a news conference that the sanctions which Congress imposed on South Africa in October should be expanded to cover imports from the mineral-rich territory, including diamonds and uranium.

He rejected US arguments that sanctions hurt blacks.

"We have suffered. Our families are scattered, we have lost lives, jobs and property. Even though it will be painful, we are ready to suffer the consequences of sanctions on our way to freedom," he said.

Roman Catholic Bishop Bonifatius Haushiku, of Windhoek, called for an end to the link Washington had established between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola.

"Linkage is the only thing holding up independence," he said.

Bishop Haushiku said the churchmen would be meeting Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker to press their demands. — Sapa-Reuter.

# How SA is winning the war

20 3/12/86 (221)

The overnight flight from Europe reaches northern Namibia at dawn. Below lies a rumpled rug of brown hills, framed by the Atlantic coastline on the West and ochre wastes of the Kalahari Desert to the East.

From 9 000 metres the vast and sparsely populated territory, 10 times the size of Britain, looks the ideal country for the Swapo guerrillas who have been fighting here for 20 years.

In fact, it is the South African Army and local security forces that are winning the war with a successful counter-insurgency operation along the Angolan border.

There is every sign that Pretoria intends to use the military victory now in its grasp as a shield for unilateral independence in the last colony in Africa rather than subject its million population to the vagaries of a UN-sponsored election.

The South African Army, which is frequently overlooked by those weighing the future of the Republic, is openly exultant about its winning war against the guerrillas and deeply impatient of the bickering coalition of black and white politicians who form the new transitional government in the capital, Windhoek.

At Defence Headquarters in the city, Colonel Klaus Crohn, a third-generation "Southwester" as local whites call themselves, claims that an historic victory is in sight.

"We are about to see only the second success-

## A British journalist, JAMES MACMANUS, who recently visited troops defending South West Africa/Namibia against Swapo incursions, sent this report from Oshakati to the Daily Telegraph in London

ful counter revolution this century," he said. "The first was the British victory over communist terrorists in Malaya in the 50's. Swapo will not only never win this war but is actually losing it."

Those familiar with the Rhodesian war, or any other recent guerrilla conflict, might look with cynicism on such cocky confidence from a colonel back at headquarters.

There is, indeed, a superficial resemblance to the situation in Rhodesia in 1979, when the Smith government gave power to an African regime under Bishop Muzorewa in an attempt to stem the nationalist onslaught.

The bishop was bundled from office a year later after British-supervised elections, but the war had already been lost to tens of thousands of guerrillas roaming the country.

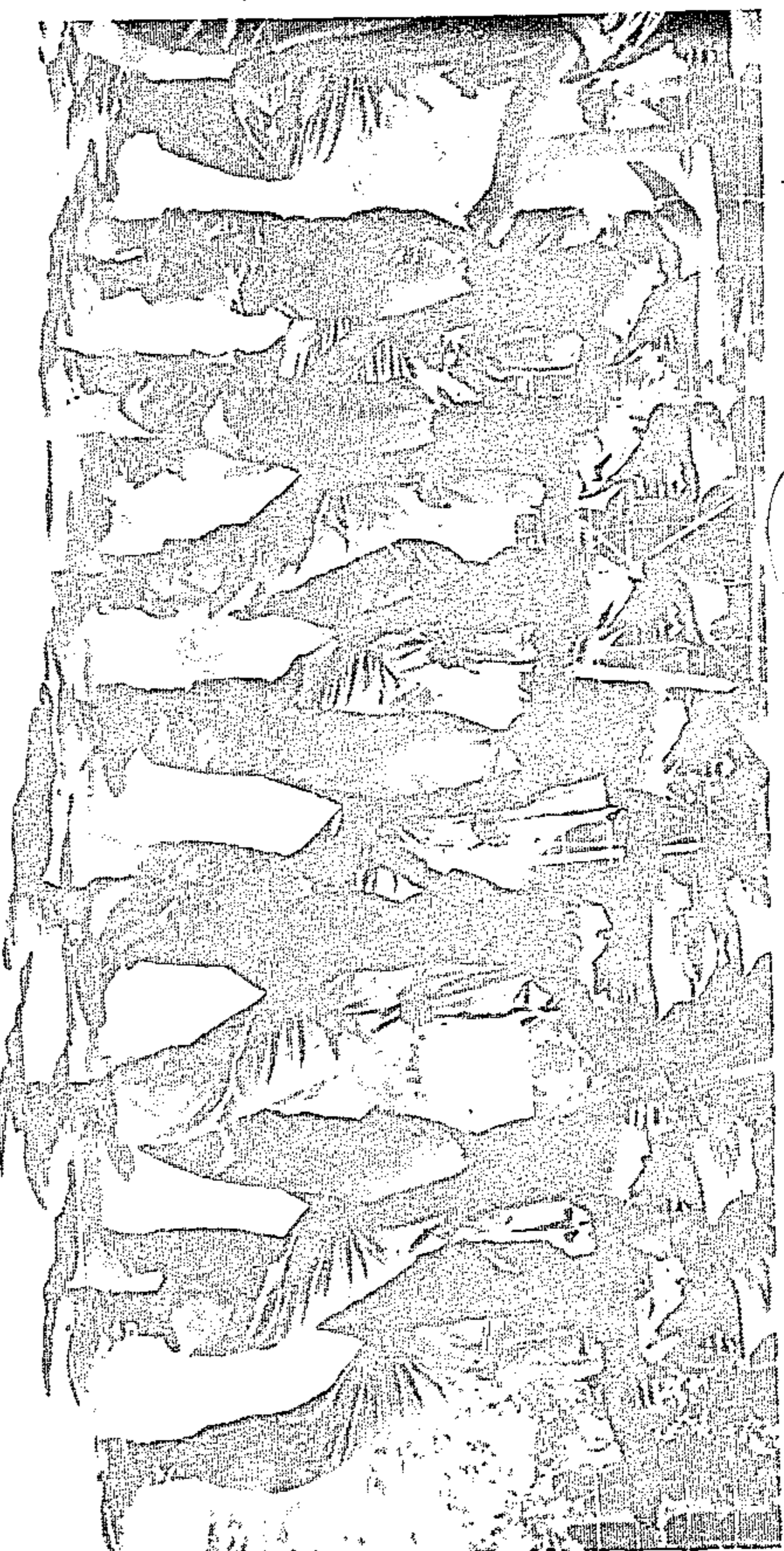
In Namibia today, there are just 90 Swapo insurgents being hunted around the clock in the north. It is not a figure

disputed even by those bitterly opposed by Pretoria's "puppet government" in Windhoek.

The key to the army's strategy for counter-revolution lies in Ovamboland, the populous northern region that remains a stronghold for the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation support. And it is in the dusty bases close to the Angola border that one hears how the South African Army views its role in the conflict and the tangled politics that surround the war.

The war in Ovamboland is directed from the Oshakati base, a collection of bungalows with identical bougainvillea-draped bomb shelters in the front gardens that cluster around the parade grounds and tented sleeping quarters of the two units that Swapo fears most — the 101 Battalion and the Koevoet, or "Crowbar" counterinsurgency unit.

White officers bustle around this well-defended complex but there is not a white soldier to be seen. The



SWA/Namibia troops go through their paces on the parade ground. The majority are Ovambos.

troops are all black Namibians and, as their officers, some also black, proudly tell you, the majority are the very Ovambo people that Swapo once regarded as its exclusive preserve.

Brother fights brother in this war, one officer said, "but our boys don't mind. They know they are winning."

According to the No 2 officer in the territory, Brigadier Jakes Swart, the Africanisation of the war has had a huge impact in the last five years.

"In that time we have driven Swapo back to the first stage of terrorist warfare, the organisational stage," he said. "Terrorists crossing from Angola now last only four days on average before they are killed or forced to flee. The local population are in

forming on them as never before, and that is because over 60 per cent of the troops in this war are Namibians fighting for their country not mine."

The recruitment of local troops is one reason for South Africa's little-noticed success in the Namibian war. Sam Nujoma's leadership of Swapo is another.

His performance as a political leader and military tactician, invites the conclusion that if he had not existed South Africa would have had to invent him.

Year after year Nujoma broadcasts the same message of imminent victory over the "racist boers" from his headquarters in the Angolan capital of Luanda. The rhetoric never varies nor do the tactics.

Year after year Swapo

guerrillas use the same infiltration trails, the same methods of sabotage and stand-off mortar attacks on distant targets and meet the same fate. By South African estimates Swapo has lost 10 350 men killed in the war, the bulk of them since Africanisation of the local war effort in 1980.

Despite Nujoma's lacklustre leadership and repeated purges of rivals within his party the tribal nature of politics in Namibia, where the Ovambos are a clear majority of the population, means that Swapo would almost certainly win an election now.

But the army believes that the tide of opinion will turn against the nationalist organisation once people see that the war has been lost.

Already Swapo, which is a legal internal party in the country, is facing falling attendances at rallies throughout the country.

There is a flaw, however, in the military belief that the silent majority is changing sides. For the army's contempt for Nujoma and the Swapo insurgency is almost matched by its scorn for the limping transitional government in Windhoek. Appointed 16 months ago by Pretoria the coalition of black and white politicians opposed to Swapo has done little since but argue over the semantic obscurities of a new constitution.

In their northern bases, army officers fume over this political paralysis and the diffi-

culties it poses for a "hearts and minds" campaign.

One officer commented: "The army was the first institution to abolish apartheid in South Africa. In this war, blacks and whites get the same pay according to rank and eat the same food, sleep in the same tents. So we are not worried about a black government in Windhoek. What we want is a government that is going to get out and meet the people. We haven't seen a minister up here in months."

Such criticism finds a ready echo in Pretoria, where President Botha has twice recently given the transitional cabinet in Namibia a tongue lashing over the failure to produce a new constitution.

Under pressure from South Africa such a constitution will probably emerge early next year and be put to the test of referendum which Swapo will inevitably boycott. That will amount to UDI for a country that began life as a German protectorate in 1884 and which has been controlled by South Africa since it fell to the army of the Union in 1915.

Since the UN withdrew its mandate in 1967, South Africa has illegally occupied the territory. That fact, and the hostility of the international community to an internal settlement, holds little fears for the South African Army. They are more worried that they will win the war in Namibia to find that the politicians lose the peace.

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# VIOLENCE AT RALLY PROBED

SOWETAN Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An official inquiry has been launched to investigate the violence that wrecked a Swapo rally here on Sunday, leaving one dead and more than 20 injured.

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said the probe was to clear up certain matters relating to the incident.

Earlier, Swapo called for an impartial inquiry into the violence. The organisation's deputy chairman, Mr Danny Tjongorero, said the violence was the culmination of a programme aimed at preventing Swapo from conducting meetings.

He also claimed that members of the police and army, dressed in civilian clothes, had been used to achieve this aim. Police in Windhoek

Mr SAM Nujoma . . . Swapo leader.



have strongly denied they had any connection with the group which began the violence at the rally.

Mr Tjongorero told a Press conference here last night that the government in Windhoek, the South African Government and the security police had "been dealt a heavy blow" by the decision of the Windhoek Supreme Court in July that Swapo could again legally hold meetings. The organisation had

been prohibited from doing so since 1981. According to eyewitness reports, the violence erupted shortly after 3pm, after the rally — which had been called to mark the International Year of Peace — had been under way for about an hour.

A group of men armed with bows and arrows, clubs and knives, attacked Swapo supporters, provoking a violent retaliation from the crowd and the

"Swapo police" who were controlling the crowd.

In the fracas, a former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, was killed.

Police denied any involvement in the death of Mr Shifidi, although they did say they had shot a man in the legs.

## AK-47

The man was dressed in camouflage and appeared to be carrying an AK-47 assault rifle. Police said this weapon was later found to be a

wooden imitation.

The Swapo Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, claimed members of the police counter-insurgency unit — formerly known as "Koevoet" — and soldiers from the army's 101 Owambo Battalion had been especially bussed in from the northern war zones to disrupt the meeting.

Mr Tjongorero labelled as a "big lie" a police suggestion that the fighting had broken out from within the ranks of Swapo itself

4/2/86 (221) 10

## UN must prove it's unbiased — Mudge

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa (Namibian) transitional government would consent to United Nations-supervised elections if the world body proved it was unbiased, the cabinet chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said here yesterday.

He also stipulated that such a process would only become operative after a constitution for SWA/Namibia had been drafted by the interested parties and taken to the electorate for approval under UN supervision.

Mr Mudge's speech in the National Assembly was seen as a reaffirmation that the SWA/Namibian transitional government wanted renegotiation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

The UN resolution provides for a reduction of South African forces in SWA/Namibia conditionally within three months and a four-month run-up to elections for a constituent assembly, which would formulate a constitution in a two-thirds majority decision-making mechanism.

Mr Mudge said it was essential that Swapo be pulled into the constitutional process to end the bloodshed. — Sapa

4/12/86 (22) DD

## Pope calls for SWA independence

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul called for independence for South West Africa (Namibia) yesterday, saying justice demanded that the aspirations of the territory's inhabitants be respected.

He told church representatives from South West African: "You may recall the special concern for the independence of Namibia which I have expressed on previous occasions, an independence which I consider above all a demand of justice corresponding to the legitimate aspirations of her inhabitants."

South Africa rules the territory in defiance of repeated United Nations calls for its independence.

The Pope repeated during his audience with representatives of Catholic, Anglican and Lutheran churches his condemnation of the apartheid system of racial segregation.

He also told the group that Catholics hoped for unity of Christian churches.

"The Catholic Church longs for the full unity of all Christian believers so that as disciples of the same Lord and Saviour we may be faithful to his command and may more effectively collaborate in the one mission of Christ," he said. — Sapa-RNS

DD 4/12/86 (22)

## Refusal to open schools criticised

WINDHOEK — Whites in South West Africa (Namibia) were wasting a golden opportunity to open their schools to all races from next year, the territory's cabinet chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

Mr Mudge said the majority SWA National Party (SWANP) had defied a central government decision to pass legislation before next year to remove racial entrance requirements to schools.

He said leading SWANP members had been saying schools "will stay white."

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, had also exceeded the limits of fairness in allegations against the transitional government, Mr Mudge said.

Mr Pienaar had on several occasions made "slanted remarks" that the transitional government did not have a broad enough basis of support and that it had not proven it wanted to accommodate other political groups, notably the Ovambo-based CDA party of Mr Peter Kalandula and the Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb, the cabinet chairman said. — Sapa



# Miners' union launched

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A NEW miners' union with a potential membership of 12 000 was launched this week in Namibia.

The Mineworkers' Union of Namibia (MUN) was launched on Sunday, bringing together workers from five mines. This includes the three most important mines — all owned by huge mining multinationals: Consolidated Diamond Mines, a De Beers subsidiary; Rossing Uranium, part of the British Rio Tinto Zinc group, and Tsumeb Corporation (TCL), whose major shareholders are Gold Fields of SA and the US multinational Newmont Mining Corporation.

The MUN will unite under the slogan, "a people united shall never be defeated". A former Robben Island detainee, Ben Ulenga, was appointed general secretary by the newly-elected national executive.

Although representing a small percentage of Namibia's wage-earning workforce, the mineworkers are at the heart of the economy. In the past years, minerals have accounted for almost half of Namibia's gdp.

This week's move marks part of a concerted bid this year to revive the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW).

A member of the International

Labour Organisation, the NUNW was founded in the late Seventies, but has been largely dormant since 1980. Union organisers claim police harassment forced it underground.

The MUN is the second major union to be launched under the umbrella of the NUNW this year.

In September, the 6 000-strong Namibian Food and Allied Union (NAFAU) was founded after 38 workers' committees were established at food-related industries in the space of five months.

Messages of support were sent to the MUN this week by the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu),

where they like and be judged only on

# Plans for all-race schools in Namibia suffer a setback

5/12/86  
The Star's Africa News Service

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SIAA

WINDHOEK — Namibian Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge has announced that hopes of normalising education in Namibia next year have suffered a setback.

Mr Mudge told the National Assembly that the Government would not be able to amend legislation — which gives the white second-tier authority control over its schools — in time to force white schools to admit all races by the reopening on January 14.

Legislation provides that the 11 ethnic authorities in Namibia can regulate admission to their own educational facilities.

Later, Mr Mudge gave notice that the Transitional Government intended taking the schools issue to court, claiming that a refusal to grant education to black schoolchildren constituted a violation of their fundamental human rights.

But any judgment would probably come too late for the white schools to open their doors to children of all races in the new year, he said.

## Colour no longer an issue

The matter has become crucial to the Government and the National Party. In March, the Cabinet decided in principle that race and colour would no longer be an issue when admitting a child to a Namibian school.

The National Party — a member party of the Government — concurred but, later, dug in its heels when the Cabinet insisted that the schools be opened in 1987.

But the Transitional Government scored a victory over its conservative white and Baster member parties when the NP and the Rehoboth Free Democrats asked if they could withdraw one of their numerous court actions.

The parties were seeking an injunction against an August 28 Cabinet decision that the entire Government would take Proclamation AG8 to the Supreme Court to test its validity.

The proclamation is the legislation still entrenching apartheid in Namibia by providing for second-tier authorities. It is the same proclamation that permits the whites to keep their schools closed to other races.

KENNETH ABRAHAMS

# Desert paralysis

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F(N)M  
5/12/86

IN MY  
OPINION



Dr Kenneth Abrahams is editor of the *Namibian Review* and a member of both the Namibia Independent Party and the Namibian Nationhood Programme Co-ordinating Committee, an

umbrella body for several community-based organisations.

"Apartheid is dead. Long live apartheid!" This has effectively been the standard reply to all who ask the question: Is Namibia an example of a post-apartheid society?

Two recent events have reaffirmed the truth of this.

Several months ago, the Cabinet of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) announced that it had agreed, in principle, that all schools should be opened to children of all ethnic groups from the beginning of 1987. Last week, a little German-speaking girl, who appears to be white enough from her photograph, was refused admission to a German primary school. Although her father is German, her mother is classified as a Rehoboth Baster.

Last week, the White Legislative Assembly adjourned after sitting for a mere five minutes as both the National Party (NP) and the Republican Party (RP) had agreed in advance that this was the best way to avoid an embarrassing debate on the subject of opening white schools to black pupils.

The NP and RP are, incidentally, both represented in the TGNU and in the Cabinet.

In short, many apartheid practices still exist in present day Namibia, eight years after the new political dispensations com-

menced in 1978 as a prelude to United Nations-supervised elections and formal independence.

However, the reality is far more complex than this.

Namibia's first Administrator General, Mr Justice M T Steyn, abolished several laws typical of Verwoerdian grand apartheid such as the Mixed Marriages, Immorality and the Group Areas Acts and the pass laws. But apartheid was not replaced by an open, democratic society.

Proclamation AG8 of 1980 created 11 second tier (ethnic) governments, one for each government-defined population group, with 22 "own affairs" functions including education, health, social welfare and agriculture.

## Resistant

Since their creation, the ethnic governments, including those representing black ethnic groups, have shown themselves to be stubborn and totally resistant to change.

The net effect has been that only a small fraction of the total black population, the 5%-10% who form a black elite, has derived any significant or material benefit from the abolition of legal racial discrimination.

For most black Namibians, daily life is still a grim battle for survival. Recent surveys put unemployment above 50% of the labour force in urban areas, with 60% of those employed earning far below the poverty datum line.

Schools are hopelessly overcrowded and the housing shortage is severe. Medical services are inadequate and more than half the population has been displaced by the war in the north, where normal social life has been disrupted by the strictly enforced dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The TGNU, which was installed by SA in June 1985, has suffered from a pronounced lack of political legitimacy since its inception.

The six parties forming the TGNU have not been able to agree on any policy which can solve the multiple crises affecting this country.

The South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) has taken advantage of this paralysis of the TGNU and has retained the support of the majority of Namibians, who regard the party as the very antithesis of South African rule.

However, Swapo has not managed to convert this mass support into an effective instrument for change, and while Swapo rallies have drawn massive crowds, the party does not appear to have a viable strategy.

The *Ai-Gams Group*, comprising churches in the Council of Churches in Namibia, political parties (including Swapo), youth and womens' organisations, launched a campaign in April aimed at bringing about the implementation of UN Resolution 435. After a promising start, the campaign fizzled out.

The only ray of light in an otherwise bleak socio-political landscape has been the formation of some 20 community-based organisations and the resurgence of the trade union movement, which reached a high watermark with the founding of the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia two weeks ago.

These organisations and the trade unions, which collectively represent some 50 000 of the most active members of our society, will certainly inject a new vigour into the pro-independence movement and may, in the ensuing period at least, take over the vanguard role, which the formal black nationalist parties have played for the past 30 years.

# Afternoon of terror as fighting breaks out at Swapo meeting



PHOTO BY JERRY W. HARRIS FOR THE NAMIBIAN

Aftermath ... police patrol Katutura, firing teargas at cars and bystanders

## <sup>(221)</sup> ~~Weekly Mail~~ <sup>starts</sup> Bow and arrow thugs wreck rally

By JEAN SUTHERLAND, Windhoek

I SAW a group of armed thugs wade into the crowd at the Swapo rally on Sunday in Katutura township, Windhoek, attacking people and hurling rocks.

While most of the crowd fled to the opposite side of the field, Swapo "security officials" retaliated, as did angry members of the crowd.

The thugs were wielding pangas, knobkerries, assegais, bows and arrows and, according to some reports, firearms.

I was confronted by a thug aiming a bow and arrow at me. As I retreated, I saw him turn and aim at a Swapo supporter.

A number of people chased the attackers. Others fled for safety.

Riot police Casspirs then roared into the area, firing teargas and rubber bullets at people who had left the meeting and those who had remained.

I witnessed riot police firing teargas canisters at an elderly black man lying face down and motionless in front of a church. There was no-one near him.

I also saw them fire teargas into the deserted gardens of nearby homes.

Eyewitnesses reported that things had quietened before police blanketed the open field with blinding teargas.

Three diplomats from the United States embassy in Pretoria were also present, and were teargassed in the police action.

It was an afternoon of terror. Ironically, up to 3 000 people had gathered to mark the United Nations' International Year of Peace. The



A bloodied Swapo supporter is rescued by colleagues

meeting had started in an orderly and peaceful fashion, but towards 3.30pm the violence erupted at the edge of the crowd close to the road.

At the end of the day a Swapo member was dead and at least 21 people injured, seven seriously. Injuries included bullet and stab wounds.

This was the most violent confrontation yet in an upsurge of vigilante-type action this year.

Local human rights lawyer David Smuts and the Anglican Bishop of Namibia, the Rt Rev James Kauluma, have said they saw police in camouflage uniform firing teargas canisters at individuals over a kilometre from the rally site hours

after the gathering ended.

Smuts said an elderly man claimed he had been beaten about the body by six men in camouflage uniforms in the Lutheran church which adjoins the meeting site. He showed Smuts nine bruises and abrasions.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Swapo's deputy national chairman, Daniel Tjongarero, claimed riot police had smashed the car windows of his organisation's acting president, Nathaniel Maxuilili, two hours after the rally was disrupted, and in another area of Katutura.

Police have said they "acted in only one case". Confronted by a man in a home-made camouflage uniform aiming an AK47 at them, police said

they had shot him through both legs.

Adding that it was illegal to wear camouflage fatigues, they said they had discovered the AK47 was an imitation wooden gun.

Police maintained they acted after "chaos and fighting" erupted "among people in the crowd" and two police vehicles were stormed and stoned.

Police made no mention of the thugs at their press conference and denied in "the strongest possible terms" that police were involved or had acted irregularly. They have since launched their own investigation into the afternoon's events. No arrests have been made.

At a press conference on Tuesday, Tjongarero openly accused members of the black Battalion 101 and the shadowy, quasi-cultural Etango movement of sparking the violence.

Calling for an independent commission of enquiry, Tjongarero rejected police account of events. "It is a big lie," he alleged.

The dead man is veteran nationalist, Immanuel Shifidi. A former Robben Island prisoner, he was released last November after serving 18 years of a life sentence.

He was convicted along with Swapo founder-member Herman Toivo ja Toivo and pioneer worker leader Eliaser Tuhadeleni in a well-known 1968 Terrorism Act trial. Shifidi was described by colleagues this week as "the type of person who has no enemies".

Tjongarero told Weekly Mail today he believed "vigilante-type" action was being rooted (in the community) in a "deliberate way".

Tjongarero also believes the incidents are aimed at preventing Swapo from holding meetings following a Supreme Court ruling in July that the movement could legitimately stage public gatherings.

## Immanuel Shifidi gets Swapo hero's burial

WINDHOEK. — The victim of last Sunday's political violence in Katutura township, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, was given a hero's burial yesterday.

A large crowd wearing Swapo colours attended the funeral and marched from the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Katutura to a nearby cemetery, preceding the hearse that carried the coffin draped in the red, green and blue flag of Swapo.

In an emotional atmosphere funeral goers chanted in Ovambo: "Goodbye old friend" and "We shall remember you, Shifidi, forever."

Mr Shifidi, who was released last year after being jailed for 18 years on Robben Island, died in violence at a Swapo rally in Katutura last weekend.

An autopsy found he died of a head injury caused by a blunt object and a stab wound to the heart.

Police said a scuffle broke out at the meeting but Swapo claimed that the violence was orchestrated by the police and the Ovambo-composed 101 Battalion of the military. — Sapa

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

# Apartment beats the count in Namibia

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WINDHOEK — A brief flicker of hope that Namibia's transitional government was on the verge of a major breakthrough in the internal political stalemate by scrapping the last vestiges of apartheid all but died last week.

It was a tired and disappointed Cabinet chairman, Finance Minister Mr Dirk Mudge, who announced in the National Assembly that the government was giving up its drive to open the territory's schools to all races next year.

Then on Friday, the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled that draconian pre-transitional government legislation was still enforceable even if it constituted a virtual human rights violation.

There had been high hopes, and in some circles rabid fears, that white schools would open their doors to all races when the holidays end on January 14.

It became a make-or-break issue for the transitional government as Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila and Mr Mudge fought to eliminate bitter white opposition to the move. For the first time in the 18 months since the government was inaugurated, there was a chance to prove the eight member parties meant business when they said they were working towards a better future for all Namibians. But white intransigence has

triumphed once more.

When the Natal Indaba members travelled to the territory two months ago, one member referred in this way to the relationship between South Africa and Namibia: "Here is one instance where the master can learn from the slave."

That was premature. The hurdle the transitional government has repeatedly flung itself over in the past six months is an unlikely alliance of two of its own member parties: the National Party and the Rehoboth Free Democrats. Representing two of the smallest population groups in Namibia, the whites and the

Rehoboth Basters, the two conservative groups, have proved that consensus politics favour the person who says no.

The two are highly unlikely bedfellows, the Nats religious in their hardline dedication to racial purity and the Basters people of mixed blood whose origins are with the Hottentots.

For the Basters the little enclave of Rehoboth, 90 kms south of Windhoek, is sacrosanct... to the extent where it is represented on the parliament of two countries, those of Namibia and the Cape.

So any attempt to take away what they regard as rightfully theirs is met with fierce resis-

tance.

But up to last week it seemed the immovable Nats would have to bow to the raging forces of normalisation.

For though the whites and Basters had their causes entrenched in law, it seemed the other members of government were going to use the courts to whip their crutch — proclamation AG8 — away.

Proclamation AG8 and the Supreme Court are emotive phrases in Namibia.

The court has shown itself in the past to be "liberal" in political applications and injunctions, with even the opponents of the transitional government

grabbing its bill of fundamental rights and objectives to take alleged violations to the bench.

For the most part they have been successful.

The notable exception was the National Party who sought to have the activities of the Constitutional Council invalidated for violating the fundamental rights of whites by trying to create a non-racial society in Namibia.

It was a matter of time before proclamation AG8 ended before the bench as a contravention of the human rights guideline.

The proclamation entrenches

by proclamation by the administrator-general, continued to be in force unless appealed or amended by the National Assembly or any other competent authority.

The ruling was made during a church application to have the curfew in the northern war zone lifted.

It did not matter whether the law or any of its provisions violated the bill of fundamental rights.

But it is precisely in the National Assembly that the bulwark stands — the Nats and the Basters.

And it was because of their inability to overcome the obstacle of the conservatives that the progressive parties in the government sought a deus ex machina judgement from the courts. Namibian politics continues to go round in circles.

apartheid in Namibia by allowing each population group the right to establish ethnic second-tier authorities maintaining their own facilities.

On Friday Judge President Berker shattered the Cabinet's hopes that the courts would declare AG8 invalid and enable the transitional government to scrap the ethnic administrations — abolishing the foundation of apartheid in Namibia and facilitating the drive for international recognition as a serious alternative to the United Nations peace plan.

The Judge President and four other judges found that any law, including those made

Even the Auditor General doesn't know . . .

# Where the money's going to

NEWS ANALYSIS by Johann van Heerden in Windhoek

11/2/86

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In a country where malpractice in government scarcely raises an eyebrow anymore, the report of the SWA/Namibian acting Auditor-General on the Herero Administration came almost as no surprise.

In his report on the 1985 financial year of this second-tier ethnic authority, Mr J. C. Kruger, wrote that checking and control of the administration's finances left much to be desired and they were in a completely unsatisfactory state.

He refused, as he had done in the previous financial year, to certify as correct the Herero Administration's accounts.

And in a similar development, it was announced in September this year that an ultra-modern fully-equipped meat-processing factory at Gobabis in eastern SWA/Namibia would be closed down and

stripped without having produced a single kilogram of processed meat.

The factory of the parastatal Swayle's Corporation was constructed four years ago at a cost of R30 million with assistance from the First National Development Corporation.

In spite of extensive press inquiries, the official who gave the go-ahead for the building of the factory could not be traced.

"It just goes to show how calloused we have become by the squandering of money when there is not even a public ripple of complaint over such monstrous wastage," commented a senior SWA/Namibian government accountant.

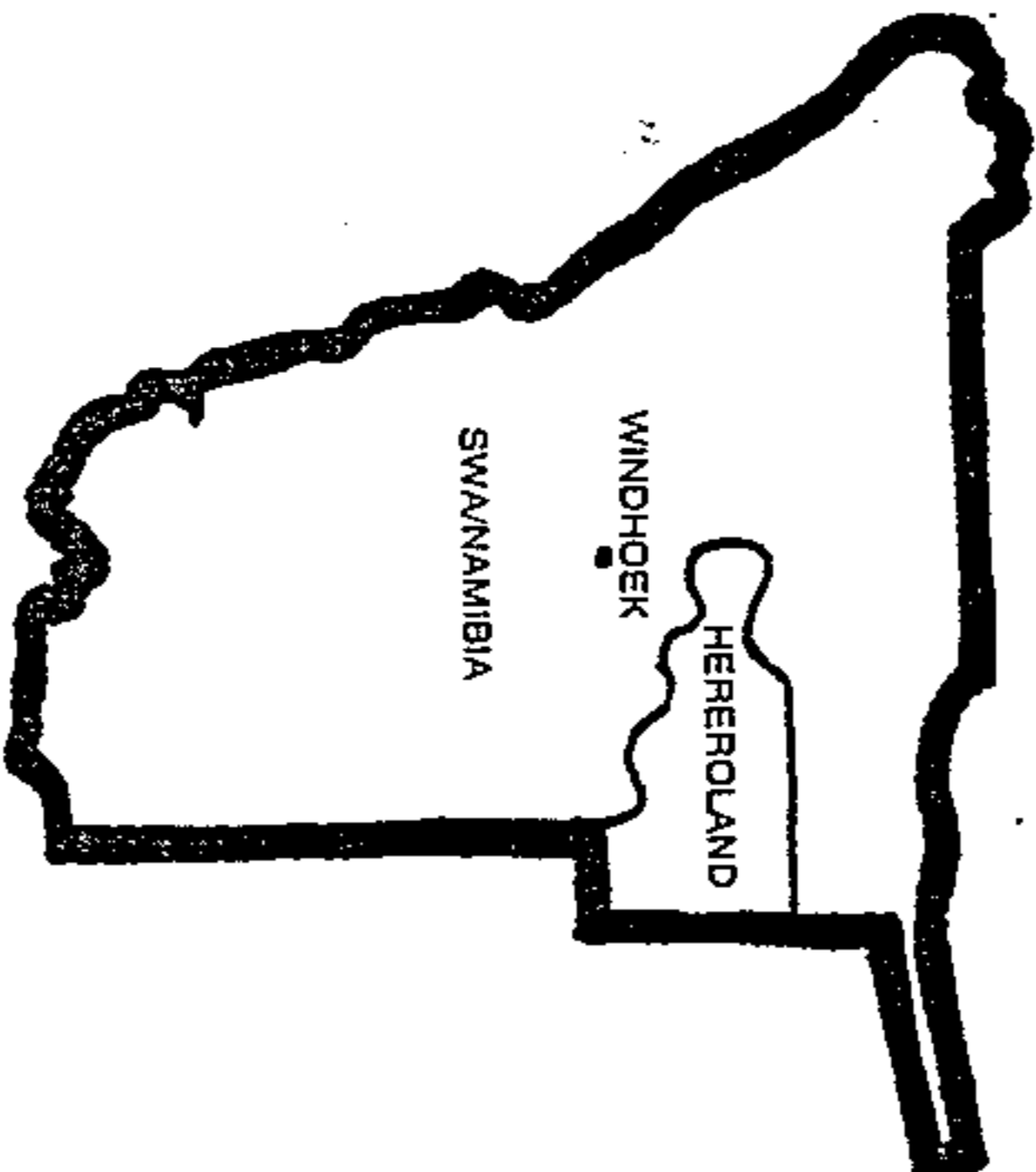
In his report on the Herero Administration, Mr Kruger wrote that the Office of the Auditor General had sent 30 formal and 1 431 informal queries in four months to the Herero Adminis-

tration of which "only three formal queries were answered".

Standing Treasury instructions stipulated that official audit letters and queries to government departments had to receive immediate attention and "it can be assumed that if a whole year's auditing had been carried out just as intensively more than 3 561 matters would have been brought up", Mr Kruger reported.

The Herero authority received R30,1 million from the central government and generated R3,98 million from its own resources, but it was found "almost every facet of control over the receipt of money was not only defective but in a large number of cases totally lacking".

Unauthorised expenditure had shot up to R5,38 million while no legislative provision had



been made for over-amounts concerned are still unauthorised," Mr Kruger remarked.

"I therefore have to Over a three-month report that these period R10 000 had been

paid to tribal councillors although there was no statutory authorisation for the remuneration of Herero tribal councillors.

Neither had the Herero Administration legal authority to pay a subsistence and travel allowance to the paramount chief, Mr Kuaima Riruako, who had received R55 a day subsistence in addition to a travelling allowance.

Mr Kruger listed various items of "wasteful" and "fruitless/avoidable" expenditure, including a hunting trip by two members of the Herero Executive Committee who had each claimed R55 subsistence a day and R42 a day for meals without vouchers.

The Herero Administration allegedly unlawfully bought land in Kuturua for Mr Riruako.

It allegedly reflected the price paid in its books as R144 000 although the price charged by the municipality was less than R12 000.

Mr Kruger asked whether Mr Riruako at least paid rent for the house built on the plot and who was responsible for payment of the municipal services and the telephone.

Last September two Exco Herero members and Mr Riruako visited the United States and Japan but no authorisation for the visit could be found, and it was not known what the purpose of the visit was or how it was connected to the activities of the Herero second-tier authority.

The Herero Administration bought a hotel at Okahandja in 1982 for R35 000 but two years later the hotel was run down and had to close

after the management had reportedly been unable to pay the telephone and electricity accounts.

The hotel was taken over this year by a Windhoek businessman at an undisclosed price after repeated unsuccessful attempts to recover the money paid for the hotel through tenders.

Mr Kruger said the Herero Administration had paid R205 817 to a quantity surveyor, an architect and a consulting engineer for a proposed head office complex, but the project was cancelled five days after tenders had closed for the construction of the building.

"At the time of writing this report in May 1986, a reply has not been received," Mr Kruger reported, repeatedly with the Herero Administration asking for clarification on the various issues raised. — Sapa

Confused



Should

# MPs: Namibia a model for SA

Own Correspondent

*14 Feb*  
*BRSDA* *221*  
LONDON — The internal process in Namibia is on the road to non-racial accommodation and could provide a model for SA, an influential group of Tory MPs reports.

The three centrist MPs are Sir Fergus Montgomery, Paul Howell and David Atkinson, whose report follows a visit to SA and Namibia.

It is to be tabled in the House of Commons and the European Parliament today.

They suggest SA is prepared to allow Namibian experimentation and a solution developed by Africans. They also see such a solution as a possible model for SA.

"If this analysis is correct, now is the time for the West to support the Namibian model and trap SA in an acceptable paradox leading to the sort of just society we would all wish to see in SA," they add.



12/12/86  
WEEKLY MAIL  
to December 18, 1986

# Court defeat for Namibia bill of rights

By JEAN SUTHERLAND  
Windhoek

THE Windhoek Supreme Court ruled last week that all pre-interim government laws are enforceable — even if they violate the interim government's bill of fundamental rights.

In effect, this means that Namibia's draconian security laws and racially-based ethnic system remain firmly on the statute books.

The "rights bill", which guarantees the rights to freedom of association and speech and the right to a fair trial, was included in South Africa's proclamation establishing the interim government in June last year.

Civil rights lawyers lost no time in seizing on it to challenge existing South African legislation, representing, on different occasions, detainees, alleged Swapo guerrillas and Namibia's three main churches. Under fire have been the Terrorism Act (repealed in South Africa in 1982 but still on Namibia's books), the Riotous Assemblies Act, internal security laws which provide for detention without trial and apartheid legislation.

The spate of cases resulted in a number of successful applications.

The Supreme Court ruling arose from an application by leading Namibian churchmen to have curfew regulations in northern Namibia lifted. The "rights bill" was one of their main grounds.

In a part-judgement, the five-judge bench confirmed a finding by the South African appellate division last week. It ruled that laws applicable in Namibia before the interim government remained in force unless repealed or amended by the National Assembly "or another competent authority".

Local human rights lawyer David Smuts said the effect was to render the bill "as a right-giving document for the people of Namibia" virtually meaningless — "merely a testing right, a guideline for legislation passed by the National Assembly."

The interim government's attitude to its own bill has been ambiguous. While it has held the bill of rights high in its quest for political legitimacy, not only has it failed to repeal or amend security legislation, it has, in a number of high-profile Supreme Court cases, actively opposed rights for detainees guaranteed in the bill of rights.

In the Supreme Court ruling, Namibia's Judge President Justice Berker spelled out unambiguously that the National Assembly here had a duty to bring existing laws into line with the bill of rights. He pointed out that not only had they no power to make laws which "abolished, diminished or derogated from" any of the fundamental rights, but were legally obliged to review other legislation against the bill.

Adversely affected by last week's ruling will be a judgement hailed in legal circles here as a milestone in the protection of human rights. In October, the Windhoek Supreme Court struck down provisions of the Terrorism Act which says the accused must prove his or her innocence (rather than being presumed innocent until proven guilty).

Judgement on the other grounds used to contest the curfew will be given at a later date.

# British MPs advocate compromise on Namibia

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two alternatives are open on southern Africa — a bloody confrontation or constructive compromise.

This is the conclusion of three Conservative politicians who visited southern Africa earlier this year during which they spent nine days in Namibia at the invitation of the Transitional Government.

The group's 13-page report will be circulated to MPs of both the House of Commons and the European Parliament.

Mr David Atkinson and Sir Fergus Montgomery, both British MPs, and Mr Paul Howell, a member of the European Parliament, say that no course other than compromise can produce peace and no approach other than promoting it is consistent with British and Western interests.

"We must act in a manner consistent with our basic moral principles and contribute in whatever

way we can to hastening the demise of apartheid," they write.

"Likewise, we must recognise that if we lack the political and moral courage to act consistently, the Soviet Union's interest in promoting social polarisation and revolutionary class struggle in southern Africa will go unchallenged, confronting all those who make their lives on the sub-continent with a bleak future."

## HIGHLIGHTS ALTERNATIVES

The sanctions debate highlights the alternatives with great clarity, they say.

The Eminent Persons' Group, the EEC and the US intended sanctions as part of a process of pushing the South African Government down a path of peaceful change. To Swapo and the ANC they were "not a substitute for armed struggle but a means of reinforcing the effects of the armed struggle..."

On Namibia, the MPs found that transition to-

wards a non-racial, pluralist and democratic society was greatly advanced.

The report says the Transitional Government's plan for independence for Namibia offers the best prospect for the establishment of a democratic government and a consequent alignment of an independent Namibia with the Western democratic nations.

The UN Plan of 1978, on the other hand, "offers the best prospect for the establishment of a Marxist Government, similar to that in Angola and Mozambique, and a consequent alignment of an independent Namibia with the Soviet bloc countries".

The report emphasises, however, that the Namibian model will fail if Proclamation AG-8 — the entrenchment of ethnic divisions — remains.

"We hope that AG-8 will shortly be eliminated and with it the last vestiges of apartheid. Its abolition will signal a new future for Namibia and, by example, for South Africa."

# Weekly gets its R20 000 back

By JEAN SUTHERLAND, *Windhoek Weekly*

A SIGNIFICANT blow was struck for press freedom in Namibia this week when the Supreme Court set aside a R20 000 deposit slapped on *The Namibian* newspaper by the interim government.

The deposit was imposed under the Internal Security Act which allows the government to levy up to R40 000 if it believes a newspaper could threaten state security or promote the aims of communism or banned organisations.

*The Namibian*, an independent weekly started in August 1985, is strongly pro-independence and fiercely critical of the interim government.

In a judgement which emphasised the freedom of the press, Mr Justice Harold Levy said the interim government had displayed a "certain confusion of thought" and "illogicality" in reaching their decision on the matter.

Evidence before court, he said, had fallen "far short" of showing that criticism in *The Namibian* endangered state security or threatened law and order.

Levy also ordered the cabinet to pay the newspaper's costs in bringing the application.

# Swapo dismisses 'defeat' allegations

24/12/86

WEDNESDAY

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LONDON — Swapo yesterday derided reports suggesting it was on the point of military defeat.

The organisation predicted another bleak and bloody year for the territory.

"These propaganda fantasies exist only in the minds of the British public relations men who are paid large sums of South African money," said Swapo spokesman Peter Manning. Commenting on a report in *The*

Own Correspondent

*Independent* newspaper of London saying the South African army was "openly boasting of imminent victory against Swapo", Manning said the bitter truth would be seen in increased fighting in the new year.

He added: "If Swapo is militarily beaten, why is South Africa maintaining unprecedented forces in Namibia at gigantic cost to the Pretoria gov-

ernment? "Why are observers not allowed to move an inch in the north unless they are constantly accompanied by security police or the army?"

"Even the South African government doesn't pretend there is any truth in such childish propaganda."

Manning said the other suggestion in the article, that Peter Kalangula, the political stalemate, was "equally ridiculous".

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