

NAMIBIA — GENERAL

1989

MAY — JUNE

# No, Dr Bertelsen, Times didn't spike Namibia reports

From TONY WEAVER  
(Windhoek):

I FOUND Dr Eve Bertelsen's attack on the Cape Times coverage of Namibia ("Is the Cape Times guilty of spiking Namibia stories?" April 28) unfair.

I was a reporter filing for the BBC's World Service (or, more accurately, its African Service) from Oshakati and on four occasions I filed for the Cape Times.

None of my Cape Times copy was spiked, as Dr Bertelsen assumes, a fact which could have been established, in the best of journalistic traditions, by phoning me (my num-

## DP the only hope for future of South Africa

From D DU PLESSIS (Durbanville):

AS AN ex-Nat and Afrikaans-speaking South African this is a plea to the English Press, English-speaking South Africans and fellow Afrikaans-speaking South Africans: make the Democratic Party succeed.

For the sake of our children and the future of South Africa, please wake up! Don't let the Nationalists via their SABC and Nasionale Pers foil you again. Long before the last election they started to scare the voters. The showed terrorism in Uganda, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya and Afghanistan. The "message" was clear: vote for us or it will happen in South Africa. Many PFP supporters voted for them and many voted for the CP.

Get rid of any PFP, IP or NDM mentality. The Democratic Party needs the votes of Afrikaans-speakers. The Nats, through the SABC and its Press, have succeeded in killing creative thinking in millions of South Africans.

Any person with only a little bit of commonsense must realise that the NP has killed this country. With each election they manipulated people to vote for them. Because of their anti-PFP propaganda most "Afrikaners" and many English-speaking South Africans see the PFP as communists.

If I could appoint a DP leader he would be Dr Zach de Beer but the key to success will be Dr Denis Worrall. Most people still associate him with his tremendous success as our ambassador to Britain — the Helderberg election confirmed that.

The English Press should now make the voter realize what the National Party did to South Africa instead of concentrating on the mistakes of the DP. We need a new South Africa. The DP is our last hope.

ber is in the book). Perhaps what raised her considerable ire was that my reports for the BBC were far more comprehensive than those I filed for the Cape Times and raised several controversial issues — for instance, the question of SADF and Koevoet brutality and allegations of guerillas being executed in the field — some two weeks before these were raised in the British print media.

There are several points which need to be clarified here: I was not in Oshakati as a Cape Times reporter, I was there as a TV correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and as a stringer (freelance reporter) for the BBC. The considerable financial muscle of these two organisations meant we could charter an aircraft and fly into the war zones at a few hours' notice and this meant I was there 24 hours in advance of most other reporters.

I realised that no South African news organisation had a reporter on the ground in the crucial first 48 hours of the fighting and, as a former Cape Times reporter, offered to file for them from Oshakati.

Once the Cape Times correspondent arrived I continued filing for the newspaper as it made sense for him to cover the "breaking story" while I used my network of contacts in the north to file the unofficial story, as seen through the eyes of villagers, human rights workers and church officials.

In this regard, my reports in the Cape Times on April 5 and 6 (which were prominently used and not spiked) reported, inter alia: eyewitness reports of the first battle, including the first indication that the guerillas believed they had returned to Namibia to be welcomed by the UN; allegations that the SADF and SWA police destroyed kraals as punishment for villagers not having reported the presence of guerillas; the fact of 21 dead guerillas being left by the authorities to rot in the sun for nearly four days right next to a major village; allegations that guerillas were being executed in the field, rather than taken prisoner; and re-

ports that the guerillas sincerely believed the war was over.

Two weeks later it is these same allegations which are causing something of a minor international storm and to which Gerald Shaw was referring in his column headlined: "Mass graves put SA back in dock" and which Dr Bertelsen describes as being "disingenuous in the extreme".

Personally, I thought Mr Shaw's piece was an excellent piece of analysis. The fact of quoting British Press reports in no way detracts from the earlier Cape Times coverage of the battles: reports in the international media inevitably lend credibility to controversial assertions and, to labour a point, they were merely repeating in more horrific detail what had already been reported in broad terms in the Cape Times two weeks earlier.

One last point: my reports on the BBC were generally in the region of eight to 10 minutes long. That represents well over 2 000 words, an amount of newsprint which would have had most readers yawning and reading only half the story. In addition, my work for the BBC is not simply that of a reporter, I am a commentator and analyst for them as well: I do not write editorials for the Cape Times. If I had, in my Cape Times reports, combined commentary with reportage I would have expected the Cape Times to spike those stories.

No, Dr Bertelsen. Select a different target for criticism of coverage of Namibia. The Cape Times, forced to rely heavily on official statements, has done an excellent job in informing readers of the tragedy that has unfolded in northern Namibia. Perhaps the fault lies at my doorstep, for not persevering longer than the daily 15 hours we were working in Oshakati and thereby ensuring the Cape Times got the extra information — and for not breaking a few heads to make sure I could use the only phone available to reporters from every major news organisation desperate to inform the world of the latest SADF and SWA police statements.



# UN boss wants SA to go easy on trigger

CYL 7mB  
2/5/89  
221

WINDHOEK — Three more Swapo fighters are reported to have been killed at the weekend by security patrols freed from a 60-hour confinement to base, bringing to 308 the number of Swapo guerillas killed since April 1.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said he was "deeply concerned and saddened" at the reports of renewed conflicts and urged security forces in Namibia to keep their fingers off the trigger while Swapo guerillas clear out of the territory.

He said it appeared to him that some of Swapo's armed personnel had been unable to return to Angola in a 60-hour grace period that ended at 6am on Saturday.

"It is imperative that residual Swapo personnel be given safe passage while they make their way to the border," he said.

More than 4 500 South African troops swept out of their bases at dawn in search of 400 guerillas which Pretoria claims are still at large in the territory, in defiance of international agreements.

UN officials have argued that only 200 Swapo fighters are still in the territory.

The fighting now seems likely to be renewed. It could further delay the scheduled withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and, in turn,

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postpone elections to a constituent assembly prior to the territory's independence in November.

The army and police units began a systematic search for guerillas, arms caches and landmines which will continue for at least two weeks, until the South African authorities are satisfied that every Swapo fighter is out of Namibia.

Any Swapo guerillas captured are to be handed to multinational forces of Untag for immediate transport across the border to designated camps more than 160km inside neighbouring Angola.

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said 20 tracks of a group of insurgents had been found south of Oshigambo in Ovambo, as well as a further 20 sets of tracks left by insurgents at Miershoop.

● Pretoria's determination to rid itself of its costly presence in the troubled territory was underlined on Friday when the SWA Territory Force released about 3 000 national servicemen from their military obligations with full pay until the end of the year.

● The Cuban and Soviet delegates, who participated in two days of talks when the Joint Commission on Namibian Independence met in Cape Town this week, left for Luanda at noon on Sunday.

The director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and other senior officials saw the party off at D F Malan Airport, where a special flight had arrived from Luanda earlier in the morning to collect the delegation.

The Cuba Air flight will deliver them back to Havana by today, a Cuban delegate said. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter



# Ahtisaari 'saddened' by new clashes with Swapo

ARGUS 2/5/89 221

From JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Some of Swapo's armed guerrillas appeared to have been unable to return to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace in which South Africa confined its forces to base, the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said.

And barely 24 hours after the end of the 60-hour period, at least three Swapo guerrillas were shot and killed in two incidents at the weekend.

Disrupted

Mr Ahtisaari said he was "deeply concerned and saddened" by reports of renewed clashes between Swapo fighters and the security forces. He said Swapo's leadership had instructed all its forces to return to Angola, and South Africa had undertaken to facilitate the process.

"Both sides, therefore, have now publicly reiterated their desire to avoid further aggressive or belligerent actions.

"However, some of Swapo's armed personnel appear not to have been able to return to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace proclaimed in the Ruacana Agreement, during which the security forces were confined to base."

## Arms caches

In Windhoek, the office of the Administrator-General announced yesterday that in addition to the deaths of the three guerrillas the Chief of the Defence Force had also disclosed the discovery of at least six arms caches which were hidden in parts of the northern districts.

Mr Gerhard Roux, the Administrator-General's chief spokesman, said that since Saturday at the expiry of the 60-hour moratorium six military battalions had been reactivated from base "and will be deployed as and when required" to act as back-up for the SWA police.

"But the situation is fairly calm out in the north. It is fairly quiet and there is no suggestion of a war or anything like that. The six battalions which have been reactivated will not go out as such, but will be there when circumstances require it."

Two of the Swapo fighters killed on Sunday were shot at Onesi in the western areas of Owamboland, and the third further east.

This brings to 308 the number of guerrillas killed in Owamboland since April 1.

According to officials in New York, not much more than half the civilian component has arrived in the territory, The Argus Service reports.

They said that by the end of April, 257 civilian staff had been transferred to Namibia and 245 others were awaiting travel orders. Some of them had already left New York and were in London or some other city pending instructions to proceed to Windhoek.



INTERROGATION: A South African soldier in Eenhana, northern Owamboland, questions a villager about the movement of Swapo guerrillas.



READY: A South African soldier cleans his weapons in preparation for the first early morning patrol after SADF troops were confined to base for 60 hours.



Star 2/5/89

## Swapo supported at rally



Children at a May Day rally held yesterday in the Katutura township hoist a Swapo banner.

# Mayekiso hits out at Untag for backing SA

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Trade union leader Mr Moses Mayekiso, in his first major public address since his acquittal on treason and subversion charges, yesterday lambasted the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and accused it of being in cahoots with the South African Government.

Mr Mayekiso, with former United Democratic Front (UDF) publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe, was the guest speaker at a major May Day rally held in open grounds in Katutura township here.

He said Untag and the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, must redeem themselves in the eyes of Namibians and drive the South African armed forces out of the country.

Mr Morobe also attacked the role Untag had played since arriving in Namibia several weeks ago, and criticised the UN body for having done nothing when South African forces attacked Swapo guerrillas in Northern Namibia on April 1.

Mr Morobe said: "We are obviously critical of the role of the United Nations, but because we are interested in change we will give them another chance.

"We must also remember that not all those who are members of the UN are our friends or lovers of freedom. We must remember the events in the Congo in the 1960s when (Patrice) Lumumba was found to have been murdered by some who were members of

He appealed to Namibian workers to close ranks and to remain vigilant, and to isolate "all forces whose aim is to preserve the old order of oppression and exploitation".

He called for solidarity between the people of Namibia and their "fellow-oppressed and exploited" in South Africa.

Swapo's deputy national chairman and central committee member, Mr Danny Tjongarero, said the workers' struggle and that of Swapo were one, because Swapo was founded by workers in 1960.

It was for that reason that workers would ensure that Swapo would sweep the boards on election day.

Not a single speaker had anything complimentary to say about Untag, and Mr Ahtisaari was condemned by speaker after speaker for having "let loose" the Koevoet police counter-insurgency unit and 101 and 202 Battalions.

Untag policemen, monitoring the huge gathering from across the road, listened quietly as they and their Namibian head were attacked for "having done nothing" when South African forces "massacred" members of Swapo in the north on April 1 and following days.

A number of white Namibians turned out for the rally, clad in the T-shirts of the pro-Swapo National Union of Namibian Workers.

The shirts proclaimed, among other slogans, "Freedom from South Africa", "Freedom from exploitation" and



# Swapo pullout awaited

PEACE negotiators are awaiting confirmation of a mass pullout by nationalist rebels that would revive an international independence plan for Namibia.

Sources said Cuban, Angolan and South African members of a commission monitoring the implementation of the accord were encouraged by a Swapo report that 1337 rebels had left Namibia for Angola.

The report from the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) said 237 gue-

rillas arrived at designated bases in Angola last Wednesday. It did not say how many were left in the territory.

The joint commission in Cape Town is trying to relaunch a UN-supervised plan for Namibia's independence, which stalled on April 1 when up to 1600 Swapo guerrillas crossed from Angola in defiance of an hours-old ceasefire.

After the failure of an earlier withdrawal plan agreed with Cuba and Angola, South Africa confined its troops in Namibia to their bases to

## Joint commission attempts relaunch of UN peace plan

allow Swapo free passage out of the territory.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last week, however, that the end of the 60-hour truce on Saturday could be the final deadline for revival of the Namibian peace plan.

South African bases were filled with idle military vehicles last Thursday and there was no sign

of military traffic on the roads.

"Swapo's actions at this time are crucial to the progress of these talks. We are making progress, but obviously things will go a lot easier if Swapo co-operates," one delegate said.

A South African source said: "The 60-hour truce is probably

the last concession the South African Government can politically afford to make."

He said that without a Swapo pullout, Pretoria might have to relinquish its control of Namibia in exchange for the withdrawal of 50000 Cuban troops from Angola by mid-1991.



SWAPO'S president Sam Nujoma.

South Africa's President P W Botha met delegation leaders, including Soviet observer Vyachislav Usinov, at his Tuynhuis office alongside Parliament last Thursday.

It was the first time in more than 30 years that a South African leader had met any government official from Cuba, Angola or the Soviet Union. South Africans were

agog at the sight of cars with Soviet and Cuban flags parked outside Cape Town's top hotel where the talks were taking place.

Local newspapers heralded the event with banner headlines including one that said, "The Russians Have Landed". One report began: "The Reds are in our beds tonight" — Sapa-Reuters.



'Totally unacceptable'

# Racial laws must go — UN

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The UN believes all racially-discriminatory legislation in Namibia must be scrapped by May 13, in terms of the Resolution 435 plan, says a senior official, Mr Cedric Thornberry.

Mr Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) had pointed out this "obligation" to the office of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Asked if the UN was pressurising the South Africans to comply with the provisions of the settlement plan, Mr Thornberry said: "The UN does not prod anyone".

'Totally unacceptable'

He added, however, that he was hopeful the discriminatory laws would soon go.

A number of UN legal experts have been in Windhoek for some weeks identifying legislation which should be scrapped.

Mr Thornberry said that the current system of ethnically-segregated administrations was one of the laws which was "totally unacceptable" to the UN.

Legislation was to be placed before the South African Parliament yesterday returning control over these various authorities to Mr Pienaar, although it has not been said by the South Africans that there will be any changes to the current system.

Politicians from the various ethnic legislative assemblies were recently given notice to vacate their offices.



## Mogopa tribes loses its land

The Mogopa tribe has lost its legal battle to stay on the farm it has occupied since 1911.

Mr Justice van der Merwe yesterday confirmed an interim order by the Pretoria Supreme Court in terms of which tribe members without written authorisation to be on Zwartrand farm in the western Transvaal have seven days to leave.

Mr Justice van der Merwe authorised the South African Police at Ventersdorp to assist in "removing" tribe members if necessary.

The tribe's lawyer, Mr N Haysom, yesterday said that application for leave to appeal might be lodged.

The State expropriated the land in 1983 and the tribe was "relocated" to Pachsdraai in the Groot Marico district.

Mr J Browde, counsel for the tribe, said the expropriation of their land had been one of the most flagrant breaches of human rights conceivable.

The tribe had been a thriving and prosperous community with its own schools and churches. — Sapa.



Handwritten: Thousands

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Persons accommodated in specified areas

285. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

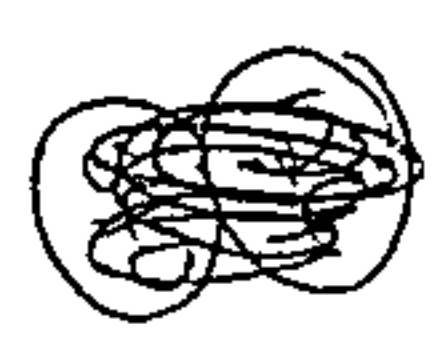
- (1) What total number of persons could be accommodated as at 31 December 1988 in the (a) houses and (b) single quarters available in (i) Langa, (ii) Nyanga and (iii) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding;
- (2) (a) how many persons are estimated to be living in these (i) houses and (ii) single quarters in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu and (b) in respect of what date is this estimate furnished?

B607E

THE MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

This matter vests in the Administrator of the Cape Province and he has furnished the following reply:

	(1)	
	(a) Houses	(b) Single quarters (beds)
(i) Langa (6.1)	17 537	9 990
(ii) Nyanga (8.0)	33 696	8 104
(iii) Guguletu (6.5)	51 090	7 707
(2) (a)	(i) Houses	(ii) Single quarters
(aa) Langa	29 735	31 968
(bb) Nyanga	36 562	25 933
(cc) Guguletu	81 789	24 662



The recent number of inhabitants per main structure as indicated in brackets in (1) is regarded as normal acceptable occupation. The overcrowding occur per residential site and not per house. During the socio-economic survey in October 1988 it was established that every hostel bed represents an average of 3,2 persons. The overcrowding, therefore, is most critical in regard of the single quarters. The reason for this is that single people live within a family relation in the single quarter units.

(b) Information as on 31 December 1988.

SWA: elections

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347. Mr J R DE VILLE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the holding of free and fair elections is one of the pre-conditions of a settlement in South West Africa; if so,
- (2) whether the parties participating in these elections will be permitted to receive financial support from foreign organizations; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether he and/or his Department will take measures to ensure that no party participating in these elections will obtain any unfair advantage over any other such parties; if not, why not; if so, what measures?

B714E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes, subject to the provisions of the relevant international agreements and Resolution 435 of the Security Council of the UN.
- (3) In accordance with the provisions of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) this is the task of the Administrator-General of South West Africa and the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General.



B/Dam 10/5/89

NEW YORK — In response to bitter African criticism of the UN operation in Namibia, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is considering a personal visit to the territory, diplomats said yesterday.

They said Perez, after meeting delegates from non-aligned and African states, also mentioned a possibility of naming an African deputy chief of Untag in Namibia.

Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish UN Secretariat official in charge of Untag, has drawn much of the African fire. It was he who recommended SA troops be freed from confinement in their Namibian bases to help local security police deal with infiltrating guerrillas. More than 300 guerrillas were killed in subsequent clashes.

Ahtisaari's handling of the situation has

## Namibian visit for Perez may still storm

(221) left a residue of bitterness, particularly in Swapo, which has long been recognised by the UN General Assembly as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people" and has the right to maintain a UN observer mission in New York.

If Perez were to go to Namibia, it would probably not be until some time next month, diplomatic sources said. This would represent a policy shift as his spokesman has said repeatedly he would not go to Windhoek until after independence. — Sapa-Reuter.



the vaults of the Parktown North branch of Nedbank and escaped with R450 000. LESLY BERTLIN, the editor of a Namibian newspaper yesterday accused representatives of the world Press of long ignoring news about the south-west African territory, and getting it wrong when they did cover events there.

Gwen Lister, editor of The Namibian, criticised the foreign Press corps that covered last month's start of Namibia's plan for independence from SA. Addressing editors from five continents at the general assembly of the International Press Institute in West

escaped in a white Toyota Hi-Lander. **prices**

# 'World Press gets it wrong when they cover Namibia'

Berlin, she said many correspondents "seemed to have learned the history of Namibia in the hour before leaving for the territory".

She said the vast majority had been heavily influenced by SA propaganda while covering the border clashes between security forces and Swapo guerrillas.

Lister, who was detained without trial for four days last year after publishing a secret government document, condemned the world Press for passing instant judgments on the events of last month.

She said the foreign media had ignored the territory for many years, while her newspaper had documented the "most

horrific atrocities committed by the security forces".

Lister cited bomb and arson attacks on The Namibian and said: "I am convinced that the authorities plan on launching a concerted campaign to close us down before the election campaign (for an independent Namibian legislature) can get under way." — Sapa-Reuter.

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There are two sets of clues, but the answers are the same.







# UN police investigate complaints

B/Dam  
10/5/89 - KEVIN JACOBS

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WINDHOEK — UN police were investigating about 50 allegations of harassment, intimidation and other unlawful behaviour against police and military personnel in the Owambo region, Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

And Namibian officials said their police were investigating a rape accusation against five Untag members based in Okahandja.

Thornberry said he had no knowledge of the rape incident beyond a Windhoek news report citing a complaint filed by a woman, but said police would have UN co-operation in any investigations.

The weight of complaints targeted mainly at security forces in Owambo, which have born the brunt of the 23-year-old bush war, has prompted UN planners to ask for more international policemen to help monitor Namibian police behaviour.

## Severity

Under the UN resolution 435 settlement plan, 500 policemen drawn from 15 national forces have been assigned to Namibia as watchdogs over the behaviour of local police, who are still responsible for law and order.

Thornberry said many of the complaints matched in severity the circumstances that forced police Commissioner Dolf Gouws to bow to UN insistence and remove an offending officer.

He said: "We are continuing to go into allegations of intimidation, assault and misconduct, mainly from the north. Police monitors are conducting more than 50 investigations.

"The allegations involve officials of one kind or another, and some of the allegations are dismaying."

Thornberry said Untag had a detailed report on incidents that triggered action against one officer "but I am not at liberty to make them available".

Government and UN officials have declined to identify the officer, and official explanations of the disciplinary action were contradictory.

Initially, a police spokesman denied any officer had been disciplined and dismissed inquiries as "Untag wishful thinking".

A government spokesman then contradicted him and said Gouws had confirmed the suspension of an unnamed senior officer pending an internal police department inquiry.

UN officials said they were told the officer had been transferred.



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# WINDHOEK

## Freedom cry may sound somewhat hollow in Namibia

IN many ways Namibia, particularly Windhoek, is a fairly reliable sample of what South Africa's own future could look like.

Until April 1 this year Namibia was a fully fledged colony of South Africa – the country's unofficial "fifth province".

South Africa's official policy of apartheid applied as much to Namibia as to the "mother" state itself, and virtually all the laws that ruled the lives of millions of people under Pretoria's fist, also applied to Namibians.

Two years ago, with the inevitability of majority rule in Namibia under a system of one-man-one-vote, many Namibian whites agreed to dispense with apartheid.

Today, theoretically there is no longer any form of racism.

Windhoek, the capital, is thus an eye-opener for the first-time visitor.

An irony of the city is that the majority of blacks are more fluent in Afrikaans than in English, by contrast with their South African counterparts who largely reject Afrikaans as the language of the "oppressor".

An example of the similarity between Windhoek and South African cities is that of a restau-

■ RACIAL discrimination no longer exists in the statute books of Namibia.

However, racism is a hot issue in the soon-to-be independent country. The remnants of Pretoria's iron-

He sees the UN and Untag as forerunners of an apocalypse, harbingers of all that is anathema to the fiercely conservative white folk.

He has banned Untag members from his premises, in addition to blacks.

It was a sign of the times the other day when a group of blacks could take the restaurant's flagrant racism no more.

They massed outside and knelt down to pray for the soul of the owner.

He responded by branding their gathering in biblically negative aphorisms and called their act "evil".

Despite the abolition of apartheid, schools are still very much segregated, as are other amenities.

Blacks still live in poor and appalling conditions in Katutura, a township built in 1959 which is as much a creation of apartheid as any. The old Katutura is now the posh white suburb of Hochland

tutura. It has some four-bedroomed houses while nearby Katutura must contend with the traditional matchbox township house so common in black South Africa.

Blacks complain that their "coloured" Namibian countrymen tend to see themselves as "better and above" their less-privileged brothers and sisters. The slightly more privileged community, it is said, distances itself from its black fellows.

The "coloureds" of Windhoek are better off – they are tellers in the banks, cashiers for many department stores, foremen in the construction industry and are just about everywhere in the government service.

Most black male employees in the city are security guards and labourers. There are very few black female employees doing any work of note in the city.

Relations between the

fisted apartheid policies are still being felt by many – particularly by blacks at the bottom of the economic and social ladder. What is the current situation? Are the changes being rung?

land Park neighbours.

He says: "I see them now and again, and I presume they also see me. But there are no greetings, nothing. Perhaps they are still sizing me up or making up their minds about me.

"But of course you won't find me crying if nobody wants to talk to me. Come to think of it, some people are best in their little shells of isolation and the less one has to do with them, often the better."

Black journalists from Zimbabwe are also in the city and live in what they call "Africa House" in Pioneer Park across the road from Qwelane.

The rest of the black "city dwellers" are Untag members from Kenya and Ghana.

Racism may be gone from the law books of Namibia, but it is still firmly in place in many minds.



Caught between Casspirs in



# K TODAY



the bush and racism in Windhoek - will the future brighten for this mother or her child?

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# UN military force at full strength

## But police contingent is only trickling in

THE United Nations had 4 486 military personnel deployed in Namibia while 132 UN policemen were expected soon to raise the police force to its full complement of 500 men, senior UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek this week.

The personnel figures were being kept under constant review so the numbers could be increased if the situation in Namibia warranted UN reinforcements, he said.

Thornberry said mainly Malaysian units were deployed at locations in north-western Namibia, including

Oshakati, Ondangua and Oshivelo.

Finnish soldiers with logistical support from units of other countries were manning sites in north-eastern Namibia, including Rundu, Omega, Binif also Base, Mapacha Air Base and Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi strip.

In the central and Southern areas, UN military personnel were stationed at Grootfontein, Windhoek, Okahandja, (where the Kenyan battalion has its headquarters), Swakop-

mund, Mariental, Keetmanshoop, Karasburg, Luderitz Bay and Gobabis.

By early next week the UN police monitors would complete setting up 33 stations throughout the country to monitor developments.

Thornberry said that despite delays caused by fighting between Namibian security forces and Swapo guerrillas since April 1, the target date for elections in the country remained the first week of November.

"We are still shouting for November 1," he told a media briefing.

"Obviously there is going to have to be some compression of the early stages of the timetable."

To achieve that objective it was essential that Swapo fighters and the Namibian security forces be confined to bases at the earliest possible time.

"We are not moving in that direction quickly enough." The UN secretary-general,

Javier Perez de Cuellar, had conveyed "grave concern" to South Africa over certain aspects of the Namibian situation.

De Cuellar had on Wednesday told Jeremy Shearer, South Africa's permanent representative at the UN, that the SWA police had sufficient resources to carry out the verification process.

Thornberry said that while the Joint Commission had been extremely helpful in defusing the situation since April

1, the UN was not a party to the tripartite arrangements of the three countries.

He said the UN had found no evidence to support a statement by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Piko Botha, who said on Wednesday that 350 Swapo guerrillas were preparing to enter Namibia from Angola.

Thornberry said letters from Untag would be sent within the next 48 hours to various governments and to Swapo's leader, Sam Nujoma, to secure the release and repatriation of political detainees and refugees wherever they were being held.

7/5/89

City Press

rant which, despite the official abolition of apartheid, still refuses to serve blacks.

For good measure, the restaurant owner, facing the advent of "uhuru" and the demise of racist amenities such as his, has decided to register one more act of defiance.

Park To a large extent the blacks of Windhoek (and for that matter, in the rest of Namibia) are still the proverbial hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The "coloured" township of Khomasdal is marginally better off than Ka-

racas, in the city at least, seem normal, even though the invisible lines of racial demarcation are firmly intact.

One of the very few blacks living in "white" Windhoek is Johannesburg journalist Jon Qwelane, who says he still has not met his white Hoch-



# Namibia's uneasy whites opt to stay on after independence

ARC 65 8/5/89

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By GILL TUDOR of Reuter in Windhoek

NAMIBIA'S white minority have dusted off their passports but few are planning to leave the vast arid territory, waiting instead to

see what independence will offer them.

## MINORITIES

Despite the prospect of a black and possibly Marxist-leaning government, most are ready to remain while the United Nations-sponsored plan for granting Namibia independence from South Africa is implemented.

"I've lived in this country all my life and I want to die in this country," said one third-generation Southwester. "But life must be worth living," he added.

Building societies and banks report no dramatic drain on savings. Local estate agents say there has not been a flood of panic house sales.

## Eased

Those who do leave generally head for South Africa, which has ruled the territory since capturing it from Germany during World War One.

"The people who wanted to leave got out long ago," one estate agent said, recalling an exodus of whites in the late 1970s when apartheid was eased and independence from Pretoria first seemed a serious possibility.

Pro-independence businessman Ulli Eins said most whites, already nervous about their prospects in a new Namibia, were thrown into turmoil on April 1 when the 12-month independence timetable was disrupted only hours after the UN set it in motion, because of the incursion by Swapo guerrillas into northern Namibia.

An uneasy truce prevails in the northern area and the UN hopes to get the peace process back on course.

## Confused

Swapo, which espouses Marxism, is widely tipped to win elections scheduled for November to choose an assembly to draft an independence constitution.

"Things were going very smoothly until the end of March, and whites were feeling more optimistic," Eins said.

"But then April 1 caused total shock and a confidence crisis from which they haven't yet emerged. Some are totally confused and may have decided to go."

Many speak in fearful tones about the possibility of a Swapo victory, although Eins said the organisation's image among most whites as "a bunch of murderous terrorists" had eased despite last month's fiasco.

Swapo economic policy

is the current bogey, raising what businessmen see as the spectre of nationalisation.

Many Namibians hope the centrist, multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) party will snatch an unexpected victory.

"A considerable number of white people think it's possible to stay here under a DTA government, even though it will be (mainly) black," said Sarel Becker, leader of Namibia's far right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party. He predicted a mass exodus of whites if Swapo wins.

Becker said he knew many people who were already thinking of leaving, particularly Namibians serving in the South African army or on the railways, run until recently by South Africa. The rest tended to be business employees or civil servants.

## Mood

He said most farmers and small businessmen were staying put — a sentiment echoed by many others whose capital is tied up in Namibia.

"I don't believe in running away. I'm a merchant and everything I own is in this country," one shop owner said.

For many, the mood changes daily.

"One day you think it'll

be okay, but then you chat to people at a braai and come home convinced it's all over," said a young couple in the seaside town of Swakopmund.

For some, the sad prospect of leaving Namibia's great open spaces outweighs political considerations.

## Transition

"If it doesn't work out at all we will go to South Africa," the couple said. "But it would have to be really, really tough for us to do that."

Others are desperate to leave but lack the funds or foreign contacts to ease the transition.

"There's no future here, but we've no family abroad," an anguished woman said. "My husband is 59 — where's he going to get a new job at his age?"

## Adamant

In the end, though, Eins feels most will stay. "I think they will probably adapt somehow, take a wait-and-see attitude. Whoever comes to power, as long as it's a pragmatic government, they'll manage," he said.

For himself, Becker was adamant.

"This is my country — I was born here and I won't let Swapo force me out," he said. "I do not consider leaving."



# Crisis day for Namibian independence plan looming

STC 8/5/81

The Namibia/Angola peace process can still be kept to schedule — but only just.

Despite the continuing delay caused by the large Swapo incursion into northern Namibia on April 1, the complex 27-month interlinked timetable for Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola can still be met — with one day to spare — if all Swapo troops are out by May 13.

That is the deadline specified in the agreement reached by the Joint Commission of South African, Cuba and Angola in Cape Town last Friday.

The next day, on May 14, several important facets of the overall plan must occur if the overall timetable is not to be broken.

● South African forces must be reduced to 12 000 men.

- The return of exiles must commence.
- Rules for the election must be published.
- The repeal of discriminatory legislation in Namibia must be completed.
- Command structures of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces must be dismantled and their military equipment must be confined under UN supervision.

South African diplomats say if the withdrawal of Swapo forces from Namibia and their confinement to bases in Angola cannot be verified by May 13, the whole peace schedule may have to be re-negotiated.

They believe that if this happens, the scheduled November 1 date for elections for a constituent assembly may have to be postponed until next year.

If the withdrawal of Swapo insurgents from Namibia back to Angola cannot be verified satisfactorily by May 13, the entire 27-month Namibian/Angolan peace timetable may have to be rescheduled. But the prospects of staying on schedule depend on several other linked criteria, including the repeal of discriminatory laws in Namibia, reports **Political Correspondent Peter Fabricius**.

because any delay beyond November 1 will push the elections into the rainy season, which is considered an unsuitable time.

This will certainly mean, too, that Cuba will demand a re-scheduling of the timetable for the withdrawal from Angola of its force of 50 000 men.

The Cuban withdrawal timetable is linked to and synchronised with the Namibian independence timetable.

Already at the meeting of the Joint Commission in Cape

Town last week, the Cubans were threatening to abandon their withdrawal schedule, arguing that the Namibian peace plan under United Nations Resolution 435 had ground to a halt.

But if the Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, are satisfied on May 13 that Swapo forces have withdrawn, then the timetable will re-commence.

After the events scheduled

for May 14, the next day on the timetable calendar is June 11 when South African forces must be reduced to 8 000 men and the repatriation of Namibian refugees must be completed.

After that the schedule is:

● July 1 — South African forces must be reduced to 1 500 men confined to base and the election campaign begins.

● August 1 — All remaining Cuban troops in Angola will have been withdrawn to north of the 15th parallel (this will involve about 47 000 men because 3 000 of the original estimated 50 000 were scheduled to withdraw before April 1 and are reported to have done so).

● October 31 — All remaining troops in Angola will have been

withdrawn to north of the 13th parallel.

● November 1 — Election for a constituent assembly in Namibia, while 25 000 of the 50 000 Cuban troops (50 percent) will have been withdrawn altogether from Angola. One week after the certification of the election all South African forces will have withdrawn.

● April 1 1990 — 33 000 Cuban troops (66 percent) will have been withdrawn from Angola while the remainder will be deployed north of the 13th parallel.

● October 1 1990 — 38 000 Cuban troops (76 percent) will have been withdrawn from Angola.

● July 1 1991 — All Cuban troops will have been withdrawn from Angola.



## Namibian police probe series of attacks <sup>221</sup>

WINDHOEK — Police are investigating a string of shotgun and explosives attacks apparently aimed at the UN and a media centre here. *8/5/89*

In two separate incidents on Saturday night, shotgun blasts damaged an Untag vehicle and a photographer's private car, parked outside the Namibian Press Centre.

No one was hurt in the attacks.

Sapa reports that combined police and army units yesterday continued to search northern Namibia for arms caches hidden by Swapo insurgents, following the discovery of the largest arms cache ever found in Owambo, northern Namibia.

KEVIN JACOBS

The cache, which was hidden in 13 holes at Oshihete, near Ogongo, included 243 mortar bombs, 64kg of plastic explosives, 15 AK47 rifles, five RPK light machine-guns, nine VZ79 hand carbines, 100 mortar bombs, 82mm nose fuses, and assorted missiles.

"The rifles were all brand new and never used before, while some of the missiles were recently manufactured in Russia," a security forces spokesman said.

● See Page 3

2/10/81 2/5/81  
SA will not send  
its forces back to  
base 'until Swapo  
elements are out'

~~SA~~ KEVIN JACOBS (221)

WINDHOEK — SA has taken a step closer to confrontation with the UN by defying its call to confine Namibian security forces to bases and insisting that all Swapo guerrillas quit the territory first.

Officials said the row was squeezing the independence timetable, but a scheduled November election date was still precariously in place.

Aggravating the friction is a UN catalogue of harassment allegations against SA-led military and police, and SA accusations that members of Untag are siding with Swapo.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar warned on Friday that unless 300 guerrillas cleared out of Namibia and relocated behind the 16th parallel in Angola by the end of this week "I see grave difficulties in carrying out free and fair elections".

He said a back-to-base call by UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar was out of line with an agreement between SA, Angola and Cuba that allowed troops until May 13 to keep watch on Swapo's withdrawal.

Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, an observer at the three-nation meeting, had failed to object openly to the agreement.

But Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry insisted that Ahtisaari "expressed the position of the secretary-general in his customary unambiguous manner.

"The commission specially arranged for a sweep which is being conducted in the north and will continue until the 13th of this month.

"The commission did not foresee that the troops would be restricted to bases during that period."

Pienaar said intelligence reports indicated Swapo's remaining infiltrators had scattered. "To track them and to arrange for their removal to Angola requires considerable manpower.

"Unless we have all the Swapo elements across the border and in their bases, SA will not restrict its troops to base. Any delay in SA soldiers returning to base will be due to (Swapo's) obstinate action."



## Swapo says No caches in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation yesterday denied South African allegations that it cached arms in northern Namibia, saying this was one of Pretoria's "cheap propaganda" campaigns to tarnish Swapo's image.

Ziana, the Zimbabwean national news agency, reports that Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, said in a telephone interview from Luanda that his organisation had no arms caches in Namibia.

He said South Africa "would have liked to uncover a Swapo arms cache in northern Namibia and exploit this to its maximum advantage, and even pressurise for a re-negotiation of Resolution 435".

Mr Ja Toivo said the Swapo arms caches claimed to have been uncovered were "in fact hidden deliberately by South African security forces in order to later blame Swapo".

"These uncovered weapons might have been brought from Rhodesia after the nationalist war with Ian Smith," he said.

"We are challenging South Africa to be accompanied by international observers when searching for the so-called Swapo arms caches in the area. Why are they doing it alone when the entire Untag contingent is not there?"

### NO MENTION

The South African Defence Force last week at Oshakati showed the media weapons, ammunition and military equipment reportedly worth about US\$2 million and allegedly cached by Swapo.

The weapons were said to have been brought into Owambo since the beginning of April.

No mention was made of the presence of Untag personnel when the caches were discovered, Ziana reports.

The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr Louis Pienaar, said last night in Windhoek that the arms cache was ample evidence that Swapo insurgents intended to establish military bases in the territory.

He said the police would continue their search for hidden weapons even if the verification process was successfully concluded. South Africa has said its troops will return to base only if a total Swapo pullout is verified when it meets with Cuban and Angolan officials on May 13.

Mr Pienaar said Swapo would still need technical aid and an arrangement might be reached to this end with Untag.

The head of the police investigation team, Chief Inspector Willie Fouche, said the arms were pointed out by local inhabitants. — Sapa.

# Tough <sup>(226)</sup> ruler is a fan of Maggie

By RICHARD DOWDEN

LAGOS — After all the security checks, the trembling officials, the hushed waiting rooms, the bullet-proof glass doors and the hard-eyed bodyguards, General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, Nigeria's ninth head of state, seems like a nice guy.

IBB, as he is known, apologises for not being in uniform. It is Friday and he does not wear uniform in the mosque.

As he sits down he comments that interviews, which he rarely gives, are occasions when he does not feel in control. "Don't ask me anything with figures in it," he jokes.

Fear of figures is not surprising in Nigeria. The country's income, derived almost exclusively from oil, dropped from nearly R70 billion a year between 1980 and 1983 to about R14 billion a year by 1986. Nigeria's debt is nearly R75 billion, its gross domestic product growth 1.2 percent.

President Babangida, who visits Britain tomorrow, must soon perform a vanishing act. He is committed to leaving office in 1992, taking the soldiers with him and restoring Nigeria to civilian rule.

To prepare for this, he has called for a new breed of politician in Nigeria, banned all former politicians and senior officials, including himself and his ruling officers, from taking part in politics and set up a Constituent Assembly. He recommends that Nigeria should have two political parties.

As head of a military regime, he has been able to make drastic economic choices which no elected government could have taken.

He would say there was no alternative to the tough Thatcherite reforms he has introduced, the hated Structural Adjustment Programme, SAP.

## Facing up

Hunger has come to the streets of Lagos and there is a rise in malnutrition and hunger-related diseases.

"We are prepared to bear the burden in the interests of this country and this is just



cian in Nigeria, banned all former politicians and senior officials, including himself and his ruling officers, from taking part in politics and set up a Constituent Assembly. He recommends that Nigeria should have two political parties.

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### Facing up

Hunger has come to the streets of Lagos and there is a rise in malnutrition and hunger-related diseases.

"We are prepared to bear the burden in the interests of this country and this is just what we are going to do," said the President.

He has worked hard to restore ties with Britain.

Nigeria, while continuing to advocate sanctions against Pretoria, will not let this interfere with the economic ties with Britain.

President Babangida has befriended Margaret Thatcher. "I think she's a wonderful woman," he says.

"She is probably one of the greatest leaders we have in the world. We have identical views on economics."

It certainly helps to have Mrs Thatcher on your side when you need to reschedule your debts. Earlier this year, Britain helped put together an aid package for Nigeria and shepherds Nigeria through the valley of debt.

I asked him why, in a country where robbers are executed in public, are no elites in prison? "Perhaps that is why they are elites," he answered enigmatically, adding that corruption would be eradicated by economic reform such as the abolition of import licences.

But if democracy fails again, Nigerians may opt for more radical alternatives.

Most Nigerians seem baffled at their sudden fall into destitution and are waiting for the party to restart. Few economists think it will happen before the year 2000.

Indeed, President Babangida may be counted lucky if he lives to lay down the presidency, the transition to civilian rule is relatively peaceful, and the economic reforms are not undone by the new administration. — The Independent News Service, London.



WINDHOEK. — Security forces continued to sweep the militarised north for arms hidden by Swapo fighters yesterday as Swapo denied responsibility for the weekend discovery of the biggest arms cache unearthed in two decades of war.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar last night claimed that the massive cache afforded ample evidence that Swapo insurgents intended to establish military bases in the territory.

He said it was likely there were other caches in the northern and central parts of Ovambo and that the police would continue their search for hidden weapons even if the verification process was successfully concluded.

However Swapo's secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, said the arms caches claimed to have been uncovered were "in fact hidden deliberately by South African security forces in order to later blame Swapo".

And in a separate incident in Windhoek at the weekend, unidentified gunmen fired shotgun blasts at an unoccupied United Nations vehicle in an apparently politically-motivated attack.

The massive arms find follows mounting tension between South Africa and the UN in recent days over a UN demand that security forces be restricted to base and

# Massive <sup>Cache 8/5/89</sup> arms cache <sup>ZZI</sup> not ours, says Swapo

SA's insistence that all Swapo fighters leave the territory first.

Mr Pienaar said that if the verification process ended and the troops were once again confined to base, it might be possible to agree to the release of non-combatant engineering corps members to help the police.

Patrols on Saturday uncovered the massive arsenal buried near Ogandjera, in western Ovambo, about 60km south of the frontier with Angola.

Two hundred and twenty-one mortars and five mortar pipes of various calibres.

88 rifle grenades, 64kg of plastic explosives, 37 assault rifles and missiles with launchers manufactured in the Soviet Union were uncovered in 13 holes.

The head of the police investigation team, Chief Inspector Willie Fouche, claimed the arms were transported over the Angolan border in civilian vehicles and later pointed out to security forces by local inhabitants.

Swapo last night said South African allegations that it cached arms in northern Namibia were "cheap propaganda" campaigns to tarnish Swapo's image.

Mr Toivo Ja Toivo said his organisation had no arms caches in Namibia.

He said South Africa "would have liked to uncover a Swapo arms cache in northern Namibia and exploit this to its maximum advantage, and even pressurise for a renegotiation of Resolution 435 for Namibian independence."

Army commanders took several Untag officers to the cache site to confirm the weapons find. However, when weapons allegedly from six Swapo caches which were shown to the media last week, no mention was made of the presence of Untag forces when the caches were discovered. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

## Porsches and Mercs for not-so-crazy Finns

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — So you thought the Finnish soldiers were crazy because they brought their own saunas to Namibia's semi-desert heat?

For their next trick they read the import regulations.

Now more than 100 of them are driving Porsches, Saabs,

Mercedes Benzes dripping with luxury options, and otherwise unobtainable Chevrolets — without spending one rand Buffel will soon take the smirk off the face of a Porsche.

"It's all above board," said Port Director Bill Shewell. "The Finns looked closely at the regulations, and they're exercising their own private

commercial right.

"All those cars have proper licence plates and temporary permits for Walvis Bay.

"I've seen some boys smiling from ear to ear," he said.

They can celebrate in the sauna at Eenhana, extra on import duties.

And when they go home most of the cars will probably

accompany them, filling a once-in-a-lifetime space in garages in the gloomy land of the midnight sun.

Not so stupid.

The concourse of luxury on wheels rolled off the ship Rablais in Walvis Bay port at the weekend, headed probably for secure garaging in Namibia — because roads that can bend a



# Untag forces

out

CHE TmtS  
9/5/89

senior

cop

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From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's police commissioner, acting on charges by Untag, has suspended a senior police officer from his post in Ovambo.

Neither Namibian authorities nor UN officials would identify the officer, who is believed to be of inspector rank, or give details of the alleged complaint. The incident will be investigated departmentally.

Officials also announced yesterday that security forces killed two Swapo guerillas in a skirmish last Friday, taking the movement's losses to 314 since their incursions on April 1 triggered a new wave of fighting.

Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws confirmed the suspension of the unnamed officer who is stationed in northern Ovambo, centre of the territory's 23-year guerilla war and heartland of Swapo's political support.

UN officials last week said that an international civilian police force assigned to monitor SWA Police operations had received "dozens" of complaints against local police and military in the north of the territory.

## Power to dismiss

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he would activate the "good conduct" and "suitability for continued employment" clauses in the settlement proposal.

This means that Mr Ahtisaari can request the dismissal of specific officers if circumstances require it.

Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, a Windhoek police spokesman, earlier denied a New York report that a police officer had been suspended.

The two Swapo guerillas were killed in a skirmish with security forces on Friday about 10km north of Ehomba in western Kaokoland, and a third guerilla encountered by the patrol escaped.

In another incident, two boys herding goats found two anti-vehicle mines on a rubbish dump near Oshakati yesterday.

Under an agreement between South Africa and Angola, Swapo guerillas have until Saturday morning to quit Namibia and relocate behind the 16th parallel, some 160km into Angola.

# UN plea over missing 300

## SOWETAN AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

WINDHOEK — Letters have been sent by the United Nations to the governments of South Africa, Angola and Zambia, and to Swapo, asking for assistance in obtaining information about 300 people believed to be held as detainees or who have disappeared.

The letters are being sent in accordance with a stipulation in the Security Council Resolution 435 settlement plan, which states that all political detainees or prisoners, wherever they are held, must be released. In addition to prisoners held by the South Africans, there are also alleged to be a number of detainees held by

Swapo. UN official, Mr Cedric Thornberry, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that a list of 300 names appended to the letters included not only those believed to be in detention, but also those who had "disappeared".

Mr Thornberry once again pledged that the UN would act impartially in the Namibian independence process, saying the world body's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) had repeatedly warned its members against conduct that could be "misinterpreted" by certain sections of the population.

He remarked that there had already been some

occasions when Untag troops or police monitors had returned gestures which elsewhere would have been seen as a "sincere gesture of reciprocity or solidarity" but which had been seen in Namibia to have a "political connotation."

The principle of impartiality was a "two-way street" and he expected the Namibian administration under Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, to act in the same impartial manner.

The UN was slated last week by Mr Pienaar for allegedly showing bias towards Swapo in a number of incidents around the country.



Untag call:  
B104 91151  
freedom for  
prisoners (22)

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — UN officials on Namibia's independence programme have called on SA and Swapo to free Namibian political prisoners and detainees.

Letters urging freedom for political prisoners and co-operation in tracing Namibians listed as missing have been sent to the governments of SA, Angola and Zambia, and to Swapo and other political groups in the territory.

A list of about 300 names of suspected detainees is appended to the letters, Untag deputy chief Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

Unanswered

Anti-Swapo groups in Namibia accuse the guerrilla movement of holding at least 100 dissident members in detention camps in Angola and Zambia, while Swapo officials say they will demand the release of supporters jailed under terrorism and security legislation.

Unanswered yet is the status of Swapo guerrillas or activists jailed by Walvis Bay courts under SA's jurisdiction for violence in the port enclave.

Under the independence programme, Namibian political prisoners or detainees must be released by the first week of June.

## Two Swapo die in security 'sweep'

**Argus Africa News Service**  
WINDHOEK. — A further two Swapo insurgents have been killed in a clash with security forces in north-western Namibia, a spokesman for the office of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has reported.

Mr Gerhard Roux told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the clash took place on Friday about 10km from the village of Ehomba in the arid Kaokoland area.

Three insurgents were apparently involved in a firefight with a security force unit involved in "sweep" operations looking for insurgents and arms caches.

Two of the Swapo fighters were killed and the third fled, said Mr Roux. The latest deaths bring to 314 the total number of Swapo insurgents killed in northern Namibia since fighting began on April 1.

Mr Roux also reported that two children had discovered

two vehicle landmines earlier yesterday in a rubbish heap near Oshakati.

The children notified police, who sent explosives experts to render the weapons harmless.

The situation in northern Namibia was "calm and quiet", and there were "no real signs" that the estimated 300 Swapo insurgents still at large in northern Namibia were giving themselves up in large numbers.

Meanwhile, the SWA Police has suspended one of its senior officers, pending a departmental inquiry, following complaints from Untag.

Mr Roux confirmed the suspension late yesterday.

He said he had been authorised by the Commissioner of the Police, General Dolf Gouws, to say a senior officer had been suspended after UN complaints.

Mr Roux would say no more because the matter was sub judice pending the investigation.

Earlier, a police spokesman had denied a Windhoek newspaper report quoting UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez De Cuellar as saying a senior police officer in northern Namibia had been "discharged" following complaints by Untag.

● African delegates, angered by the fact that South African troops are still patrolling in northern Namibia, want Dr de Cuellar to visit the territory to try to get the independence process back on track, The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York.



# Gang-rape allegations against Untag soldiers

#645  
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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Detectives of the SWA Police are investigating allegations that a 49-year-old woman was gang-raped over the weekend in Okahandja by five members of the military component of Untag.

A police spokesman in Windhoek, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, confirmed that a complaint had been laid, but he was unaware of the nationality of those soldiers allegedly involved in the incident.

Okahandja is a fairly major Untag centre, and the Kenyan infantry battalion, which is stationed in central and southern Namibia, has one of its headquarters elements in the town.

## DRINKING SPOT

According to the police investigation report, a woman was with her friend when she met members of Untag at a drinking spot in the black township of Nau-Aib. After a while the woman became friendly with one of the Untag soldiers, and the couple started to walk towards Okahandja. When the woman sat down to rest on the walk, the soldier allegedly proposed sex, but she refused, saying they must first go to her room in the town.

The Untag soldier then allegedly threw the woman to the ground and raped her. Four other Untag members joined their colleague and repeatedly raped the woman, it is alleged. According to the allegations, she lost consciousness. When she came to, near dawn, she went to the police to lay a charge.

According to her statement to investigators, the rapists were all dressed in civilian clothing.

● See page 3.

Spectrum

# UN effectively sidelined by Joint Commission in Namibia

THE United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba — and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by for-

ign Affairs minister Pik Botha and Namibia's Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar's "grave concern" at the role of SADF units in the territory.

Mr Perez de Cuellar told South Africa's UN representative Jeremy Shearer that he felt the SWA police had sufficient resources to carry out

the action to verify that remnants of the mass Swapo incursion of early April had returned to Angola north of the 16th parallel. He asked SA to order its troops back to base.

The request has been ignored. Mr Botha instead attacked the secretary-general for "protecting" Swapo and for ignoring the decisions of the Joint Commission. The administrator-general has

Mr Pienaar pointed out that at the last meeting of the Joint Commission Cuba and Angola had agreed that South African troops could be deployed until May 13.

The clear implication is that if the UN and Untag don't like it, they can lump it.

From April 1 SADF and SWATF troops were confined to base under the terms of resolution 435, but were re-

leased from this obligation by the UN to deal with the Swapo incursions.

Since then the continued deployment of the SADF, SWATF and SWA police counter-insurgency units against Swapo insurgents has been sanctioned at several meetings of the Joint Commission, with the approval of the US and USSR who have observer status with the JC

and who are ultimately the guarantors of its decisions.

Clearly piqued at this revelation, the UN spokesman in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, pointed out that the UN was not a party to the JC, adding that it was "not relevant to us what the Joint Commission does... we have to take our instructions from the security council".

From KEN VERNON  
Argus Africa News  
Service  
in Windhoek

simply stated that South African troops would continue to be deployed hunting Swapo and any arms it may have cached, regardless of the secretary-general and the UN.

**NAMIBIA**



Case Files 9/5/89

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# 4th Political attack

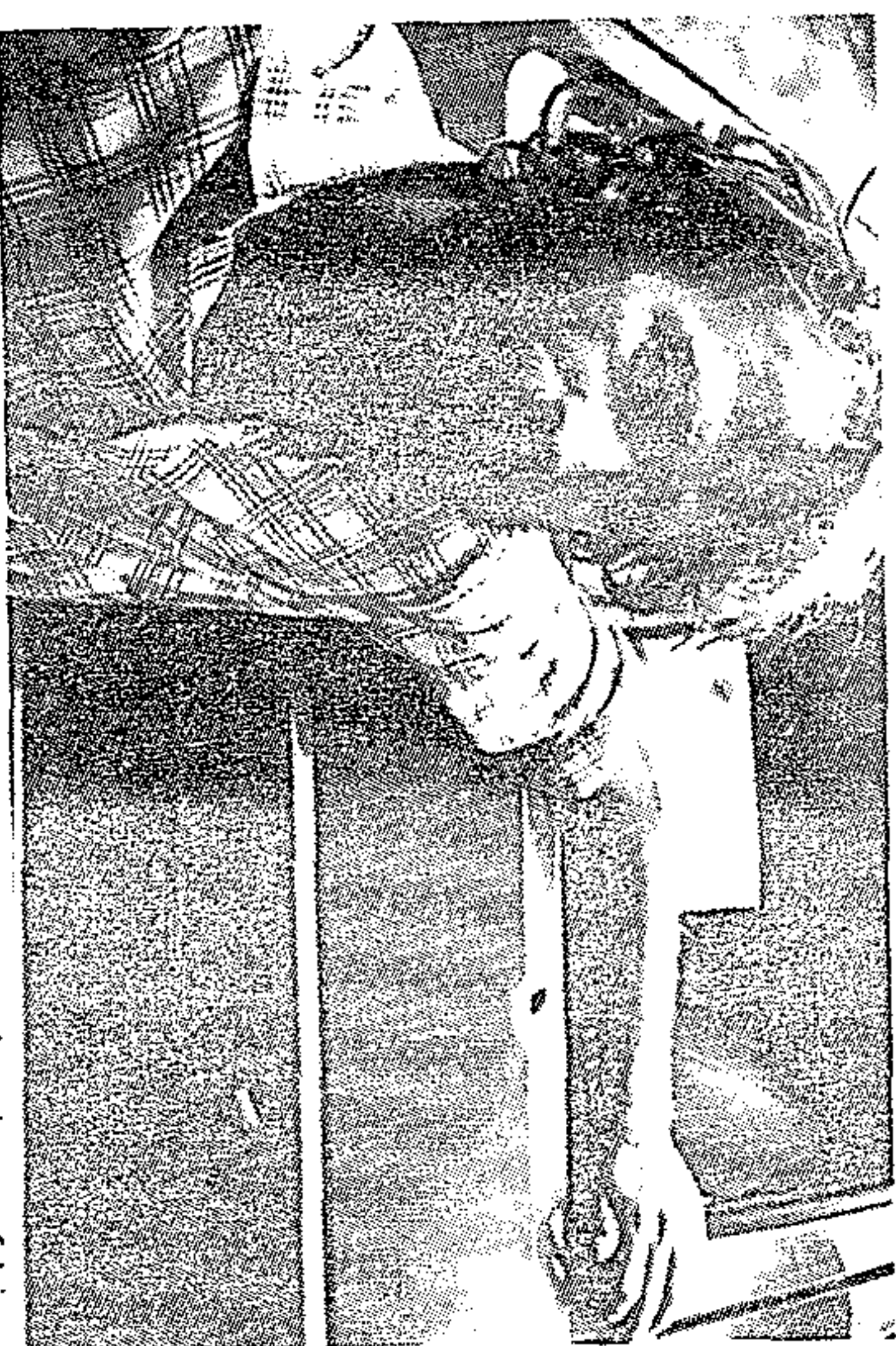
WINDHOEK. — An unidentified gunman on Sunday night fired shots at a photographer and journalist here but caused no injuries in the fourth apparently politically-motivated attack in as many days.

The gunman in an overtaking vehicle fired four shots into the car of freelance photographer Mr John Liebenberg and journalist Miss Heidi von Egidy, on assignment for the British news agency Reuter, as they drove by a hospital on the edge of the black township of Katutura.

### Laid a charge

Miss Von Egidy said yesterday that they were on their way to Katutura township to investigate an explosion reported by an anonymous caller.

Neither was injured. Three of the shots struck the rear door on the drivers' side where Mr Liebenberg was sitting.



**BULLET-RIDDLED** . . . Mr Liebenberg leans on the door of his car, riddled by bullets in a trap set up by an anonymous caller on Sunday night.

They drove to Katutura police station where Mr Liebenberg laid a charge of attempted murder. Police confirmed that there

had been no bomb explosion in Katutura on Sunday night. On Saturday night, a gunman fired a shotgun from close range at the car of freelance

photographer Mr Phillip Littleton, parked outside the Namibian Press Centre in suburban Klein Windhoek. Mr Littleton was out of town at the time of the incident.

Police said they also are investigating the shooting-up of a vehicle of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group, the force guiding the South African-ruled territory to independence, on Saturday night.

### Thunderflash

They said no one was in the car, parked near Untag's headquarters.

On Thursday night, an explosive device known as a thunderflash was tossed into the back garden of the Namibian Press Centre, exploding three metres from a patio where diplomats, Untag officials and journalists were attending a private cocktail reception.

Police said they were investigating a charge of malicious damage to property — UPI, Sapa

From KEVIN JACOBS  
WINDHOEK. — UN officials pushing Namibia's independence programme forward have formally called on South Africa and Swapo to free Namibian political prisoners and detainees.

## UN calls on SA, Swapo to free prisoners

Letters urging freedom for political prisoners and co-operation in tracing Namibians listed as missing have been sent to the governments of SA, Angola and Zambia, and to Swapo and other political groups in the territory.

A list of some 300 names of suspected detainees is appended to the letters, Untag deputy chief Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday. Categorisation of political prisoners is widely disputed by governments throughout the world, and the UN's Namibia administrators will probably trigger new arguments between SA and Swapo.

Anti-Swapo groups in Namibia accuse the guerrilla movement of holding at least 100 dissident members in detention camps in Angola and Zambia. Swapo officials say they will demand the release of supporters jailed under terrorism and security legislation.

Under the independence programme set out in Resolution 435, Namibian political prisoners or detainees held by Namibian authorities, Swapo or any other government or group must be released by the first week of June.

Incursions by armed Swapo guerrillas in defiance of a ceasefire on March 31 and April 1 almost trashed the UN-supervised operation, but officials have not indicated severe disruptions to behind-the-scenes efforts to keep some secondary programmes on schedule.



Untag

forces

out

CHM-Trip  
9/5/89

senior

cop

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From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's police commissioner, acting on charges by Untag, has suspended a senior police officer from his post in Ovambo.

Neither Namibian authorities nor UN officials would identify the officer, who is believed to be of inspector rank, or give details of the alleged complaint. The incident will be investigated departmentally.

Officials also announced yesterday that security forces killed two Swapo guerillas in a skirmish last Friday, taking the movement's losses to 314 since their incursions on April 1 triggered a new wave of fighting.

Police Commissioner Major-General Dolf Gouws confirmed the suspension of the unnamed officer who is stationed in northern Ovambo, centre of the territory's 23-year guerilla war and heartland of Swapo's political support.

UN officials last week said that an international civilian police force assigned to monitor SWA Police operations had received "dozens" of complaints against local police and military in the north of the territory.

#### Power to dismiss

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he would activate the "good conduct" and "suitability for continued employment" clauses in the settlement proposal.

This means that Mr Ahtisaari can request the dismissal of specific officers if circumstances require it.

Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, a Windhoek police spokesman, earlier denied a New York report that a police officer had been suspended.

The two Swapo guerillas were killed in a skirmish with security forces on Friday about 10km north of Ehomba in western Kaokoland, and a third guerilla encountered by the patrol escaped.

In another incident, two boys herding goats found two anti-vehicle mines on a rubbish dump near Oshakati yesterday.

Under an agreement between South Africa and Angola, Swapo guerillas have until Saturday morning to quit Namibia and relocate behind the 16th parallel, some 160km into Angola.



# UN chief under fire from Pik

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha has blasted United Nations Secretary-General Dr Perez de Cuellar for "protecting" Swapo.

**PETER FABRICIUS**  
**Political Correspondent**

In a letter to Dr de Cuellar, Mr Botha suggested that his attitude to Swapo's violations of the peace accords could "encourage Swapo to repeat its senseless incursions" of April 1.

"I do not find a single word in your report of May 4 mentioning this fact nor condemning it."

"I urge you, Mr Secretary-General, to make it clear to Swapo that it should comply immediately with its commitments."

Referring to criticism by Dr de Cuellar of the two-week verification period of Swapo withdrawal, Mr Botha pointed out that this had been agreed to by the Joint Commission.

Mr Botha said he was perturbed by the views and allegations Dr de Cuellar had conveyed to South Africa's Ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearar, on May 3 and in a report to the Security Council on May 4.

He said Dr de Cuellar was "implying that Swapo should be pardoned for one-sidedly violating its commitments and that my Government as well as the governments of Angola and Cuba should be blamed for taking action to restore the situation as it should have existed on 1 April 1989."

"You have lost sight of the elementary fact that Swapo . . . alone was responsible for the current disruption of the settlement process . . . Swapo categorically undertook not to engage in tactical movements, cross-border movements and all acts of violence and intimidation in, or having effect in, Namibia."

"There is a clear tendency on your part and on the part of the Special Representative to ignore the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa . . ."

As long as all Swapo forces were not confined to base north of the 16th parallel and Untag could not verify this fact, Swapo was in breach of its commitments to the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

"On the one hand, you overlook the fact that Swapo illegally crossed the border carrying large quantities of automatic arms, RPG-7s and surface-to-air missiles and that Swapo cached much of this equipment."

"This attitude on your part is not acceptable to the South African Government."

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Before she was detained in 1966, the last night Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi spent in her own home was the night it was blasted by a bomb, leaving her bleeding profusely from shrapnel wounds in the head and face.

Since her release from detention a month ago, Mrs Mabudafhasi has been forced to spend all after-dark hours in this house that holds terrifying memories.

The restriction order imposed on her by the Minister of Law and Order stipulates she must be at her home between dusk and dawn. She has told lawyers that she frequently hears footsteps in the yard outside and sleeps badly, fearing another attack.

Mrs Mabudafhasi lives in Mankweng, a rural village near the University of the North. She is a librarian and the university offers her only real employment opportunity. She is forbidden from entering the campus. Mrs Joyce Mashamba is another

former detainee restricted to Mankweng. She has been unable to live with her husband, George, for about 10 years because one or both have been detained or jailed for political activity.

Now her husband has a job at Wits University in Johannesburg and she is confined to Mankweng. They meet only at weekends. If she wanted to live with him, the Minister of Law and Order would have to consent.

These women are just two of more than 400 former detainees who have been issued with restriction orders in terms of emergency regulations in the last two months.

Human rights and political groups say they consider these restrictions forbidden from attending gatherings convened to criticize any policy or

## 400 released detainees 'imprisoned' in their homes

Restriction of individuals under emergency regulations and security laws infringes the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — with its guarantees of freedom to hold opinions, receive and impart information, and right to peaceful assembly and association — says the Human Rights Commission. JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports.

Proposed policy of the Government. Almost always they are restricted to the municipal area in which they live. Occasionally they are restricted to areas other than their home towns — which effectively banishes them from home. For instance, Mr Gugile Nkwinti of Port Alfred is confined to Grahamstown and Ms Janet Cherry of Grahamstown to Cape Town.

Frequently they prohibit people from speaking to the press or writing for publications. The situation of those restricted to rural areas is particularly hard. Mr Eleck Nchabeleng is the son of the 60-year-old United Democratic

Front leader, Peter Nchabeleng, who was beaten to death by a Lebowa riot squad 1986. Held just a month after his father's death, he spent nearly three years in detention and is now restricted to the Sekhukhune-land village of Apel. It is a tiny settlement in barren surroundings where work prospects are zero.

The most severe house arrest provisions known are those which apply to Sam Semelise and Octavius Mafunda from Tembisa and Xolela Mdatyulwa from Queenstown. They are forced to spend 20 out of every 24 hours in their homes. During the four hours they are allowed beyond dom-

estic bounds each day, they must report twice to the local police station. There are students among the restricted whose studies have been impeded by the conditions of their release. Prominent Wits University student Tiego Mosenoke is prohibited from entering campus.

A recent report by the Human Rights Commission points out that emergency regulations are but the most recent authority for the restriction of individuals.

As far back as 1930, banishment was provided for in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act and various bans were embodied in the Suppression of Communism Act and the General Laws Amendment Act. These were consolidated in the current Internal Security Act.

homes

The Internal Security Act provides for the "banning" of people — confining them to specified areas, prohibiting their involvement in certain organisations or activities, restricting them from mixing freely in society — and for their "listing", which amounts to gagging them by outlawing their being quoted.

There are various grounds on which individuals may be "listed" under the Act — conviction for political or security offences, the opinion of the Minister of Justice that they threaten public safety or that they were "listed" under previous laws.

According to the HRC, there were 417 names on the Consolidated List of unquotable people published by the Minister of Justice in 1988.

"The section which lists a total of 240 people convicted of security offences and treason is by far the longest."



WINDHOEK. — A delay could be expected in the repatriation of Namibian refugees and exiles, scheduled to start on May 15, if discriminatory legislation was not repealed by then and a general amnesty declared, the deputy head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Namibia, Mr Sylvester Awuye, said here yesterday.

## Possible delay in return of exiles

The repeal of discriminatory legislation is one of the current topics on the agenda for deliberation between Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative in the country, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

When UNHCR was approached to provide assistance in helping the many thousands of Namibians to return home, a figure of 68 000 was given, but "in the light of general experience, our plan is for 50 000 who might want to return", Mr Awuye said.

The United Nations had 4 486 military personnel deployed in Namibia, while 132 UN police were expected to arrive in due course to raise the force to its full complement of 500 men, UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek yesterday.

The personnel figures were being kept under constant review to increase their numbers in Namibia if the situation should warrant UN reinforcements.

By early next week the UN police monitors would complete setting up 33 stations in Namibia. — Sapa

From page 1

## Namibia

of harassment allegations against the South African-led military and police. UN police monitors have been investigating complaints and "we will expect action to be taken on the basis of their reports", Untag deputy chief Mr Cedric Thornberry said.

It has also emerged that the UN has requested Swapo to carry only small arms, a move which yesterday prompted Mr Botha to scorn the peace-keeping organisation for "overlooking the fact that Swapo illegally crossed the border carrying large quantities of automatic arms, RPG-7s and surface-to-air missiles and that Swapo cached much of this equipment".

### Swapo forces

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar warned that unless an estimated 300 guerillas cleared out of Namibia and relocated behind the 16th parallel in Angola by the end of next week, "I see grave difficulties in carrying out free and fair elections".

He said South Africa would not restrict its troops to base unless all Swapo forces had been cleaned out.

Mr Pienaar said the UN back-to-base call was out of line with an agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba reached in Cape Town last week, which allows troops until May 13 to keep watch on Swapo's withdrawal.

But Mr Thornberry yesterday insisted that Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari had "expressed the position of the Secretary-General in his customary unambiguous manner".

Mr Thornberry said Untag believed the SWA police force "has sufficient resources to fulfil the verification process" of proving Swapo's withdrawal from Namibia, and that deployment of an additional six military battalions was unnecessary.

Mr Pienaar said, however, that intelligence reports indicated Swapo's remaining infiltrators had scattered and that "to track them, to trace them and to arrange for their removal to bases above the 16th parallel requires considerable manpower.

"So under these circumstances, I cannot see us withdrawing from the agreements and understandings reached on an international level."

Officials on both sides said the row was squeezing the independence timetable, but that a scheduled November election date was still precariously in place.

### Breach of commitments

Mr Pienaar also said he would take up with Mr Ahtisaari "a stream of reports" alleging open Swapo favouritism by members of Untag.

In his letter to Mr Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha said Swapo was surely in breach of its commitments to the UN and that South Africa was prepared in principle to renegotiate Resolution 435, if that was being contemplated.

"Has the thought occurred to you that the views and allegations in your latest report may in fact encourage Swapo to repeat its senseless incursions?" Mr Botha asked.

"There is a clear tendency on your part and on the part of your Special Representative to ignore the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and South Africa."

Without these agreements, Resolution 435 could not have been implemented.

He accused Mr Perez de Cuellar of implying that Swapo should be pardoned for one-sidedly violating its commitments and of implying "that my government as well as the governments of Angola and Cuba should be blamed for taking action to restore the situation as it should have existed on April 1, 1989".

— Own Correspondent, Political Staff and Sapa

# Acceptance of Swapo action could wreck accords - Pik

Political Correspondent

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha today warned the United Nations Security Council that if it accepted Swapo's violation of the Namibian peace accords, it could wreck the peace process.

He was reacting to the appeal by UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar to SA to withdraw security forces to base.

His appeal runs contrary to last week's Cape Town agreement, which allows SA security forces to move outside base

until May 13 to verify that Swapo has returned to Angola.

Mr Botha said in an interview that the UN had already tried once before at the Mount Etjo emergency meeting of the Joint Commission to allow Swapo to "get away with the violation".

"The position is quite clear. Swapo must be north of the 16th parallel in Angola by May 13.

"If the Security Council makes any decision that alters these agreements they must accept full responsibility for the interruption of the whole process."



# Pik warns UN on Swapo pact violations

By TOS WENTZEL  
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha today warned the UN Security Council that it would be responsible for interrupting the Angola-Namibia peace process if it took any decision that accepted a violation of agreements by Swapo.

His statement followed a request from the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, to South Africa to order its troops in northern Namibia back to their bases. The UN head was said to be concerned about the situation in the north.

Mr Botha said in an interview that he was sending a letter today to Dr Perez de Cuellar in New York which contained a stern warning that unless all parties complied with the commitments of the peace plan the process would be in jeopardy.

### "POSITION CLEAR"

A spokesman for Dr Perez de Cuellar said there was no evidence that Swapo insurgents had planned to re-infiltrate the northern area.

Mr Botha said the UN had tried before to favour Swapo before the Mount Etjo emergency meeting of the Joint Commission to deal with the Swapo incursion.

"The position is clear. Swapo must be north of the 16th parallel in Angola by May 13.

"If the Security Council takes any decision that alters the agreements, it must accept full responsibility for the interruption of the whole process.

### "CLEAR VIOLATION"

"Swapo is in clear violation of the commitment of the Secretary-General and of agreements reached by South Africa, Cuba and Angola and endorsed by the UN.

Mr Botha said there were indications that there had not been any major new Swapo crossing from Angola.

● Sapa-Reuter reports that South Africa said today it would confine its security forces to base only if an international commission established that all Swapo guerrillas had withdrawn to Angola.

"We are keeping to all international agreements, including last week's decision," said a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman.

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# UN gets tough 'Back to base' call to SA troops

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**NEW YORK** — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday got tough with South African troops combing northern Namibia for Swapo fighters.

In a statement, a spokesman for the UN chief indicated that he now wanted South African troops to return to base forthwith and not by May 13, as agreed.

### UN's hardest stance

The spokesman, Mr Francois Gulliani, disclosed Mr De Cuellar's hardened stance after the secretary-general had briefed the Security Council yesterday.

He said Mr De Cuellar told South Africa's chief delegate, Mr Jeremy Shearer, of his "grave concern about certain aspects of the present situation" and asked that the troops be ordered "back to base".

A spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, responded last night that Swapo was "in violation of an agreement".

He said that at last week's meeting in Cape Town, South Africa, Cuba and Angola reached agreement on a May 13 deadline for South African troops to return to their bases.

"As far as the South African government is concerned, that is what will take place."

Mr Gulliani also said that, contrary to a report by Mr Shearer, there was no evidence that Swapo fighters planned to infiltrate the northern area to retrieve weapons they left behind after bloody clashes last month with South African security forces.

The report follows claims made by Mr Botha in Parliament on Wednesday to the effect that Swapo was planning an invasion of 350 troops into Namibia to coincide with yesterday's anniversary of the 1978 South African attack on Swapo's Cassinga camp in Angola.

## Namibia

saying that they had found no evidence to back his claims. "We are puzzled by the whole business," senior UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry said. "We took it extremely seriously. We alerted all our sources in Angola and we communicated with Swapo. We rang all the bells in New York, Luanda, Lubango, and many other capitals as well. We have not been able to come up with any evidence. It all seems very strange."

Security forces found only single tracks and the tracks of four groups of insurgents entering the territory, SATV reported last night. The forces have also found a cache of weapons north of Endola in western Cassinga.

Mr Botha said he was "gratified" to learn that no armed Swapo fighters had crossed the border. Swapo supporters held subdued rallies yesterday to commemorate the 11th Cassinga anniversary of an SADF strike on a Swapo camp in which hundreds died. Two Irish monitors from the UN forces were the only policemen visible when about 1 000 people gathered at a community centre in Katatura, outside Windhoek.

Swapo, meanwhile, claimed yesterday that South Africa has instructed its counter-insurgency unit and Angolan rebel-Unita forces to pose as Swapo fighters in northern Namibia. — Sapa-Reuters-AP

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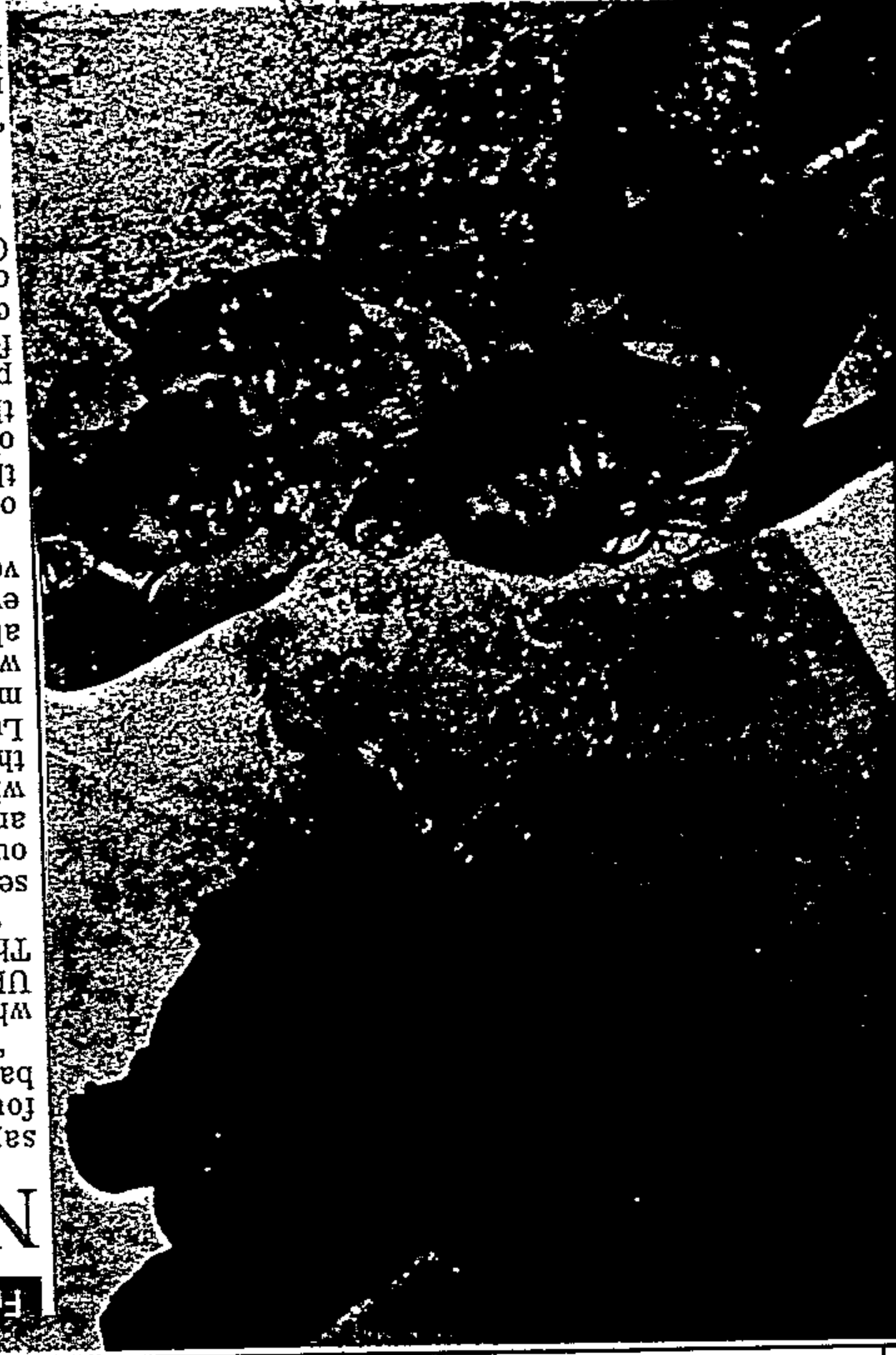
## CRIMINALS

Oliver North, the White House aide in the shadowy centre of an affair, was convicted three of 12 criminal charges. North, guilty of shredding documents, accepting an illegal gratuity and one count of aiding and abetting in an obstruction of Congress.

North accepted the verdict without any show of emotion, though Republican Congressman Mr Dana Rohrabacker described the former aide as "absolutely elated" with the verdict.

He said the jury found North guilty "of only cutting corners and not breaking the law". US district judge Gerhard Gesell set June 23 as the date for sentence. The illegal gratuity conviction — accepting a \$13 800 (R35 000) security fence for his home — carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a \$250 000 (R650 000) fine.

The conviction for destroying documents is punishable by a three-year sentence and a \$250 000 fine. For





Editor of  
Namibian  
wins press  
award

GRAHAMSTOWN.

The editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwendolyn Anne Lister, was last night awarded the 1989 Pringle Award for outstanding contribution to press freedom in Southern Africa.

She was the unanimous choice of the judges at the annual congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists here.

The judges were Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of New Nation; Mr Irwin Manoim, co-editor of the Weekly Mail; Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star; Mr Sven Lunsche, an SASJ vice-president; Ms Pat Sidley, a past president of the SASJ; and the Rev Peter Storey of the Methodist Church.

The judges noted that given the circumstances of a society in transition and bitterly divided by years of civil war, reporting required special courage and constant care so as not to obscure the search for truth.

This had been especially difficult in Namibia where extreme censorship and lack of access to war-torn areas had made it extremely difficult to verify official and unofficial versions of events. — Sapa

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NAMIBIA (221)

### Cobblestoned road

Outwardly, South African officials remain optimistic about the Namibian peace process. But behind the scenes there is a growing feeling that the clock will have to be stopped until faith can be restored in Swapo's willingness to honour its commitments.

May 13 is now a crucial date. South African forces have been given until then to "sweep" northern Namibia, to verify the return of Swapo fighters to Angola under the 60-hour amnesty period last week, when SADF troops were confined to base. It is also the date on which the SADF troop strength in the territory is scheduled to be reduced from 50 000 to 12 000; those remaining must again be confined to base in terms of the peace plan.

Officials from SA, Cuba and Angola, meeting as the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) in Cape Town last week, thrashed out the plan whereby SADF forces will sweep Ovambo for 14 days to verify Swapo's withdrawal, after which (in theory at least) the peace plan will be back on schedule.

It was agreed that violence would be avoided if at all possible. Insurgents must be captured if possible and handed over to Untag who will return them to Angola. But the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, admitted candidly that if Swapo fighters fire on SADF units, the fire will be returned. (When the FM went to press, there had already been reports of clashes in which Swapo fighters were killed). But Van Heerden and other JMC delegates were hopeful that the new effort to keep the settlement on stream would succeed.

The acceptance by the JMC last week of the two-week "sweep" period appears to be a significant success for SA. It is understood that neither Cuba nor Angola were keen on the idea, but could offer no alternative plan to verify Swapo's withdrawal. In Namibia itself, however, some senior army officers believe two weeks is hopelessly too short. They say it could take six to eight weeks to ensure that the area is free of Swapo insurgents and to locate dozens of arms caches the infiltrators are believed to have buried.

Coupled to this is the problem of verifying the number of Swapo fighters who returned to Angola during the 60-hour amnesty (as opposed to the capture or "elimination" of those who did not). SA claims there are about 400 still in northern Namibia, while the Cubans and Angolans at the JMC meeting put the figure at about 200. There is also some doubt about Untag's ability to verify that those Swapo members in Angola are north of the 16th parallel.

There is little doubt that SA will not agree to reduce troop strength or even confine South African forces to base on May 13 if it believes that a significant number of Swapo insurgents are still in Namibia.

What the South Africans want now is

more pressure on Swapo by Cuba and Angola, in particular, to honour commitments. A repeat of the April 1 debacle, which saw Swapo forces pouring across the border from Angola in blatant breach of Resolution 435, will not be tolerated. Defence Minister Magnus Malan has said as much. Speaking in Potchefstroom, he warned that SA's patience has a limit: "My good advice to Swapo is to stop its recklessness and provocative opportunism right now."

The JMC and Untag apparently believe Swapo has learnt its lesson in the past month and will now adhere to the agreement. Untag says proof of this is the action by the estimated 1 300 Swapo fighters who chose to use the 60-hour amnesty to return to Angola. (SA believes only between 850 and 1 000 returned.)

It's an unpredictable situation that seems to lurch from crisis to crisis: the Namibian question could be in the air for some time yet. ■



## Mudge's appeal

Dirk Mudge, arch-opponent of Sam Nujoma's Swapo in the planned elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia, is plainly a worried man. Mudge made a whistle-stop tour of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban last week to express his anxieties to SA audiences (in the process making a thinly disguised appeal for campaign funds).

Rumour

5/5/89

First on Mudge's list was an appeal to all SA politicians to keep Namibia out of their election speeches in SA. "This will make life very difficult for us," he told a lunch meeting of the German Chamber of Commerce in Durban on Wednesday. "We don't want to be on the SA stage and I just wanted to express my concern about SA Cabinet ministers talking about us on television."

Though Mudge did not spell out the reason for his concern, he gave a clue when he appealed also to his audience not to be misled by his white skin. The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), of which he is chairman, is an alliance of 12 political parties, he pointed out; of the 48 members of the executive committee only four are white. Mudge clearly does not want Namibian voters to associate the DTA with the erstwhile white "colonialists" in Pretoria.

The infiltration by Swapo guerrillas, he added, was a result of Nujoma's dilemma. For years, the Swapo leader had got away with lies that Swapo had occupied Namibian territory: "But they didn't realise the day would come when Russian and Bulgarian journalists would want to see the areas that Swapo had liberated — and he couldn't show them an area the size of a single matchbox." Nonetheless, Swapo has now committed itself to a democratic process. What the DTA now needs, says Mudge, is money — "but that's a topic for another day."

Mudge was asked at question time to pre-

dict the outcome of the elections. He answered that he did not believe that either the DTA or Swapo would secure the two-thirds of the vote necessary to proceed alone with drawing up a constitution. "The vote will be very even — 50-50. My party will be happy with 50%, because that will give us the opportunity to negotiate on the constitution. It will not become a question of winner takes all." ■

## AUDITOR-GENERAL

### Scope for scrutiny

Parliament's Joint Committee on Finance has proposed amendments to the new Auditor-General (AG) Bill to provide for less restricted scrutiny of the State's six controversial secret funds. The original Bill gave the Minister of Finance the authority to decide, after consultation with the AG, whether any of the secret accounts or parts of them should be excluded from the AG's audit because of their "confidential nature."

The committee has suggested, however, that the AG, a person attached to his office or such other persons as he may appoint and who are approved by the State President, be given the authority to audit the full accounts. To protect the sensitive and confidential nature of the accounts, the AG's report will be limited to the extent determined by the Min-

NEW YORK — UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, gravely concerned about the situation in northern Namibia, had asked SA to order its troops there back to base, his spokesman said yesterday.

He disclosed the development after Perez de Cuellar briefed the Security Council. Perez de Cuellar had told chief SA delegate Jeremy Shearar of his "grave concern about certain aspects of the present situation" and asked that troops be confined to base much earlier than the May 13 date envisaged in an agreement reached last week in Cape Town.

Questioned further, the spokesman said Perz de Cuellar believed the troops "should be confined to base now". Contrary to a report by Shearar, there

# UN wants SA troops back in their bases <sup>221</sup>

was no evidence that Swapo rebels planned to re-infiltrate the northern area to retrieve weapons they left behind after last month's bloody clashes with the SADF.

The Cape Town accord was reached by representatives of SA, Angola and Cuba, with the US and the Soviet Union represented by diplomatic observers.

The spokesman said UN representatives Martti Ahtisaari and Marrack Goulding, who were also present, lodged objections

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# UN wants SA troops back in their bases

to the proposed May 13 target.

"The secretary-general is responsible for the Untag operation in Namibia. In his judgment, the deployment of these forces for so long is something to be concerned about," the spokesman said, referring to Untag.

□ KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning of an imminent Swapo invasion from Angola triggered international alarms, but by late yesterday security forces had no evidence of new infiltrations.

Puzzled UN officials — who alerted offices in Angola and New York — wondered what had touched off Botha's outburst in Parliament.

Security forces spokesman Fanie Krige said: "I have no information of anything happening in the north."

"Nothing untoward has happened today and all is quiet up there."

Senior UN official Cedric Thornberry said: "We are puzzled by the whole business."

There are two sets of clues but the answers are the same



# Untag official denies working for the KGB

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Accused KGB agent Victor Andrev denied US allegations he works for Moscow's spymasters, and UN officials defended his appointment as a senior UN administrator based in Namibia's capital.

"I consider it to be ridiculous, and not aimed at myself but at Untag," the Soviet official said at his office here yesterday.

The 10-year veteran of the UN's New York secretariat said he "does not and never has" worked for the KGB, Moscow's secret service.



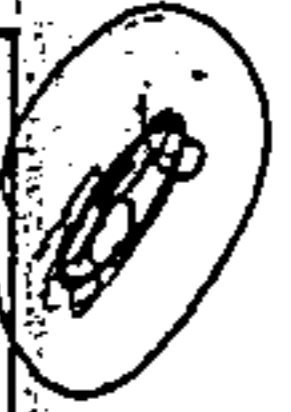
● ANDREV

SA government spokesman Gerhard Roux said Administrator-General Louis Pienaar was unaware of Andrev's suspected KGB links.

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Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, defended Andrev as "one of the very highly qualified people from the UN secretariat who have been selected to be senior officials of Untag".

*Blpang 2/1/89*



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# I'm not KGB, says Soviet Untag man



Andrej

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A senior United Nations official here has been accused by the United States of working for the KGB, but he has denied he is a Soviet spy.

Mr Victor Andrej of the Soviet Union has been defended by UN officials.

"I consider it to be ridiculous, and not aimed at myself but at Untag," the Russian official said at his Windhoek office yesterday.

The 10-year veteran of the UN's New York secretariat said he "does not, and never has" worked for the KGB, Moscow's notorious and shadowy secret service.

South African government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar was unaware of Mr Andrej's suspected KGB links.

Reports from Washington cited unidentified sources in the US State Department as querying Mr Andrej's appointment as Untag's regional director in Windhoek overseeing the territory's passage to independence. According to the reports, the State

Department objected to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar about Mr Andrej's appointment.

"Personally, I am sure it (the allegation) is ridiculous and without any foundation," Mr Andrej said yesterday.

The personable Russian said he worked in the UN secretariat at the organisation's New York headquarters from 1975 to 1980 before returning to a government post in Moscow.

"As you know, we are on secondment to the UN," he said. "In 1984 I signed another contract with the secretariat."

Mr Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari, defended Mr Andrej as "one of the very highly qualified people from the UN secretariat who have been selected to be senior officials of Untag".

"We are very fortunate in the quality of people we have been able to attract to these tasks, and Mr Andrej is one of the most outstanding civil servants in the secretariat of the UN," he said. Mr Thornberry said Untag officials were not

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A spokesman for the group, Mr R Korosso, said their mission "was very important in the sense that we want to see that peace in this part of the region is achieved and that Resolution 435 is implemented according to the specified agreements".

The Tanzanian delegation will join a Botswana delegation and two members of the Zambian delegation already in Namibia.

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4/15/89

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## Perez concerned that SADF still out of bases

NEW YORK — The UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is concerned that South African troops in Namibia have not been confined to bases more than a month after the UN operation there began.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's spokesman, Mr Francois Giuliani, said yesterday that May 15 was the current target for confining the South African troops to base.

South African soldiers were released from their bases on April 1, with UN permission, to help deal with nationalist insurgency in the northern part of the territory.

"That is of great concern to the Secretary-General and we are doing everything we can so that the situation goes back to normal," Mr Giuliani said.

Asked if the South African forces were "chasing guerillas" of Swapo, the spokesman said: "We have appealed for extreme restraint from the South African authorities, but the fact is that they (the troops) are not confined to bases." — Sapa-Reuter

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## Be impartial, Pienaar tells Namib officials

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has told government officials not to be personally linked to Namibia's political parties and declared schools, college campuses and official buildings out of bounds for political rallies.

In guidelines that seek to prevent teachers influencing students' political choices, Mr Pienaar said he wanted also to avoid potentially violent and damaging campus clashes.

He issued a statement yesterday urging "impartiality in the administration" during the UN-supervised transition period, and said he encouraged officials and students of voting age to "keep themselves abreast of the policy and issues of the different political parties".

But that should be done without personal involvement in party affairs, and strictly after hours.

Mr Pienaar also barred political parties from using government facilities.



# Swapo ready to invade again, says Pik

By ANTHONY JOHNSON  
Political Correspondent

THE Defence Force and Namibian police were last night lying in wait for an expected invasion of 350 Swapo troops into Namibia, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Botha said the South African government had reliable information that Swapo planned to infiltrate three large groups of insurgents into Orambo to coincide with the anniversary of the 1978 South African attack on Swapo's Cassinga camp in Angola.

He also claimed that Swapo might be planning an attack on Untag forces in Namibia and then placing the blame on Koevoet.

Mr Botha said his information came from the same source which gave accurate prior warning of the April 1 incursion of Swapo troops into Angola in contravention of the UN settlement plan for the territory.

He said his information had not been confirmed, but that if it was false he would be grateful. On the other hand, if it was accurate he wanted the UN, Swapo and the world to know that South Africa knew of it.

Mr Botha said his source had revealed that 100 Swapo fighters were planning to cross the border at Ruacana, a further 150 at a point 30km west of Okavango and another 100 in the Oshikango area.

"If the information is correct Swapo must be told that the Swapo and SADF will wait for them."

"If there is further bloodletting it should not be laid at South Africa's door."

Mr Botha said that the UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the UN secretary-general would be contacted about the issue.

Mr Botha said the time had come for Mr Ahtisaari "to take a categorical stand and say what his view of this type of action is".

Mr Botha said Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had recently addressed his men at Cahama in Angola, just as he had before the April 1 incursion.

● I'm not KGB, says Untag man — Page 2



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# I'm not KGB, says Soviet Untag man



Andreu

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# Big UN airlift of 50 000 back to Namibia

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The largest UN organised mass airlift in African history will take off this month to fly an estimated 50 000 Namibian refugees back into the country.

The major undertaking will see about 800-1 000 refugees a day being flown from small airstrips in Angola and Zambia into airports at Windhoek, Grootfontein and Ondangwa.

## TWO MONTHS

They will arrive on passenger aircraft of the national airlines of Angola, Zambia, South Africa and possibly other African countries.

The airlift of returning refugees is scheduled to begin on May 15, as specified under UN Resolution 435, and will last for about two months.

Representatives of both the Angolan and Zambian national airlines are due in Namibia tomorrow to try to finalise the complex logistical arrangements for the huge project.

They are expected to arrive in aircraft of their respective airlines.

Church sources said that camps for the refugees were already under construction at Roman Catholic churches in Windhoek and Grootfontein, as well as at Evangelical Lutheran missions

in Owamboland at Ongwediva and Engela.

The camps will be under the control of the the UN High Commission for Refugees (Unhcr).

Refugees landing at Ongangwa airport will be bussed to the camps further north at Ongwediva and Engela.

It is also expected that a small number of refugees will be trucked to designated border crossing points by Angolan authorities.

Sources within the Unhcr said that the organisation would issue identification documents to the refugees in Angola and Zambia after they had been interviewed, identified and "processed".

## SWAPO FIGHTERS

The refugees would be obliged to carry this document in order to join the airlift or otherwise enter the country, and it had been agreed that the document would be recognised upon arrival in Namibia.

It was not known if the estimated 50 000 refugees would include any Swapo-guerillas who had surrendered their weapons.

It has been reliably learnt that Swapo has rejected an offer of medical care and treatment for the camps.

The organisation reportedly said it could supply its own medical care for its members.



UN shops for SADF  
mine-protected vehicles

CMT Trials 3/5/87

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From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations is shopping for South African military equipment it won't allow anyone else to buy.

To prevent its international army from having to step too lightly through northern Namibia, the UN is looking into a speciality used-car market — for mine-protected vehicles.

Officials of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are hoping to lease Buffels and Casspirs idled when SADF troop strength is reduced.

And they'll take them in any colour, so long as they become white.

"We are looking at leasing these vehicles from the South African government, to be put in UN livery," Untag deputy chief Mr Cedric Thornberry said.



Sowetan 3/5/89

# Untag is lambasted

WINDHOEK — Trade union leader Moses Mayekiso, in his first major public address since his acquittal on treason and subversion charges, lambasted the United Nations Transition Assistance Group on Monday and accused it of being in cahoots with the South African Government.

Mr Mayekiso, with United Democratic Front (UDF) publicity secretary Murphy Morobe, was guest speaker at a major May Day rally held in open grounds in Katutura township here.

He said Untag and UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, must redeem themselves in the eyes of Namibians and drive the South African armed forces out of the country.

Mr Morobe also attacked the role Untag had played since arriving in Namibia several weeks ago, and criticised the UN body for having done nothing when South African forces attacked Swapo guerillas in northern Namibia on April 1.

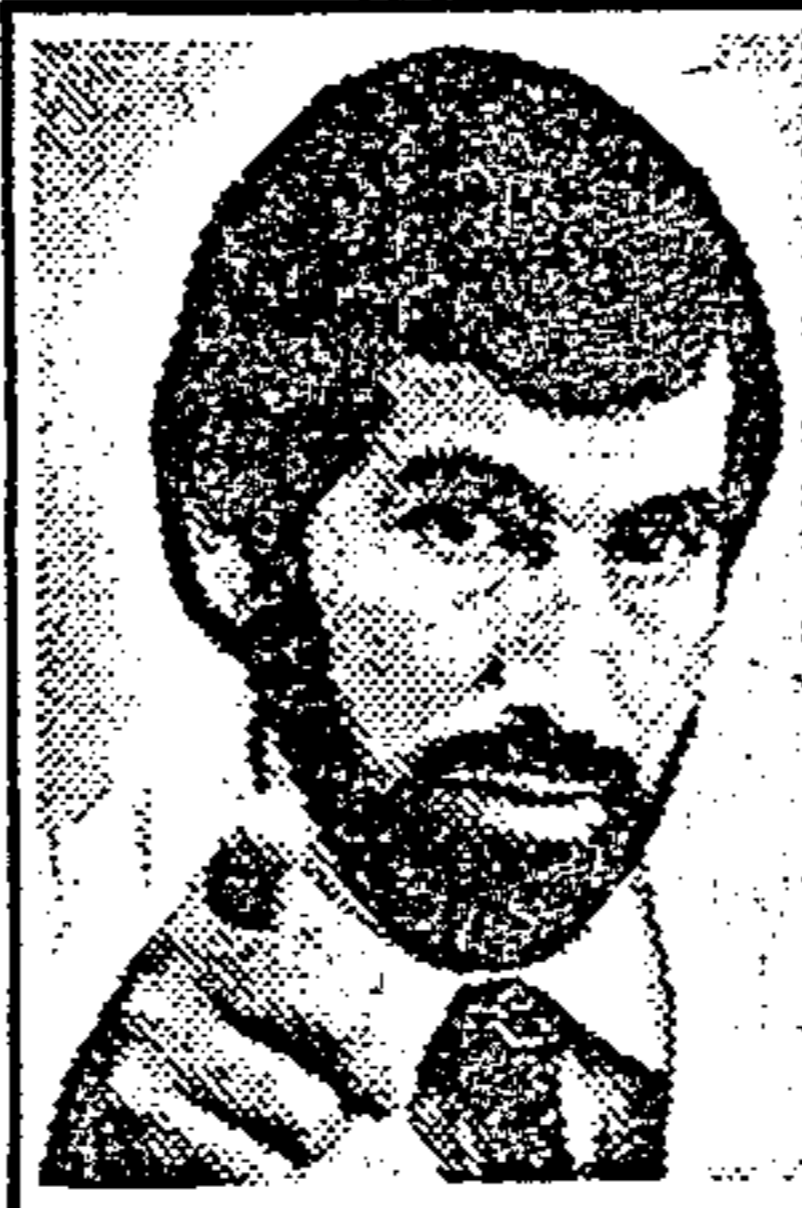
Mr Morobe said: "We are obviously critical of

By JON  
QWELANE

the role of the United Nations, but because we are interested in change we will give them another chance.

"We must also remember that not all those who are members of the UN are our friends or lovers of freedom. We must remember the events in the Congo in the 1960s when (Patrice) Lumumba was found to have been murdered by some who were members of the United Nations," Mr Morobe said.

He appealed to Namibian workers to close ranks and to remain vigilant, and to isolate "all forces whose aim is to preserve the old order of oppression and exploitation."



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Johannesburg

## Frontline observers on way

WINDHOEK — A group of 22 representatives of the Frontline states is due in Windhoek today to open an observer mission in Namibia. *Star 3/5/89*

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Windhoek, Mr Erich Blumer, said the arrivals today would bring the total number of Frontline states personnel in

Windhoek to 26. *221*

Representatives from the countries were previously turned back when they tried to enter Namibia without first obtaining the necessary visas from the South African authorities. It was apparent they believed they could obtain the permission to enter Namibia from the UN.

● See Page 3.



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From MARK VERBAAN  
WINDHOEK. — A mood of  
elation and anticipation has  
gripped thousands of Namib-  
ians around the country.

In terms of Namibia's indepen-  
dence process, tens of thousands  
of refugees and exiles are due to  
return home as from the middle of  
May.

And for many Namibians, this  
promises a possible reunion in less  
than three weeks with brothers, sis-  
ters and parents whom they have not  
seen for up to 30 years.

The churches in Namibia are in the fi-  
nal stage of preparations for the exiles'  
return.

An agreement has been signed between  
the Council of Churches in Namibia  
(CCN) and the United Nations High  
Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
to work together in providing immediate  
international protection and material

# Preparing for

assistance to the estimated 60 000  
Namibian refugees who will be returning  
soon.

The agreement was signed this week at  
the Windhoek headquarters of the United  
Nations Transitional Assistance Group  
(UNTAG).

According to the agreement, at least  
58 000 refugees are to be reintegrated  
with their families in a reasonable period  
of time.

Most of them left the country to escape  
South African colonial occupation in the  
early 1960s.

A church source said the CCN and  
UNHCR would "see to it that food will  
be transported, positioned and distrib-  
uted as soon as possible" to the respective  
reception centres.

"It is expected that up to 1 555 needy  
people, unaccompanied minors, frail  
aged and some single people will be of-  
fered temporary accommodation by the

CCN," said the source.

Medical equipment and  
maecanical supplies would be provided  
by UNICEF, while costs would be borne  
by the CCN and UNHCR.

Commenting on the sign-  
agreement, CCN Chief Dr Astwood

javali said: "This is an indication that  
we are moving towards a new chapter in  
dependence and freedom for Namibia."

"This is also a great sign of  
unity by the UN in the Council of  
Namibia that we can work together in  
the venture."

"Our people have suffered for  
under colonialism, and have been  
living for the time when the UN would  
arrive here," Shejavali said.

The CCN, which represents  
percent of church-going Namibians,  
recently established a body for  
"Repatriation, Resettlement and  
Construction Committee".

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ied. He encouraged the community  
of Kosi Bay to fight the attempts to  
displace them from their land so that  
a nature reserve could be established  
in their stead.

He was assisting them to gain ac-  
cess to lawyers and to publicity, both  
of which would be vital to the suc-  
cess of their cause.

Friends and political comrades  
speak consistently of Webster's gen-  
tleness and courage.

One of his Jodac colleagues referred  
to the sense of optimism which he  
embodied and generated in those he  
worked with.

Among those who came  
immediately to pay tribute was Helen  
Joseph, who now needs a "walker"  
to set about and whose once musical  
voice scarcely reaches above a  
whisper.

The gathering was left with no  
doubt that she loved Webster as a  
son and people rose to their feet in  
tribute to them both, the veteran who  
had for so long defied illness and  
death, and the youthful comrade  
whose life was cut unnaturally short.

It is a real pity that Kuperf, who is a  
philanthropist no doubt, and a very  
active member in the preservation of  
wild life through the Nature Founda-  
tion, does not show the same concern  
in preserving human life as he does  
for animal life.

The Holy Quran instructs:  
"Miserable is the price for which  
they have sold their souls, ... These  
are the people who buy the life of  
this world at the price of the here-  
after: Their penalty shall not be  
lightened nor shall they be helped."  
(II-86,90)

I R TOM, Rondebosch

## Most enjoyable

I JUST want to let you know you  
have a really great newspaper, and  
it's doing good. Your articles are in-  
teresting and enjoyable.

I really enjoy Paradise Close.  
L DEACON, Knysna





Members of CAP provided dance, song and drama



The Actwusa cultural unit encouraged the crowd to sing along

Pics by YUNUS MOHAMED

# 'A golden stepping-stone'

From DAUD VRIES an end it itself but the WINDHOEK. — beginning of the road to Resolution 435 was not socialism, Mr Ben

Ulenga, general secretary of the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN), told a Mayday rally here.

Speaking at the rally in Katutura, attended by about 7 000 workers, Ulenga called on Namibian workers to defend the gains they had achieved so far.

He warned them to be vigilant as "the enemy of freedom was trying to threaten the prospects of independence".

Workers' demands in Namibia were basic and

clear, said Ulenga. "We demand freedom from exploitation and poverty."

The workers of Namibia were standing squarely behind Swapo, as a Swapo government was the only one which would listen to the demands of the workers, he said.

He pointed out that Mayday as a paid holiday had not been handed down to the workers on a plate.

"It was won through our own battles and some workers sacrificed their lives," he said.

Mr Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the

National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (Numsa), called on the workers to build strong organisational structures which would be accountable to the masses.

"We must re-dedicate ourselves on this day to democracy and forge ahead to socialism," he said.

Going to the election polls did not mean freedom, he said; instead, it was the start of the struggle for socialism.

In reference to the Okahenge massacre on April 1, Mayekiso said those killed there were "watering the green tree of freedom".

Ms Loide Kasingo, edu-

cation secretary for the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), said Swapo was the only organisation which had stood the test of time in Namibia.

She dismissed South African claims that it had broken the backbone of Swapo and said Swapo was "the people".

Former United Democratic Front publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe told the rally that the independence process of Namibia was being watched with interest by all freedom-loving people in the world.

"Your struggle has always been our struggle

and will continue to be as long as Southern Africa is dominated by a white minority trying to usurp all power," he said.

"The Namibian workers were 'more than ever poised to join the workers of the independent nations the world over'."

"Let this Mayday celebration be a golden stepping-stone to a free and democratic Namibia," said Morobe.

Workers were always on the forefront of the struggle of national independence, said Mr Dan Tjongarero, Swapo's acting chairperson and member of the central committee of Swapo.

Workers, he said, were fully represented in the Swapo leadership.

"They were the ones who decided to lay their lives at the battle of Onkulumbashe, which heralded the beginning of the armed struggle in 1966."

## Organise

The struggle of the workers in Namibia was not just to get wage increases, but was primarily aimed at "the destruction of colonialism", said Tjongarero.

It was the struggles of workers which had brought about the implementation of

In the past 24 years, he said, the struggle of the workers and that of Namibia had been the same.

Before reconstruction there were still several battles to be fought, he reminded the workers.

"To conclude the struggle we need to win the elections."

He said the "march for freedom" would not end with independence.

"The struggle will not end on this side of the Orange River. We will only be satisfied once Africa has been rid of colonial vestiges," said Tjongarero.

"Let us organise for a decisive victory," he concluded.

## 'New form of war against unions'

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Workers at a Mayday rally here resolved to join the rest of the country in a national dispute if bosses did not accept demands made at the Cosatu-Nactu summit in March.

Cosatu local vice-chairperson Maasdorp Cannon told the rally the government was using "a new dimension of warfare" against the trade union movement.

"This government identifies activists, detains them and restricts them and turns their homes into jails."

"We must organise the oppressed workers and communities and encourage all organisations to revive themselves," he said.

Representatives from the labour movement and from sport, youth and women's organisations spoke at the rally.

An executive member of the Grahamstown Soccer Association, Peter Auf der Heyde, said it was important to form alliances between workers and sports organisations.

"There must be no split in the progressive sports movement and all progressive forces in this country must stand together against the common enemy," he said.

"Everyone has to struggle wherever they find themselves. On the soccer field, in the factory or in a youth congress. Because workers are also sportspersons, they can take their struggle into the factories."

"These companies make millions of rands in profit every year through the sweat of their workers, yet they put nothing back into the community," he said.

The rally started 30 minutes late because workers were intimidated by the heavy police presence outside the hall. — ANA

### NEWS FOR JUSTICE

**We support the call for Oscar Mpetha's release.**

### THE PUBLIC SERVANTS LEAGUE

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# 'Hunting season' in Namibia

From MARK VERBAAN

WINDHOEK. — Reports of renewed fighting between the security forces and Swapo guerillas have led to concern that further bloodshed can be expected in Namibia.

The anxiety comes amid reports that South African security forces were released from their bases up to three hours before the official 60-hour moratorium expired on Saturday.

Oshakati residents claimed that police Casspirs and army vehicles left military bases "as early as 3am" on Saturday. The South Africans had agreed to restrict their forces to base for a period of 60 hours, ending on 6am on Saturday.

So far, at least two Plan fighters have been killed in skirmishes since the security forces were unleashed on Saturday morning.

One foreign journalist reported that a Koevoet member had told him on Saturday that "the hunting season is open again".

The UN's Martti Ahtisaari said in a press statement on Monday that "some of Swapo's armed personnel appear not to have been able to re-

turn to Angola during the 60-hour period of grace proclaimed in the Ruacana agreement, during which the security forces were confined to bases".

He pointed out that the Swapo leadership had instructed all its forces to return to Angola, and that South Africa had undertaken to facilitate this process.

"Both sides, therefore, have now publicly reiterated their desire to avoid further aggressive or belligerent actions," Ahtisaari said.

He added that the process to verify the number of Swapo fighters returning to Angola had been agreed by the Joint Commission at its third meeting in Cape Town last Friday.

With regard to the latest killings, Ahtisaari said: "It is imperative that these residual Swapo personnel be given safe passage while they make their way to the border, and I wish to urge all parties to exercise maximum restraint.

The Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, said it was "disappointing" that 20 tracks of a group of guerillas had been found south of Oshigambo, as well as a further 20 sets of tracks left by insurgents at Miershoop.

He said one guerilla had surrendered near Opuwo in Kaokoland, but two sets of tracks found further north indicated a group of guerillas were still moving about in the area.

General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the SADF, said security forces had located six Swapo weapons caches but were looking for seven more before May 12.

On that date, the Joint Commission is due to convene at Ruacana to verify that all Swapo fighters have left the country to be restricted to bases north of the 16th parallel.

Meanwhile, Swapo has dismissed South African allegations that it is massing troops on the border as a "red herring".

Swapo president Sam Nujoma rejected the South African charges "with the contempt they deserve".

He described the allegations as a "red herring" aimed at diverting attention from the "atrocities committed by its rampaging troops in Namibia".

Nujoma added that the accusations were designed to dupe the UN Transitional Assistance Group so that South African troops were not confined to base and instead let loose on the pretext of guarding against "an illusory Swapo invasion".

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3-10/5/89  
S. Verbaan



# Day of the Workers

BY CHIARA CARTER

**CELEBRATION** was the keynote at the Cosatu Mayday rally in Cape Town, where 6 000 people packed Athlone stadium to enjoy a programme of sport and culture.

Even the presence of police at main arterial roads in the vicinity of the stadium, and later outside the stadium, did not dampen the day's festival atmosphere.

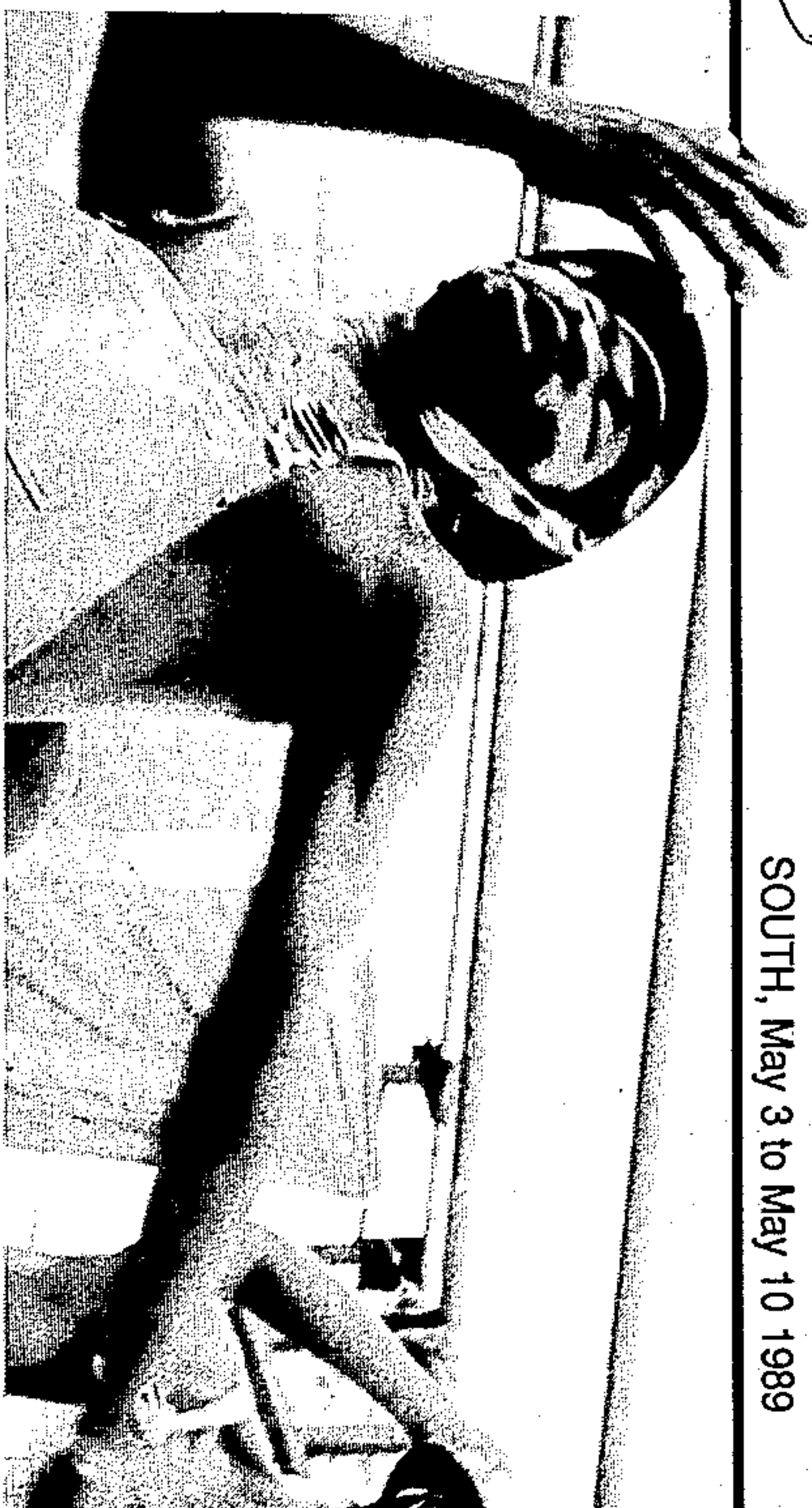
Union and Namibian T-shirts added a sea of colour to the stadium stands which were bedecked with brightly coloured posters and banners.

As a police helicopter circled repeatedly above the field, banners reading "A working class united can never be defeated" and "Let us march forward to socialism" fluttered in the gentle breeze.

Soccer was the highlight of the day.

An early morning match between Cosatu and Cayco ended fittingly in a victory for the Cosatu team.

In the afternoon the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union took the honours in an exciting final against a



Performers re-enacted the daily lives of workers at the Athlone rally



The Mayday crowd was enthralled by an energetic display of traditional dancing

## 'Bitter wage talks ahead'

ABOUT 500 people who attended a Mayday rally at the St Francis Hall in

Langa heard National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) vice-president Patricia de Jille urge workers to prepare for

"Nactu is still committed to unity but on a principled basis. We don't believe in artificial unity but unity based on the paramountcy of working-class interests.

"This means the interests of the African

A similar keynote address was delivered at other Nactu Mayday rallies around the country.

Included in the federation's Mayday message was an angry response to press restrictions and the federation's refusal to

## Call for unity

THE international trade union movement and workers throughout the world must redouble their efforts to support the struggle of workers in South Africa and Namibia.

This was the Mayday message from the South African Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), which also called on the international community to force the South African government to



Municipal Workers Union.

### Women workers

One of the rally's key themes was an emphasis on women workers.

The role of women in trade unions and the fight by women against oppression was the topic of a speech by a Cosatu Western Cape speaker, while unions with a largely female membership maintained a high profile at the rally.

These included the South African Domestic Workers Union (Sadwu), which performed a play about the exploitation of domestic workers and put forward a choir.

While a Sadwu petition demanding that domestic workers be included in labour legislation was circulated, a union speaker told the audience that domestic workers were determined to fight against years of exploitation.

"We are the last generation to say madame," she said.

Forming part of the crowd were many members of the Garment and Allied Workers' Union, distinguished by their Living Wage T-shirts.

### Namibian solidarity

They listened attentively as a Gawu spokesperson told them they were attending an historic occasion, since it was the first time that Gawu was celebrating Mayday as part of the progressive trade union movement in South Africa.

Another strong theme was solidarity with Namibian workers and many people left the stadium sporting T-shirts expressing support for Swapo and Namibian unions.

Among the messages of support received was one from the affiliates of the United Democratic Front calling on workers to actively participate in unions and community organisations.

Poetry readings by the Congress of South African Writers and UWC poet Sandile Dikeni evoked a gut reaction in the audience, who roared their approval of the sentiments expressed.

action against the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

De Lille said that Nacou had resolved to take protest action against the LRAA.

This would include at least 10 days of national protest and three months of protest action against white-owned businesses.

The programme of action would be discussed in joint shopstewards meetings with Cosatu and independent unions, as well as with community organisations.

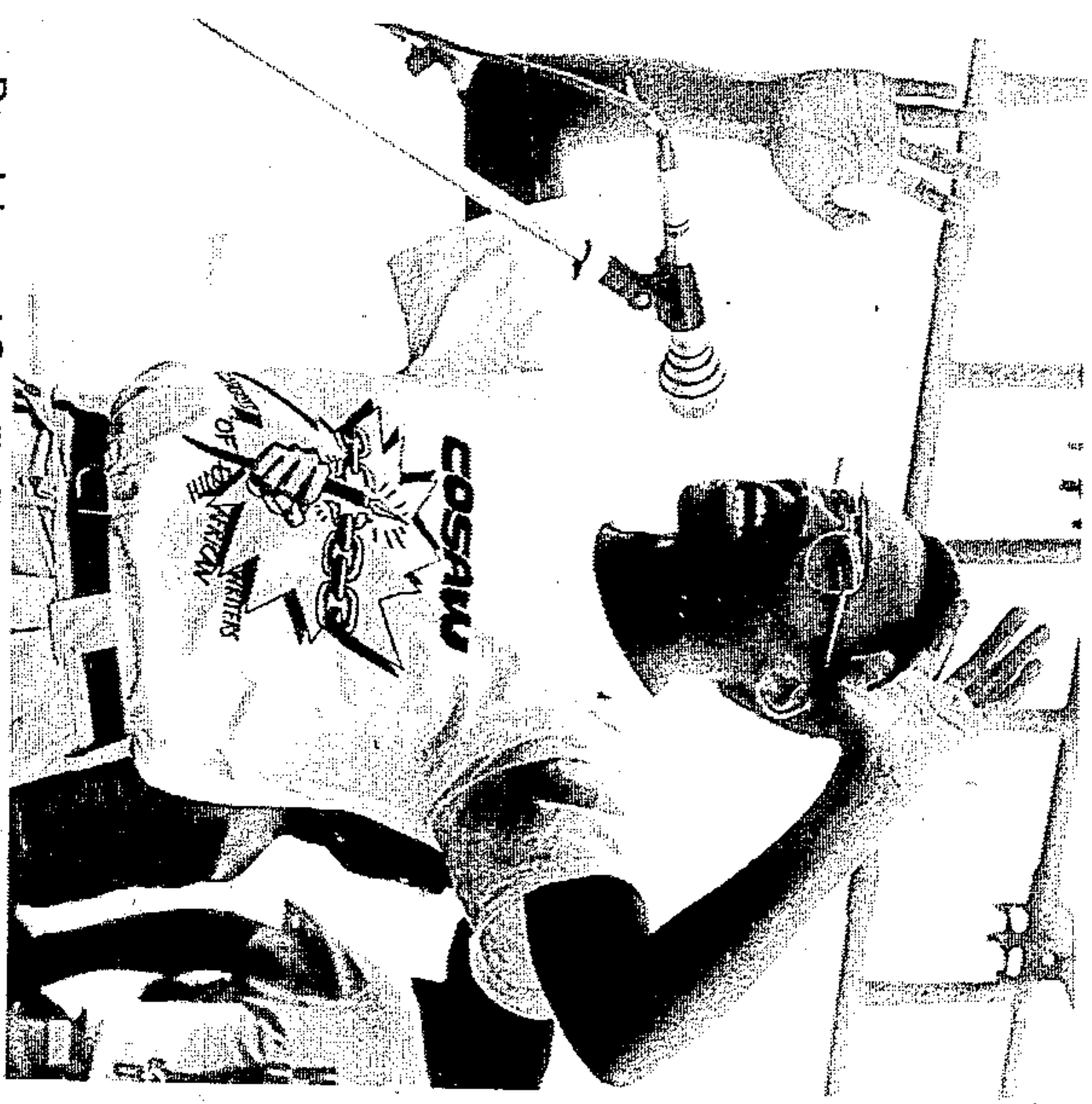
De Lille said that the federation was committed to working-class unity.

possession, displacement and oppression," she said.

She said the national shopstewards council in December rejected the idea of asking bosses to contract out controversial clauses of the LRAA because this would be divisive.

De Lille predicted bitter wage negotiations this year because of price hikes which had severely undermined workers' standard of living.

"Bosses ask workers to tighten their belts while loosening their own for more profits," she said.



People's poet Sandile Dikeni had the workers roaring their approval of his poetry readings

submit to demands by the Department of Home Affairs that its newsletter, Izwilethu, be submitted to the department for approval.

The federation also came out strongly in support of the political involvement of trade unions, saying that trade union involvement in politics was inevitable since workers were denied political rights.

It called on workers and community organisations to close ranks against attempts to divide the oppressed.

Several speakers at the Langa rally emphasised the solidarity of workers throughout Africa, including Namibia.

## Top trade unionists at PE rally

PORT ELIZABETH. — Thousands of workers gathered at the Dan Qeque stadium here to celebrate Mayday with sport, culture and speeches.

Among the key speakers was the president of Cosatu, Elijah Barayi, and the national president of the Namibian Workers' Union, Barnabas Tiziu, who gave a message of support and expressed solidarity with the workers of South Africa.

Nacur's national president, James Ndaweni, also spoke at the rally.

Sport proved a highlight of the day's programme with soccer club PE Royals of Kwazakhele losing 1-5 to Hot Spurs of Arcadia.

Kwaru (Kwazakhele Rugby Union) was beaten in a match against Uitenhage and District.

The Imvaba culture group staged a play about workers and held a poetry recital.

A police contingent was stationed around the grounds but did not interfere in proceedings, which were well-organised and disciplined. — PEN.

withdraw the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

Workers and those opposed to apartheid should build unity and put aside "minor differences", said Sactu.

"Unity in action should be our battle-cry," said the message.

Sactu said workers should continue efforts to organise the unorganised and unemployed, and to fight for a living wage and a 40-hour working week.

### Bottom line

In line with a Sactu conference resolution in January this year, Sactu said unions should intensify their focus on women workers, who "occupy the bottom line of the exploited masses in our country".

The message reiterated Sactu's demands for social security, increased UIF and rent exemption for the unemployed; full maternity rights for women; Mayday as a paid public holiday; and the lifting of the state of emergency.

It called for a vigorous campaign of solidarity with Swapo, which would be a means of putting into practice the slogan, "An injury to one is an injury to all".

Sactu expressed solidarity with workers throughout the world, and commended the international trade union movement for its attempts to secure world peace and fight the nuclear threat.

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# Costly SA loses out on Untag spending

The Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa is too expensive for the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

Untag officials had been expected to go on a multi-million-rand South African buying spree for equipment needed in Namibia.

But Association of Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) foreign trade secretary Mrs Bess Robertson said she had been informed by the purchasing division of Untag in Windhoek that South African prices "were too high".

Mrs Robertson said when the first lists for equipment needed by Untag were received, Assocom circulated these among all Chambers of Commerce and Industry countrywide, and Untag compiled its own database of suppliers from the responses.

"When I was in Windhoek in March they told me they could compile a very good database and had received tenders from all over the world.

## VEHICLES

"Last week they said that they hadn't bought from South Africa in many cases as our prices were so high," Mrs Robertson said.

"Motor vehicles, for example, were not bought from South Africa but directly from Japan. The German government also donated a large number."

She said she tried to establish the position on foodstuffs last week but the UN again told her the prices were too high and that they would get most from abroad.

"South Africa is not doing as well from this as we had hoped but things may change. For the expatriation camps which are still to be established they may need a lot of supplies which it is expected will come from South Africa."



# De Beers: 'Brighter outlook for SA'

*CAPE TOWN 3/10/87*

JOHANNESBURG. — The outlook in South Africa appears brighter than it did 12 years ago, says Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, chairman of De Beers.

Writing in his annual report, he said this was despite the fact that for most of the period no political movement could be discerned.

He said that although the state of emergency remained, actions such as the extension of clemency to the Sharpeville Six, the decision to amend the Foreign Funding Bill and to abandon elements of the Group Areas legislation showed a new flexibility by the government.

He also called for a post-independent Namibia to emulate Botswana and adopt a market-oriented economy and a multi-party democracy.

In the strongest public statement yet by De Beers, which has on more than one occasion this year met Swapo representatives, Mr Ogilvie Thompson attacked state control of the economy. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

ONE month after the fighting restarted in Ovamboland, the situation has become so badly clouded by the claims about who did what and to whom that I find many of my readers rather confused about what the basic issue is.

Which is simply this: That the run-up to implementation of Resolution 435 was proceeding very smoothly till Swapo — deliberately and with malice aforethought — broke the undertaking which had made it all possible by sending a flood of insurgents pouring over the border into Ovamboland.

The fact that some or all of the intruders had been misled by their superiors into believing they would face only a toothless and welcoming Untag force is neither here nor there.

The same applies to all the other side-issues. I have no doubt that some of the insurgents were gunned down when it would have been possible (at least theoretically) to take them prisoner, that in at least one case a number of bodies were left unburied, and that some civilians were shot.

Indeed, I would have been surprised had it been otherwise. Given the situation. Consider the circumstances. The army was confined to its bases and peace was about to break out. Suddenly, in total violation of the agreements, hordes of heavily armed insurgents poured over

# 435: Swapo simply broke rules

the border, their aims unknown. This being the case, it is hardly surprising that the police assumed the worst and reacted aggressively, especially when at least some of the insurgents appeared to be no whit more peaceful.

By the time it appeared as if (at least at footstopping level) the intention had been to establish a presence rather than fight, it was too late, since it is always easier to start a war than to stop it — especially when one side hastily blends into the local population.

But I say again, all these are side-issues, horrible though some of the details might be. The fact is that if Swapo's leaders had abided by the agreements none of it would have happened.

So what of the future? Well, in my opinion Resolution 435 will effectively go on "hold" for at least some weeks more while the security forces sweep Ovamboland for arms caches and insurgents who have gone to ground.

What worries me more than a delay is the loss of confidence. Hindsight now shows that Pretoria blundered at last year's Geneva talks when it did not insist that Swapo stayed north of the Qui-veve Line but settled for a promise that Angola

and Cuba would use their "good offices" to ensure this happened.

Can Swapo now be expected to abide by the Geneva agreement in the future? How trustworthy are the Angolans, who were accomplices before the fact because they refused to prevent the Swapo build-up?

In 1975 they also promised to take part in a fair and free election, then immediately reneged on

Even if Mr Mikhail Gorbachev keeps his hand out of this particular cookie jar, it is a fact that President Dos Santos is not a strong leader. He tends to be influenced by the various pressures bubbling in his deeply divided regime, which is why he

veers from pragmatism to hard-lining and back again. In the end it comes back to Angola. As I have said before, it is hard to initiate a peace process in Namibia while the civil war in Angola continues.

Angola sees Swapo as

its natural ally against Unita, particularly if it is forced to let its Cuban garrison go. That was what crippled the 1985 withdrawal agreement and is hampering the implementation of Resolution 435 today. For want of that nail — peace in Angola — Resolution 435's ship may yet be lost.

● Willem Steenkamp is a reservist of the Citizen Force.

CAPE TOWN 22/3/89



# SADF's hunt for Swapo 'tragic'

CAPE TOWN 3/5/89  
221

HARARE — South African troops have allegedly begun house-to-house searches in northern Namibia for Swapo fighters who disregarded a temporary ceasefire to allow them free passage to Angola, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo said here yesterday that South Africa had just deployed 4 500 troops in northern Namibia to hunt down Swapo combatants, calling the situation "tragic".



Mr Toivo ja Toivo

"As I speak, I have just heard that the South Africans have released 4 500 occupation troops to go and hunt Swapo combatants from house to house in the northern part of Namibia.

"I understand they have already killed three whom they say fired on them first. I am sure this type of killing will go on on the pretext of defending themselves," he said.

Mr ja Toivo said it was time that the UN Security Council met urgently to defuse the situation created by South Africa.

He called for the replacement of the UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, whose performance he said had so far been "very poor and full of monumental errors".

He accused South Africa of applying delaying tactics in implementing Resolution 435.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that the UN had 4 480 military personnel deployed in Namibia yesterday, but urgent consideration was being given to the adequacy of the planned 500 police monitors, senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek.

There were at present 368 police monitors for the UN in Namibia.

At full strength Untag's military component will number 4 650, in addition to more than 1 000 civilian administrators and the 500 police monitors. — Sapa

Parliament in brief

*CPM Times 3/5/84*  
**Namibians were sold out** 221

NOBODY knew what was happening in Namibia and its people had been sold out to the UN and Swapo, the CP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said yesterday. He said he did not deny the minister the right to have parties such as the reception for delegations to the Joint Commission at the weekend. "It is not clear, however, whether there has been something to celebrate."





# SA, UN head for showdown on Resolution 435

MBUS  
A/S/89  
221

**Argus Africa News Service WINDHOEK.** — South Africa and the United Nations appear to be heading for a showdown over their differing interpretations of the Resolution 435 independence plan for Namibia.

As the conflict in northern Namibia appears to be receding the nuts-and-bolts implementation of the settlement plan looks like heightening tensions in the already uncomfortable relationship between Pretoria and the world body.

And UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is concerned enough to have said he wishes to visit the country.

At the core of the problem is the matter of who is in charge of the administration. South Africa's Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar made it plain yesterday that he would not tolerate any interference by Untag in the administration of Namibia which, until independence, is his responsibility.

He said in an interview on SWA-TV: "I cannot accept any interference in the administration itself on the part of Untag."

## "My satisfaction"

The UN Special Representative in Windhoek, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said in another TV interview this week that he accepted that Mr Pienaar was in charge of the day-to-day running of Namibia, but he added that the Administrator-General would have to carry out his functions "to my satisfaction".

South Africa has been particularly touchy about the behaviour of the 500 UN police monitors, who have come to oversee the work of the SWA Police. UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry disclosed yesterday that the monitors were investigating at least 50 complaints of assault, intimidation and misconduct, many of them levelled against administration officials and members of the security forces.

Mr Thornberry said the incidence of complaints was "dismaying". He also made it clear his interpretation of Resolution 435 was that the police monitors were empowered to carry out such investigations.

Mr Pienaar reacted strongly to Mr Thornberry's remarks, saying the UN police monitors in Namibia did not have the power to carry out investigations of their own, but were merely empowered to pass on reports to the SWA police for investigation.

The Argus Political Staff reports that the indications are that nearly all Swapo forces have withdrawn from northern Namibia.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said he was optimistic that the peace process could be put back on track after nearly being derailed by Swapo.

The verification process ends this weekend and an extraordinary meeting of the Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa is to be held near Ruacana on the Angolan side of the Namibian border on Monday.

It is now expected that the green light will be given to restart the peace process.

The spokesman said the verification of Swapo withdrawal was now in full swing and the indications were that most Swapo forces were out of the territory and many of the arms caches had been found.

## Anne's 'admirer' back on duty

**The Argus Foreign Service**

**LONDON.** — Queen's equerry Commander Timothy Laurence, named as the author of Princess Anne's stolen letters, has returned to public duty.

But his appearance yesterday was low-key. Instead of being at the Queen's side he was just a face in the crowd of palace officials at the welcoming ceremony for visiting Nigerian ruler President Ibrahim Babangida.

Commander Laurence will act as aide to the President during the state visit.



# SA seizes initiative as UN falters in Namibia

221  
SAW  
10/15/79



The United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba — and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected UN secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's "grave concern" at the role of SADF units in the territory.

Dr Perez de Cuellar asked SA to order its troops back to base when he spoke to South Africa's UN representative, Mr Jeremy Shearer.

## Request ignored

He told Mr Shearer he felt SWA Police had sufficient resources to carry out the action to verify that remnants of the mass Swapo incursion of early April had returned to Angola north of the 16th parallel.

Dr de Cuellar's request has been ignored. Mr Botha instead attacked the secretary-general for "protecting" Swapo and ignoring the decisions of the Joint Commission.

Mr Pienaar has simply stated SA troops would continue to be deployed hunting Swapo and any arms it may have cached, regardless of the secretary-general and the UN.

The administrator-general said that at the last meeting of the Joint Commission, Cuba and Angola had agreed that South African troops

In the past couple of months Untag has become a new swear word in Namibia, but, as **KEN VERNON** of The Star's Africa News Service points out, Untag and the whole UN operation in Namibia has effectively been shunted to the sidelines in recent weeks.

could be deployed until May 13.

The implication is if the UN and Untag don't like it, they can lump it.

From April 1 SADF and SWATF troops were confined to base under the terms of Resolution 435, but were released from this obligation by the UN to deal with the Swapo incursions. Since then the continued deployment of the SADF, SWATF and SWA Police counter-insurgency units against Swapo insurgents has been sanctioned at several meetings of the Joint Commission, with the approval of the US and USSR, which have observer status with the Commission and which are ultimately the guarantors of its decisions.

Clearly piqued at this relegation, the UN spokesman in Namibia, Mr Cedric Thornberry, pointed out that the UN was not a party to the JC, adding that it was "not relevant to us what the Joint Commission does. We have to take our instructions from the Security Council".

Co-operation and agreement between the US and USSR, both permanent members of the Security Council, have added to the impotence of the UN and its Untag representatives in Namibia.

It has meant they have little ammunition with which to counter the JC's wresting of the initiative.

The tendency for the UN body to

be sidelined has been exacerbated by the perceived incompetence of Untag in carrying out its assigned tasks in the peace plan.

On April 1 Untag was to verify that SA troops were confined to base and SWATF forces disbanded, while Swapo troops were to be confined to bases in Angola.

Untag observers did confirm SA compliance with these conditions, but, according to their own words, were "taken completely by surprise" when Swapo troops crossed the border in large numbers.

Now Untag says they have a number of observers in several towns in southern Angola and can confirm that Swapo is now complying with their part of the the peace plan.

But South Africa says the security forces would only return to their bases once the JC had established Swapo had complied with its obligations, another slap in the face for Untag. The UN is not only under fire from South Africa, Angola and Cuba, but from Swapo, who say the UN should not have agreed to unleash the security forces.

It is an inescapable conclusion that such a state of affairs has been sanctioned by the super power string-pullers, which means that all the UN can do is what it does best — bluster.

A United Nations soldier in Namibia ... shunted to the sidelines?



# Nearly all Swapo men now out of Namibia

Star 10/1/89  
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Indications are that Swapo forces have nearly all withdrawn from Namibia.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Cape Town today that there was optimism that the peace process could be put back on the track.

The verification process ends this weekend. An extraordinary meeting of the Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa is to be held near Ruacana on the Angolan side of the Namibian border on Monday.

## CRITICISM

The spokesman said the verification of the Swapo withdrawal was in full swing and the indications were that most Swapo forces were out of the territory.

The South African team will be led by SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys, National Intelligence Service chief, Mr Niel Barnard, and top Foreign Affairs negotiator, Mr Dereck Auret.

Diplomats in New York said yesterday that United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, responding to

bitter African criticism of the UN operation in Namibia, was considering a personal visit to the territory.

They said that Dr Perez de Cuellar had mentioned the possibility of naming an African as deputy chief of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

● From Windhoek Sapa reports that UN police are investigating allegations of 50 incidents of intimidation, assault and misconduct in northern Namibia.

"Some of the allegations are dismaying," senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday. They are levelled largely against security force members and administration officials.

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar is concerned about Untag "interference" in the administration of Namibia.

The UN police monitors, he said, were involving themselves in criminal investigation "outside the scope of their functions". — Reuter.



General Geldenhuys ... in charge.



Mr Barnard ... off to Angola.



Mr Ahtisaari ... under fire.

# SA seizes initiative as UN falters in Namibia



A United Nations soldier in Namibia... shunted to the sidelines?

The United Nations peace plan for Namibia has been effectively hijacked by the members of the Joint Commission — South Africa, Angola and Cuba — and the UN has been relegated to the sidelines.

This has been graphically illustrated in the past week in statements by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, who both flatly rejected UN secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's "grave concern" at the role of SADF units in the territory.

Dr Perez de Cuellar asked SA to order its troops back to base when he spoke to South Africa's UN representative, Mr Jeremy Shearer.

### Request ignored

He told Mr Shearer he felt SWA Police had sufficient resources to carry out the action to verify that remnants of the mass Swapo incursion of early April had returned to Angola north of the 16th parallel.

Dr de Cuellar's request has been ignored. Mr Botha instead attacked the secretary-general for "protecting" Swapo and ignoring the decisions of the Joint Commission.

Mr Pienaar has simply stated SA troops would continue to be deployed hunting Swapo and any arms it may have cached, regardless of the secretary-general and the UN.

The administrator-general said that at the last meeting of the Joint Commission, Cuba and Angola had agreed that South African troops

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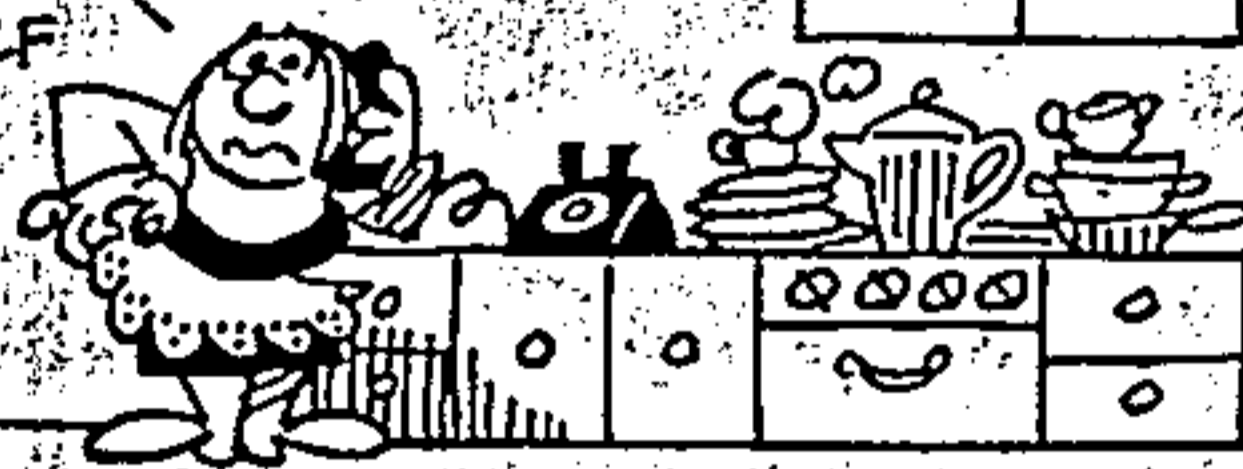
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### the small society

by Brickman

THE BEST WAY FOR A HOUSEWIFE TO HAVE A LITTLE TIME TO HERSELF IS TO START POING THE FISHES!



BRICKMAN - yates



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Capl 7/9/89 10/5/89 221

# Namibian editor hits out at foreign press

WEST BERLIN. — The editor of a Namibian newspaper yesterday accused the world press of long ignoring news about the territory and getting it wrong when they did cover events there.

Ms Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian, said the foreign media had ignored Namibia for years while her paper had documented the "horrific atrocities committed by the security forces".

Addressing editors from five continents at the general assembly of the International Press Institute, she said many correspondents "seemed to have learned the history of Namibia in the hour before leaving for the territory".

She cited bomb and arson attacks on the Namibian and said: "I am convinced the authorities plan to close us down before the election campaign (for an independent Namibian legislature) can get under way." — Sapa-Reuter

Sowetan 11/5/89

## Namibia 221 New govt set up

NAMIBIA's ethnically-based system of government was abolished today in preparation for November elections leading to independence for the South African-controlled territory.

Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, appointed by the South African President to govern the territory until independence, issued the proclamation transferring executive and legislative powers at all levels of government to himself.

The Proclamation left in place racially-segregated schools, and the system of financing local governments, which is based on the proportion of each race. In effect, government activities will continue to be conducted on a racial basis, because the administrative arms of the ethnic regional and municipal entities will remain in operation.

The Rehoboth regional government, in the area of the mixed-blood Basters people, is the only one not affected by the proclamation. Rehoboth has had a special semi-autonomous status since 1870, and is governed by a South African law, which is in the process of being repealed.— Sapa.



# Passtoors free after signing undertaking

*CAT Times 11/5/89*

BELGIAN Helene Passtoors, jailed for treason in 1986 after smuggling weapons for the ANC, has been released on probation and handed over to the Belgian authorities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Her release follows a recent call in Parliament for clemency by Mrs Helen Suzman, Democratic Party MP for Houghton, who said Mrs Passtoors wanted to be with her son who was being cared for by relatives in Europe.

Passtoors, 46, had signed an undertaking not to take part, encourage or execute any violent acts, nor to encourage such acts, and also not to enter South Africa or any of its neighbouring states at any stage whatsoever, the minister said in a statement.

During more than three years of imprisonment, Passtoors had refused to sign such a statement.

It was not immediately clear what had prompted Passtoors to sign the declaration.

Her lawyer Mr Ismail Ayob has said she was ill and suffering depression and epileptic seizures.

Her release took place on the basis

of an understanding reached by the two governments, Mr Botha said.

The Belgian government has agreed to permit the posts of the three South African diplomats expelled from that country, to be reinstated.

Mr Botha said Belgium would restrict passport facilities to Passtoors to ensure that she kept her promise.

Passtoors was convicted for her involvement with her ex-husband, Klaas de Jonge, in establishing caches of explosives and weapons for the ANC within South Africa. She was jailed for 10 years.

While admitting that she helped the ANC, Passtoors denied the charge of treason. She was the first foreigner to be convicted on this charge since the Anglo-Boer war at the turn of the century.

The court argued that although she was a Belgian citizen she owed allegiance to South Africa because she came to live in the country voluntarily and legally.

The Belgian community, in South Africa, yesterday congratulated the South African and Belgian Governments on reaching an agreement to release Passtoors. — Sapa-Reuter

Namibia is next  
*CAT Times 11/5/89*  
for the  
*22/1/89*  
AWB chief

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Following his acquittal in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday, AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche plans to address the Namibia issue and work with the Conservative Party to put a new government in power.

Mr Terre'Blanche told this to journalists in Krugersdorp's Victoria Hotel, after a brisk march from the magistrate's court where he was found not guilty by magistrate Mr F W van Niekerk on a count of malicious damage to property and two counts of crimen injuria.

The charges arose from an incident at the Paardekraal monument in December last year where Mr Terre'Blanche allegedly rammed two gates with his car and abused two investigating policemen.

He yesterday praised the outcome saying the verdict lifted the judiciary above politics.

"Thank God this country has an honest judiciary."

● ET cleared — Page 7

## He then goes on aerial shooting spree



# Africa's biggest airlift to bring exiles home

*Star 11/5/89* The Star's Africa News Service 221

WINDHOEK — The biggest airlift in African history begins on May 22, when an estimated 50 000 Namibian exiles begin returning home.

The commencement was announced in Windhoek yesterday, by the Secretary for National Health, Dr Louwrens Erasmus. He said the process would start a week later than the planned May 15 date, but would be completed on schedule by the end of June.

It has been reported that airliners from Angola and Zambia will be chartered to fly in more than 1 500 people a day.

Dr Erasmus said the airlift would fly people in to Windhoek, Grootfontein and Ondangwa. From the entry points at these airports, refugees would be taken to reception centres and camps near Windhoek, Okahandja, Grootfontein, and in Owambo at Ongwediva and Engela. They would then be re-united with their families and re-integrated into society.

Dr Erasmus said he expected "no serious problems" in the repatriation exercise as far as the health of Namibian communities was concerned.

He said he was satisfied people inside the country would be "protected as far as possible" from health threats.

He said the repatriation exercise would be under the control of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). A French volunteer organisation, Medecins sans Frontiers (Doctors without Frontiers) would be responsible for an extensive health screening programme, which would be carried out at assembly points in Angola and Zambia.

Under the health programme, there would be tests for diseases, including Aids, tuberculosis and malaria. Those exiles found to be ailing would be repatriated together once healthy exiles had returned home.

All refugees would be given yellow fever inoculations.

## EXPERTS

All those under the age of 15 would be given measles injections and Vitamin A shots, as well as anti-worm treatments.

Dr Erasmus said the programme would be supervised by two experts from the World Health Organisation who would later help the future government of Namibia to plan health strategies, particularly those with regard to Aids.

Dr Louwrens said the incidence of health problems among refugees appeared to be "much lower than originally thought".

The UNHCR would be given full support, but his department would play a low profile role because of the possible reluctance of exiles to become involved with the administration.

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*Star 11/5/89*  
dget





# UN official tries to cool SA tempers

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia has denied there is conflict with South Africa over the actions of the 500 UN police monitors deployed in the territory.

Senior UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry yesterday attempted to pour oil on the stormy water of the relationship between Untag and South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar accused Untag on Tuesday of interfering in the administration of Namibia which, until independence, remains in South Africa's hands.

Mr Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek he did not believe the monitors were acting outside their mandate. The UN policemen were receiving complaints which they then had to "filter" before passing them on to the SWA police for full investigation.

## INTIMIDATION

All investigations by the SWA police would be monitored by the UN policemen.

Mr Thornberry said a "considerably larger number" than 50 complaints of intimidation or misconduct had been made to the UN police.

- Sapa reports that Mr Pienaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari have formed a working group to investigate all alleged violations of the principle of impartiality.

- Two policemen from Oshakati in northern Namibia were suspects in a shooting which claimed the life of a 26-year-old Swapo supporter, Mr David Indongo, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said yesterday.

- Sapa reports that five reception centres to accommodate returning refugees and exiles are being established in Namibia. People are expected to start arriving on May 22.



# Luderitz reflects the sad tale of lost opportunities in Namibia

221

Star 11/17/85

JOHN RYAN of the The Star's Africa News Service was in Luderitz recently and found it to be a captivating place. It might once have been feasible to develop it into a viable alternative to Walvis Bay but today its future lies in crayfish, seaweed and tourism.

**LUDERITZ** — There is a strange melancholy that pervades much of Namibia. It speaks of better times, more affluent times, but also times of greed and opportunities squandered.

The further you travel, the more you come to realise how neglected the country has been in its Cinderella history.

Luderitz, a remote but captivating place, is as stark an example as any.

Twenty, even 10, years ago the potential for developing Luderitz as Namibia's main port was still within reach. Today, because of inflation and rising costs, that prospect appears no longer possible.

Harbour-master Ian Wingate did a study four years ago and concluded it would then cost R36 million for the most basic development of the port.

## Infrastructure

Mr Wingate estimates a new administration would today have to pay R80 million just to dredge the channel another metre deep between the heads at Luderitz, without the price of maintaining that depth.

"And there's no point in having a port with no proper infrastructure," says Mr Wingate. "To provide that, and to rebuild the rail link inland to Windhoek, would take thousands of millions of rands."

The harbour-master believes Walvis Bay will remain the only viable port for the independent territory — even though SA might try to hang on to it for strategic reasons.

"It would be to the advantage of whatever party or parties

come to power here to continue to pay the Republic for Walvis Bay's services. If there could be a free-port arrangement, so much the better."

With foreign finance and modern technology, it would be possible to turn Luderitz — currently a settlement of 5 000 residents — into a first-rate port. "But why do so?" asks Mr Wingate. "There's no guarantee Namibia's economy will prevail."

This is not to suggest, he stresses, that Luderitz will financially succumb to the death by financial strangulation that many have predicted for the town ever since the epicentre of the diamond industry was moved to Oranjemund 46 years ago.

On the contrary, the local economic climate is healthier than it has been for ages.

"What Luderitz has going for it now are crayfish, seaweed and tourism — in that order!" Mr Wingate says. "Luderitz might never become a boom port but it could be rebuilt quite comfortably on those three pillars."

In the Seventies, ecologists feared that the coast's crayfish resources — which had helped to sustain Luderitz after the diamond revenue moved south — were being over-exploited. This led to another in a chain of depressions for the town, and many residents left.

But since then, fishing controls have been applied to safeguard the industry, though this season, because of low-oxygen conditions that have inhibited feeding and breeding, crayfish catches have been down.

Up to the end of March, just more than 1 000 tons had been



Quaint and thriving . . . fishing boats bear testimony to Luderitz's successful crayfish industry.

brought in through the harbour. The normal catch at that stage of the season is 1 700 tons.

Seaweed is a recent growth industry — and a sound one, in that exploitation is not possible. Only kelp that washes up on the rocks and beaches may be collected, so it is a natural system of harvesting. The kelp is exported to the Far East, where it is regarded as a delicacy, or sold as agar, a food additive.

Tourism could be a saviour vis getting known," Mr de Villiers says. "Most of the people stay two or three days. They do not come to fish or catch crayfish — they come as tourists," he said.

It would be a point of some irony if Luderitz — once predicted to become the biggest ghost-town of them all — were able finally to preserve its viability by living off the skeletons of others.



Mr Ian Wingate . . . undertook harbour development study.



# AFRICA'S BIGGEST AIRLIFT

## 50 000 Namibians go home

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A French volunteer organisation, *Medicins Sans Frontiers* (Doctors without Frontiers) would be responsible for an extensive health screening programme, which would be carried out at assembly points for the refugees in Angola and Zambia.

Under the health programme, there would be tests for a number of diseases, including Aids, tuberculosis and malaria. Those exiles who are found to be ailing, including those suffering from Aids, will be repatriated as a group once the healthy exiles have returned home.

## Namibia's 'stain' of intimidation

WINDHOEK. — Political intimidation has been rife in north-eastern Namibia this past week.

And the current spate of intimidation of those opposed to the status quo could reach a peak with the advent of official election campaigns in July, says a Swapo activist in Rundu.

The activist, who preferred not to be named for fear of his own safety, said drastic action needed to be taken by the South African Administrator-General and the UN Special Representative to restrain members of the South African security forces from intimidating the local population.

If action was not taken, a climate under which free and fair elections could be held would never be obtained and the elections themselves might be "stained by violence", said the activist.

He was speaking in the wake of the latest reports of intimidation in the area by members of Battalion 202.

• On May 1, a resident in Rundu, Mr Erasmus Netaya, was allegedly assaulted by three soldiers for wearing a Swapo T-shirt at Kehemu squatter camp. The man was beaten until he lost consciousness.

• On May 4, two men from the area, Mr Alfons Muhuli and Mr Michael Haingura, were allegedly assaulted by three soldiers sporting DTA T-shirts.

• On May 4, two prominent members of the DTA-affiliated party, the United Democratic Party (UDP), had to be restrained by Untag monitors after the politicians allegedly tried to interfere in a Swapo march to mark Cassinga Day.

One of the men, former interim government member Mr Geoffrey Mwilima, is alleged to have deliber-

ately driven his van through Swapo marchers while displaying the two-finger DTA sign, before Untag police monitors intervened and asked him to leave.

• On May 7, a group of soldiers travelling in a bakkie attempted to disrupt a Swapo meeting in Bunya. They allegedly shouted anti-Swapo slogans, only to withdraw when UN police monitors arrived on the scene.

• Namibian mineworker leader, Ben Ulenga, is expected to be one of the speakers at a public meeting in Bellville this weekend.

The meeting, which starts at 2.30pm on Sunday at the UWC main hall, is being organised by the Namibian Solidarity Committee, made up of several Western Cape organisations.

Other speakers will include Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and Advocate Abdullah Omar.



33,000 to be  
airlifted back  
to Namibia

WINDHOEK — An airlift involving about 33 000 Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia would begin on Monday, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) chief, Nicolas Bakwira, said yesterday.

He said the repatriation was scheduled to begin on either Monday or soon after discriminatory legislation had been repealed and an amnesty declared.

Bakwira said he hoped "necessary aspects of security would be implemented" to enable Namibians to return home "without fear of prosecution" as foreseen in the settlement plan.

Most of the returnees would be airlifted to entry points at Windhoek, Grootfontein and Ondangua, and the UN was in the process of concluding contracts with air companies for the airlift. Pledges of R81,6m of a target figure of R101,3m had already been received for the repatriation. — Sapa.

# Namibian plan could 'founder'

221  
BIDNEY  
12/5/84  
GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The implementation of UN resolution 435 could founder if there was a repeat of the Swapo incursion into Namibia, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

Derek Auret said at an SA Institute of International Affairs symposium that the process could not again "digest" such an adventure.

He said this belief had greeted the armed border crossing. No-one had thought Swapo would be stupid enough to undertake such an operation.

The verification stage of Swapo's withdrawal would end tomorrow at 6am.

On Monday, the joint commission would meet at Ruacana — Auret is to be chairman of the meeting — to determine whether the situation had returned to that existing on March 31 before the incursion.

Auret said SA had adhered to the agreement in a responsible and measured fashion and it expected no less from the other parties, including Swapo.

## New realism

The tri-partite agreement between SA, Cuba and Angola had not come from covertly altruistic measures but from an acceptance that the time for violence had ended and a shared desire for a peaceful solution.

A new political realism was emerging on the sub-continent. Recent events had shown political settlements were not obtainable through violence but through negotiation.

Auret said new developments in inter-state relationships were being nurtured and expanded. A new spirit was emerging which could usher in a new era of understanding and economic development on the sub-continent.

SA had demonstrated as a regional power it was not part of the problem but of the solution.

Auret commended the Soviets' constructive participation in the settlement discussions but cautioned that Russia's future direction in southern Africa had still to be determined.

The Russians had moved from being interested observers to a position of being helpful in ensuring a successful outcome of the settlement.





# UN's police force in SWA to be doubled

12/5/89  
221

**The Argus Foreign Service**  
NEW YORK. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to double the strength of the Untag police component in Namibia to 1 000 officers.

Invoking his mandate from the Security Council, he told the council of his decision at a closed-door meeting called to hear an updated report on the situation in the territory.

Sir Crispin Tickell, the British chief delegate and council president for the month, told correspondents that Dr de Cuellar also told members he proposed to take steps to strengthen the position of his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who has been sharply criticised for his handling of events.

Sir Crispin said the naming of a new deputy for the Finnish official had also been referred to but he declined to say

whether an African would be chosen for the post.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, an Irishman, is the ranking civilian in Untag after Mr Ahtisaari.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that another Swapo insurgent has died in a skirmish with security forces in northern Namibia as the final day approaches of a 14-day process to verify that Swapo fighters have left the country.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said the armed encounter took place 15km west of Nkongo.

The UN decolonisation process was about six weeks behind schedule but timetables were not of great significance now, Mr Roux told a media briefing.

What was of "vital importance" was how the verification process would be conducted at the weekend and the

meeting of the Joint Commission of Cuba, Angola and South Africa at Ruacana on the border with Angola, he said.

"The voluntary repatriation of Namibian refugees is an integral part of the UN plan for independence," he said. Their only travel document would be a voluntary repatriation form signed by them, he said.

The leader of Swapo-D, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said it was unacceptable that the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) should be employed as a UN partner to receive refugees.

"The CCN is Swapo and Swapo is the CCN," he said.

Officials of Namibia's Department of National Health and Welfare should be employed to help resettle returnees.

About 90 percent of the department's nurses and social workers were blacks and not "the oppressors" as had been alleged, Mr Shipanga said.

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — The United Nations Secretary-General yesterday decided to double the strength of Untag's police component in Namibia to 1 000.

Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar informed the Security Council of his decision during a closed-door meeting called to hear a report on the situation in the territory.

Sir Crispin Tickell, the British chief delegate who is the council president for the month, said Dr Perez de Cuellar also told members he proposed to take steps to strengthen the position of his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who

## Untag police strength in Namibia to double

has run into some criticism for his handling of events so far.

Sir Crispin said naming a new deputy for the Finnish official was mentioned, but he declined to confirm that an African would be chosen for the post.

The Star's Africa News Service reports that the repatriation of the estimated 58 000 Namibian refugees cannot begin until an amnesty has been declared and all restrictive laws

have been repealed, says a senior UN official.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, the head of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) operation in Namibia, said in Windhoek yesterday: "The basic conditions of security and safety must be met" before the operation could begin. If the conditions were met, then the UNHCR could start the operation, as planned under Resolution 435, on May 15."



# Swapo fighter killed as big deadline looms

WINDHOEK. — One more Swapo insurgent died in a skirmish with security forces in northern Namibia as the final day approaches of a 14-day process to verify that Swapo fighters have left the country.

Spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said the armed encounter took place yesterday 15km west of Nkongo.

The UN decolonisation process was about six weeks behind schedule but timetables at this stage were not of great significance, he said.

What was of "vital importance" was what was going to happen with the verification process at the weekend and the meeting of the Joint Commission of Cuba, Angola and South Africa at Ruacana.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN spe-

*Capt 71015 12/5/89*  
cial representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, have been assigned a special role in the meeting.

They have to satisfy themselves that hostilities have ceased.

Mr Ahtisaari said yesterday the UN could not wait until every Swapo combatant had left Namibia to carry on with the settlement plan.

Mr Roux said it was in the interests of all sides to the settlement that the planned elections for the first week of November should be held as scheduled, but "it will depend on the outcome of the events in the next few days".

A declaration by the Joint Commission in Cape Town at the end of last month stipulates that all Swapo guerillas should have left Namibia by 6am this Saturday to be confined to fixed locations north of the 16th parallel inside Angola.

At the same time South African-led military units will resume their restriction to bases

*221*  
inside Namibia.

The troop confinements are expected to come as nearly 33 000 Namibian refugees in Angola and Zambia prepare to return home in an unprecedented regional airlift, reports Kevin Jacobs.

The airlift, planned to start within 10 days, depends heavily on Swapo guerillas honouring the weekend deadline to quit the territory.

UN planners expect up to 50 000 could join the R90-million, five-week homecoming operation.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) officials say they will not launch the massive airlift from Angola and Zambia until South Africa's Namibian administration repeals a range of apartheid-era laws, declares a general amnesty on possible prosecution of returnees and restricts military forces to bases. — Sapa-Own Correspondent

Justice Kühn said.

# Namibia crisis on race laws

(221) 11/17/74

**WINDHOEK** — Urgent talks are being held to repeal racially discriminatory and restrictive legislation in Namibia, senior United Nations spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry of Ireland said in Windhoek.

"We are pressing ahead with the idea that discriminatory and restrictive legislation should be repealed on D-day plus six weeks," he told the media.

Yesterday was the 42nd day since the UN began its decolonisation process in Namibia.

In terms of the timeframe of the settlement plan, restrictive legislation that will inhibit free and fair elections should have been abolished by yesterday.

South African security force levels should also have been reduced to 12 000 men, but the fight

## UN eager now for refugees to come home

ing since April 1 has disrupted the schedules. SADF members should have resumed restriction to their bases at 6 am yesterday.

On Monday there is to be a meeting of the Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa — with the Soviet Union and United States attending as observers.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari are to be present to satisfy themselves that there is a restoration of the ceasefire.

"The UN feels very strongly that the next few days will see a rapid return to the situation be-

The UN expected that about 58 000 Namibians would return before the June 30 deadline, to participate in elections planned for the first week of November.

Mr Plenaar has already issued a draft election proclamation and invited public comment.

"We are surprised that there has been so little public response," said Mr Thornberry. "Maybe the Administrator-General's proposals meet with universal approval."

Mr Thornberry said Mr Ahtisaari and UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar were now negotiating the doubling of the number of UN police monitors from 500 to 1 000.

"There have been many complaints about the situation in northern Namibia in the last few weeks," he said.

The UN police were assigned with the function of looking into complaints and passing them on to the SWA Police, if warranted, and then monitoring the investigations.

Those tasks stretched the UN police manpower to the limit, and their chief, Mr Steven Fanning of Ireland, indicated that it would be necessary to move many men to northern Namibia, which would leave a vacuum in other parts of the country.

As the election phase approached, the UN police would be burdened even more by heightened political activity.

Mr Thornberry said he was optimistic that discriminatory and restrictive legislation would be scrapped today, as required by the UN settlement plan. — Sapa.



**SOUTH AFRICAN** forces returned to their bases in Owambo yesterday as Namibia's fragile peace emerged hesitantly from the woodwork.

"It is all quiet here today," SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Derek Bruné said.

On Friday Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, had announced that one guerrilla who was about to be apprehended by police was killed in a shootout at Meershoop, in central Owambo.

This brought to 316 the number of Swapo guerrillas SA says it has killed since the April 1 incursion which nearly scuttled the UN independence plan for Namibia. In the same period SA lost 27 men.

SA and Untag officials met in Windhoek on Friday to discuss the burgeoning number of accusations that the UN was showing a bias towards Swapo and that security forces were intimidating Namibian civilians, especially in the north, against supporting Swapo.

"The question of partiality

By **PETER KENNY**  
Windhoek

or impartiality is a two-way street," Mr Cedric Thornberry, the UN's erudite spokesman, told reporters.

All laws of a discriminatory nature should have been repealed by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar by yesterday to ensure the return of at least 33 000 Namibian exiles who fled the country during the decades of war for independence.

Officials said the final laws abolishing the last vestiges of apartheid in the territory

## But no end to war of words between SA and Untag

should be through within days.

SA, Angola and Cuba are to meet on Monday near Ruacana to try to establish whether the Mount Etjo Accord of April 11 has been met by which Swapo forces must retreat to behind the 16th Parallel in Angola and SA forces must be confined to bases.

"SA forces are now in their bases. We want to ensure that free and fair elections now take place in Namibia," said Mr Roux.

### Caught

A two-week period of "verification", involving a massive sweep by the SADF, the SWA Territory Force and paramilitary police units ended at dawn yesterday.

SA said about 1 700 Swapo fighters had infiltrated Namibia in April in an attempt to establish military bases.

The incursion caught both SA and Untag flatfooted at a time when it looked as if the international independence plan for Namibia was running smoothly.

SA threatened to throw the UN out of Namibia and hit Swapo bases in Angola.

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, acceded to a SA request to unleash its forces, confined to base in terms of UN Resolution 435, the international independence package for Namibia. By doing so he hoped to rescue the UN peace plan.

SA had long harboured suspicions that Mr Ahtisaari blatantly favoured Swapo. But instead Swapo has accused the chunky Finn of having the blood of Namibians on his hands.

Mr Ahtisaari will attend tomorrow's talks as an observer, as will representatives of the LIS and the Soviet Union.

(221) STimes 14/5/89  
**All quiet in Namibia**

# Security forces pull out of northern Namibia

SECURITY forces in northern Namibia have ceased all offensive action against Swapo insurgents, a military spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said South African-led troops were withdrawing men and equipment, monitored by United Na-

tions personnel.

In terms of a Cape Town agreement two weeks ago by Angola, Cuba and South Africa, troops in Namibia had to pull out the field from 6am yesterday.

A further meeting of the joint commission will

be held inside Angola near Ruacana tomorrow.

■ Meanwhile, the SA Catholic Bishops Conference expressed hope that the return of SA forces would avert a clash between Swapo and SWA security forces like that of April 1, reports CON-

NIE MOLUSI.

"We express the hope that the SADF will be confined to base permanently, and that Swapo will ensure that members of its armed wing, Plan, are kept north of the 16th parallel.

The Church criticised

the integration of the disbanded Koevoet into the SWA Police.

"Police service is surely incompatible with the training and practice associated with a counter-insurgency unit, known for its ruthlessness," the bishops' conference said.

521  
Citizens  
14/5/89



# Namibia facing cash starvation

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent (221)

NAMIBIA is in a cash crisis that could see the territory destitute by independence.

Officials in the transitional administration are blaming a tight-fisted South African Treasury which has slashed support to virtually nothing.

In 1986/87 budgetary assistance was R469-million. This year it is R84-million.

Namibian financial sources also believe that Windhoek is being short-changed in the SA Customs Union pool.

They believe the R394-million payout last year does not reflect the trading levels on which the payout should be based.

The Namibian transitional government is now substantially in debt. The total outstanding on loans at present is R894-million.

An official estimate made in Windhoek holds that 56 percent of the territory's public debt is a result of under-funding by SA.

The territory urgently needs to conclude new loans — but, according to officials, SA will not provide any further loan guarantees.

It is understood that the Namibian officials' quandary is deepened by their inability to get an explanation of Pretoria's financial policy.

Inquiries to SA's Ministry of Finance were this week referred back to the Namibian authorities.

## Trickle

Analysts outside the Government have speculated that a cash-strapped SA Treasury has seized on Namibia's pending independence to cut to a trickle the expensive flow of funds to the territory.

SA also wants the international community, which fought for 30 years for Namibian independence, to meet its financial obligations in the independence process.

● See Page 20

# Delays, confusion mar jubilation

Sowetan 14/6/89

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**WINDHOEK** — The great home-coming of Namibian exiles, the next major step in the independence process, was marred by aircraft delays and administrative confusion.

More than 1500 "returnees" were expected to arrive on 11 aircraft at three airports. Far fewer did and even the United Nations organisers seemed uncertain about what was happening.

Only two of the five Angolan craft that were to land at Ondangwa eventually came — much later than scheduled.

None of the three due at Grootfontein arrived.

In all, about 400 refugees returned,

about 250 of them through Windhoek airport and the rest at Ondangwa.

UN officials said they understood "technical problems" had delayed or caused the cancellation of the flights, but could give no further details.

An Angolan aircraft expected to Windhoek about midday was four hours late.

Security was so tight at the Dobra reception centre that UN chief information spokesman Frederick Eckhardt was physically thrown out. The Kenyan Untag guards were convinced he was a journalist posing under false credentials.



## Delay in airlift of Frontline exiles

# Namibian elections may be jeopardised

WINDHOEK — United Nations officials said yesterday that likely delays in completing the airlift home of 41 000 Namibian exiles would endanger the timing of elections planned for November.

"If the airlifts fall behind schedule, that puts the election date in doubt and that will throw another spanner in the works," a senior UN official told Reuters.

Hundreds of political refugees, some of whom have lived in exile for decades after fleeing South African rule in Namibia, were airlifted into three airports in different part of the country on the second day of a UN-organised repatriation operation.

Some flights from neighbouring black states have already been delayed, making it unlikely that the airlift will be completed within the six-week time-

table.

Independence elections are planned for November, when a constituent assembly is due to be voted into power.

The independence plan has already come close to collapse following bloody clashes between South African-led security forces and black nationalist guerillas of the South West African Peoples Organisation (Swapo).

It was saved by the diplomatic efforts of the three major parties to the agreement — South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

### Optimism

Pretoria has agreed to decolonise Namibia if Cuba withdraws 50 000 troops from neighbouring Angola.

Despite the UN officials' remarks, the overwhelming mood in Windhoek was optimistic, with some refugees who arrived

on Monday leaving UN registration points to return home.

The *Namibian* newspaper, a harsh critic of South African rule in the territory, told the returning exiles yesterday that they should not relax yet. "Namibia is no Utopia. The forces which contributed to your departure from the land of your birth have by no means been silenced," it said in a front page editorial.

At UN transit camps, security was tightened yesterday to prevent harassment of the so-called "returnees".

It was a far cry from Monday when journalists were allowed to mix freely with the former exiles inside refugee camps and Swapo supporters sang freedom songs around the perimeter fences.

"The people need peace, quiet and privacy now," a camp supervisor said. — Reuter.

## Blacks 'positive' about owning homes

By Esmaré van der Merwe

Star 14/6/89

(304A) 239 (343)

# Has the UN set an impossible task in Namibia

By BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service, in Windhoek

THE United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 independence plan seemingly demands the impossible — total impartiality from both the South African administration and the UN peace-keeping and monitoring group.



In the Namibian context impartiality basically boils down to the treatment of Swapo.

Can both the UN and South African leopards change their spots? And, so doing ensure that the scheduled one-man, one-vote elections in November are "free and fair".

Some would say that is wishful thinking.

The UN General Assembly declared in 1973 that Swapo was the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people". From that flowed aid totalling millions of dollars and a cushy position in international debates.

UN-funded and administered research and development projects for a future Namibia — such as the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia — looked at everything from Swapo's point of view.

Swapo, according to some observers, came away from the "sole and authentic" experience convinced it could do no wrong.

South Africa, on the other hand, declared Swapo the enemy, its guerilla fighters were labelled as terrorists, even when they engaged security forces and not civilian targets.

## Detained

Its leaders and activists were often detained by Pretoria, and the organisation was the target of a total propaganda onslaught.

has vowed that he will be acting, not as a representative of the Pretoria government, but as a representative of the "body politic" of Namibia and, in effect, as a head of state or governor.

Yet the accusations and counter-accusations of bias have already started being slung.

If the UN is unbiased, why then do Namibian political parties complain that, for example, the High Commissioner for Refugees — which is handling the repatriation of exiles — pays no attention to parties other than Swapo or the Swapo-sympathising Council of Churches in Namibia?

If Mr Pienaar is unbiased, why then does he address a public meeting in South Africa on Republic Day and use erroneous facts about the refugees repatriation to attack Swapo?

## Accusations

Since the start of the implementation of the peace plan on April 1, there have been accusations that UN peacekeeping troops and officials are siding with Swapo, and that South African-led security forces and the SWA Police have been intimidating Swapo supporters.

Both the UN and Mr Pienaar have made moves to try to convince the world of their neutrality.

The world body effectively revoked Swapo's special status and announced that all of its funding for the organisation would cease.

Mr Pienaar, for his part, announced the setting-up of an independent commission to probe all allegations of intimidation, and repeated his vows of impartiality.

Nevertheless, neither side has appeared convinced about the bona fides of the other, and in the past week, suspicions have been raised again.

A Windhoek newspaper quoted leaked government documents detailing a secret meeting in September last year, at which politicians of the South African-appointed Transitional Government and police and army officers discussed ways of beating Swapo in an election.

Anti-Swapo newspapers have also made much of an interview given to Newsweek magazine by Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's Foreign Affairs chief.

He was quoted as saying that if Swapo wins less than 50 percent of the vote in the election, the result would obviously be a fraud and Mr Ahtisaari would have to declare the polls were not free and fair.

Although it was not formally banned inside Namibia, Swapo had to watch as its potential political opponents were often given preferential treatment by South Africa in its attempts to form a credible alternative to Sam Nujoma and his liberation movement.

Now that Resolution 435 is, apparently, unstoppable on course, the UN and South Africa are obliged to act impartially.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar and his special representative in Windhoek, Martti Ahtisaari, have both pledged they will not favour Swapo during the transition to independence.

South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar



# Jurist to probe Namibian cases

81 Dam 14/6/89 (271)

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, sent a second round of letters last week to Swapo and the SA, Zambian and Angolan governments about lists of political prisoners and detainees, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said in Windhoek yesterday.

He told a media briefing he understood independent jurist Prof Carl Norgaard was looking into "11 cases where the SA government doubts the political nature of the offences".

There were 28 convicted and four awaiting trial prisoners whose positions were being discussed between officials of the Administrator-General's office and the UN.

Eckhard said 379 Namibian exiles and refugees — 147 from Zambia and 232 from Angola — arrived in Windhoek yesterday at the start of the UN-sponsored repatriation programme.

Four flights landed at Windhoek and mechanical problems with one aircraft were responsible for the

lower-than-expected number of arrivals. Eleven flights were originally scheduled for June 12.

Eckhard said the repatriation schedule for the first week, which "had seemed a little ambitious", had been scaled back "for all the wrinkles to be ironed out of the process".

"This in no way suggests that the overall schedule cannot be adhered to," he added.

A few flights planned for yesterday were cancelled because of organisational difficulties at the points of departure.

In reply to a question, Eckhard said all Namibians returning through the Windhoek airport entry point were allowed into the country, but could not yet confirm whether the same applied to On-

dangua in the north.

Asked about the welcome returnees received from Swapo supporters, Eckhard said while it did not seem to be an organised political demonstration, "it was inconsistent with what we asked for".

"We can only reiterate our initial appeal to all parties again to refrain from any political activity at the (reception) centres or at the airports."

On the question of the 201 detainees allegedly released by Swapo in Angola, he said they were being "looked after" by the Angolan government pending their return, which was being organised by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Concerning alleged refugees from Angola crossing the border into northern Namibia, Eckhard said the UN was looking into the matter.

He said the world body had "no confirmation whatsoever of fighting in southern Angola." — Sapa.



● AHTISAARI

## Windhoek gets an AIDS clinic

WINDHOEK — A confidential AIDS clinic has been established in Windhoek.

Namibian AIDS advisory committee spokesman Eberhard Hofmann said the committee met for the second time on Monday to discuss technical and legal matters regarding AIDS. (221)

For political reasons, the reporting of AIDS in Namibia is not obligatory, in spite of recommendations from the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The advisory committee suggested that government of an independent Namibia approach the WHO for financial assistance to start a national AIDS campaign. The committee has also asked second-tier, ethnic authorities to introduce health education programmes in schools.

Hofmann said there were 66 AIDS patients in Namibia, mainly in Caprivi and around Windhoek. — Sapa.



8/ Day 14/6/89 (221)

# UN refugee lift plagued by hitches

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Over-ambitious planning appears to have hamstrung the UN refugee repatriation programme, with chartered aircraft operators apparently unable to meet contracted flight schedules.

Two days into the programme yesterday, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was behind schedule on a six-week airlift programme intended to bring 41 000 people back to Namibia in time to take part in independence elections.

UNHCR officials kicked off the R90m operation on Monday by cancelling six out of 11 scheduled flights from Angola and Zambia.

"I am confident the operation will proceed smoothly," UNHCR chief Nicolas Bwakira said on Monday shortly after the arrival of the first refugee flight — a wide-bodied Air Zambia DC-10 with only half the expected 250 passengers — from Lusaka.

Yesterday only two passenger flights carrying returning Namibian exiles landed at Windhoek Airport, but UN spokesman Fred Eckhard defended the organisation's planning and denied a foul-up in the operation.

"The original schedule for this week was a little too ambitious, so it has been scaled back for all the wrinkles to be smoothed out," he said.

"This in no way suggests that the original, overall plan cannot be adhered to."

## Security

Diplomatic observers, however, blamed the inefficiency of chartered air operators.

The repatriation programme involves some 350 flights over a six-week period.

In Windhoek, police yesterday began enforcing tougher security measures at the main airport some 40km east of the capital, restricting the airport grounds to passengers and people meeting or dropping off passengers.

Government spokesman Gerhard Roux said the tighter controls would be in force whenever refugee flights arrived, to prevent demonstrations similar to that held by a 200-strong Swapo crowd when the first exiles arrived on Monday.

Reception procedures agreed upon between Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and UNHCR officials prohibited political activity either at airports or church-run reception centres providing short-term shelter for refugees.

Roux also denied earlier reports of fighting between Unita rebels and Angolan troops in southern Angola. Some 1 500 destitute Angolans who fled into Namibia last weekend said they had fled a new outbreak of fighting.

Roux said they were being cared for and negotiations were under way with the UNHCR for their return.

**80 schools in boycott** *CH 1/10/82*  
*13/6/82 221*

WINDHOEK— Pupils at 80 schools of the Ovambo administration in northern Namibia were still taking part in class boycotts, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office said here yesterday. Lessons were being attended normally at Ovambo's 515 other schools.



From KEVIN JACOBS

# First exiled Namibians return

DOBRA. — It was a good day for coming home. Despite a wind sharpened at the edges by early winter, Trophimus Tujenius saw a clear blue Namibian sky for the first time in 10 years.

"I am very happy to be here," the 40-year-old schoolteacher said. "This is my country."

Shuffling along with him in the dusty bed-and-blanket queue at Dobra reception centre was his wife, a Namibian whom he met and married in exile in Zambia. Their four young children, clutching rope-wrapped possessions, scuffed Namibian dust for the first time in their lives.

Mr Tujenius and his family were among the first exiled Namibians who returned home yesterday in an organised airlift that will bring back up to 41 000 refugees over the next six weeks.

About 150 people arrived at Windhoek Airport aboard a chartered Air Zambia DC-10 passenger jet that marked the start of the repatriation operation.

Cheering, chanting students from church-run

schools in the nearby Roman Catholic mission village greeted the first returning exiles buses to the reception centre 20km north of Windhoek, one of five such facilities set up as interim homes.

Beyond the perimeter fence, Kenyan soldiers in camouflage battledress kept out reporters and camera crews, inquisitive locals and people hoping to glimpse relatives who walked into exile.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) guided queues of refugees through registration procedures and issued blankets, mattresses and meal dishes.

Wind dusted fine sand through the lines of Pakistani-made tents set up in the past two

weeks.

"I left here on my own 10 years ago," Mr Tujenius said. "We made our family in Zambia. But I come from this country, this is my country. I am going to be a teacher in Namibia again."

"Ten years is a long time," he said. "I don't know what changes there will be."

His four toddlers dragged bundles towards the blanket handout point. "They are children. They don't know it, but they are also coming to their country," he said.

Brumilda Nepando walked across the border to Angola, and on to Zambia, 15 years ago. She was a 12-year-old school pupil.

"I went with some other students. We just decided to go," she said yesterday, waiting for bedding and allocation to a tent.

"I left to go to join Swapo. I knew they were the only organisation that would improve the country."

Mrs Nepando's husband will join her and their 10-year-old daughter Evelyn when he qualifies as a port manager at a technical institute in Egypt. She jokes about him working someday in Walvis Bay.

Ahead lies a search for her family in Ovambo. "Since I left I have not heard anything from my parents or any relatives," she said.

Evelyn Nepando looks like a child about to begin a holiday. "She was so excited when I told her we were going back to Namibia," her mother says. "People were always talking about Namibia."

"But most kids born outside... know only their

parents, no grandparents. So she badly wants to meet her grandparents. I don't know if I can find them."

Sapa reports that a large crowd of Swapo supporters gathered outside Ongwediva reception centre in northern Namibia yesterday to welcome home-coming refugees with singing and ululating.

Sources at Oshakati said two buses full of refugees arrived at the transit camp in the populous Ovambo region after landing earlier at Ondagua air strips, a base built by the South African Air Force at the height of the bush war.

Several medical personnel were understood to be among the returnees who waited with Swapo flags under trees for entry formalities to be completed.

Greeting the returnees were large numbers of Swapo supporters who congregated outside the tall wire fence of the transit camp.

There was no activity at the Engela refugee reception centre in Ovambo, the sources said.



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## Joyous homecoming celebrated

# First 150 exiles fly in to Namibia

**WINDHOEK** — A desert airport rang to the sound of freedom songs yesterday as men, women and children danced across the tarmac to celebrate their homecoming to Namibia after years in political exile.

In the first flight of a United Nations-organised airlift intended to bring home 41 000 people in six weeks, a Zambia Airlines DC-10 from Lusaka deposited 150 returnees at Windhoek's airport.

"I cannot believe we are home. I am so happy," said one woman, close to tears, as she left the terminal building.

The airlift is part of a UN independence plan for the vast desert territory ruled by South Africa since World War 1.

### Worried mothers

About 200 people, mostly supporters of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) which fought a guerilla war for more than 20 years, sang and chanted for hours as the returnees filed on to buses after registering with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Worried mothers in the crowd, some of whom had travelled for days, waited anxiously for a glimpse of their sons and daughters.

The refugees were then ferried to a UN transit camp on the outskirts of Windhoek where they will stay for a week before going to their home villages and settlements.

"The returnees are happy to be home. They are fit and well," said Mr Nicholas Bwakira, chief of the UNHCR in Namibia.

South African President P W Botha agreed last week to grant full amnesty to the returning

exiles, removing a major hurdle in the transition to independence.

Airlifts will take place for the next six weeks at Windhoek and at the northern garrison towns of Grootfontein and Ondangwa.

UN officials are optimistic that the repatriation will go smoothly, bringing back on course the crisis-dogged independence plan.

● A further headache for UN peacekeepers was a weekend influx of Angolans into northern Namibia.

The Angolans are said to be fleeing a flare-up in the bush war between right-wing guerrillas of the Unita and the Luanda government.

But Namibian government officials played down the Angolan refugee problem, saying they had been given temporary sanctuary by the northern Namibian provincial authorities.

● More than 100 Namibian refugees in Botswana would be flown home by the end of this month, a spokesman for the UNHCR said yesterday.

### Departure scheduled

So far 105 Namibians have registered for repatriation though their spokesman said their total was about 140, mostly living in Dukwe resettlement camp near Francistown in eastern Botswana.

"We have tentatively scheduled their departure for June 24 and wish to complete the whole exercise by June 30," he said.

● Pupils at 80 schools of the Ovambo administration in northern Namibia were still taking part in class boycotts, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday. Lessons were being attended normally at the remainder of Ovambo's 515 schools, he said. — Sapa, Reuter.



Jubilant ... Swapo supporters sing and wave the latest stage of

**TUESDAY**  
June 13 1989  
Johannesburg

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## Badly hit bank

# Robber

# haul for

# passes

By Craig Kotze,  
Crime Reporter





# Return of Namibian exiles spoilt by delays, confusion

From JON GWELANE

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The great homecoming of Namibian exiles, the next major step in the independence process, was marred by aircraft delays and administrative confusion.

More than 1 500 "returnees" were expected to arrive on 11 aircraft at three airports. Far fewer did and last night even the United Nations organisers seemed uncertain about what was happening.

Only two of the five Angolan craft that were to land at Ondangwa eventually did — much later than scheduled.

None of the three due at Grootfontein arrived.

In all, about 400 refugees returned yesterday, about 250 of them through Windhoek Airport and the rest at Ondangwa.

UN officials said they understood "technical problems" had delayed or caused the cancellation of the flights, but could give no further details.

An Angolan aircraft expected at Windhoek about midday was four hours late.

Most of the refugees — mainly women and children — said through UN officials that they were happy to be back. But several men in the group refused to answer questions.

A dozen demonstrators, from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo's main rival in the coming elections, staged a placard demonstration along the highway from the airport, calling on Swapo to release captives.

In the troubled northern district of Owamboland, Swapo's traditional stronghold, hundreds of people turned out to welcome the exiles. The crowd included many schoolchildren who are boycotting classes in support of demands that South African troops return to base.

Last night it was not clear if the delayed flights would arrive today.

A young exile from Zambia looks a little bemused about all the fuss.





# UN training plan prepares Namibia

By KEN VERNON,  
The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Africa's post-colonial history is littered with governmental failures caused partly by the exodus of trained administrators following independence.

The United Nations hopes it will be different with Namibia. For the past 13 years a special school in Lusaka has been training managers and administrators — more than 1 200 so far — in readiness for independence.

The United Nations Institute for Namibia was established by the UN in anticipation of South Africa adopting a "scorched earth" policy and withdrawing seconded officials when it eventually left Namibia.

However, if popular expectations are upset and Swapo does not win power in the independence elections in November, the project could become an expensive error.

Past UN bias in favour of Swapo and the fact that the Institute for Namibia is virtually a Swapo college, raises doubts about whether a non-Swapo government would allow what would amount to a highly trained fifth column to run the state apparatus.

The Institute for Namibia was founded in Lusaka on August 26, 1976, a date chosen to coincide with the beginning of Swapo's armed struggle exactly 10 years previously.

The aims of the institute as embodied in the founding charter are:

- To provide Namibians with the necessary education and development, including at the political level, to equip them for the future planning, organisation and administration of the government departments and public services of an independent Namibia.
- To do research into historical, political, social, educational, economic, agricultural, legal and judicial matters affecting Namibia.
- To prepare studies and draft legislation.
- To provide support to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.
- To serve as an information and documentation centre on Namibia.

Within these guidelines, students have been expected to exhibit a "personal commitment to

the struggle" and the notion of a "neutral civil servant" has been considered as a "functional myth inherited from the colonial period".

Training is provided in four fields:

- Management and development studies. A three-year course to prepare middle-level public service managers, with the final year spent in an internship working in the government service of an African country.
- Magistrate training. An 18-month course, based on British common law, designed to turn out magistrates.
- Secretarial training.
- Teacher training and teacher upgrading. A two-year course to turn out primary and lower secondary school teachers and provide refresher courses for qualified teachers.

The top graduates from all four programmes have been sent for further training at universities in Africa and elsewhere.

According to the institute's director, Mr Joseph Ithana, some have gone on to obtain degrees, including LLB's and in one case a PhD in law.

Many of these graduates are said still to be working in African countries, mostly as teachers at Swapo schools.

In the coming weeks they are due to begin returning to Namibia as part of the general return of exiles envisaged under Resolution 435.

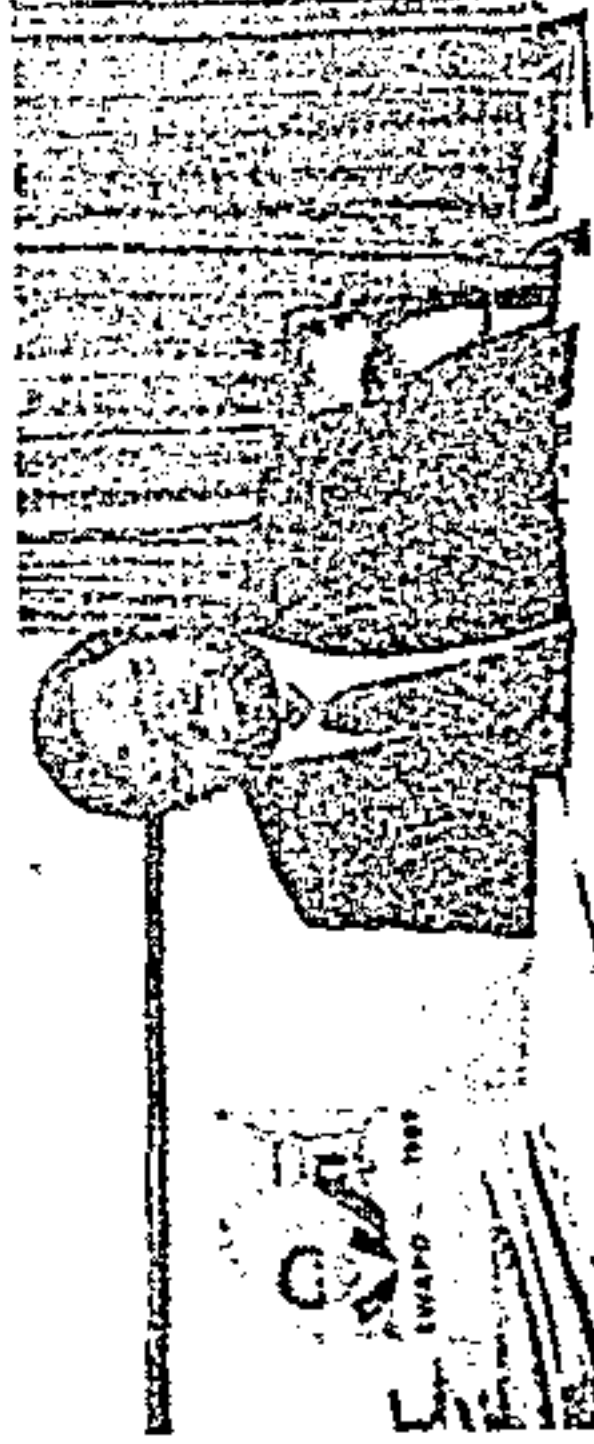
Classes at the institute are to be prematurely wound up in July and final examinations held in anticipation of a mass return home in August.

Mr Ithana does not expect difficulties with graduates leaving comfortable overseas postings to work at the arduous task of building an independent Namibia, "because the students are all politically committed; that is why they are here; that is why they have studied".

Two unique — and in some ways rival — educational institutions have been spawned by Namibia's long search for independence: a three-in-one academy created in Windhoek by the South African administration, and what might be called a civil servant factory established in Lusaka, Zambia, by the United Nations and Swapo.

When Namibia becomes independent, probably next year, the two institutions will give the country a ready-made higher education system. The question is, will the new government choose to keep one institution and abandon the other? If so, which one? Or will it take a pragmatic decision to keep both?

The Institute for Namibia, established in 1976, is four years older than the Windhoek academy, but operates on a more limited scale. A likely solution seems to be the splitting up of the three separate institutions in the academy, giving Namibia the prestige of having its own fledgling university, and the merging of one of them with the Lusaka institute.



Mr Hago Goingob, director of the UN Institute for Namibia.



Preparing for the future... Swapo members gather knowledge at the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

# Institution 'unique' in southern Africa

By BRENDAN SEERY,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — When Professor Attie Bultendacht stepped off the plane from South Africa at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport in January 1980, he had only a vague idea of what he was letting himself in for.

His instructions from the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, were deceptively simple: establish a centre of higher learning for Namibia — from scratch.

A decade later, Professor Bultendacht proudly says he and his colleagues have created an institution that is unique in southern Africa.

Catering for around 4 200 full and part-time students, the Academy for Tertiary Education has three distinct components: a university, a technikon and a college for out-of-school training (in trades).

Because of financial constraints, all at present fall under a single administrative body, which in addition is responsible for all research, computer and library services.

The University of Namibia offers a "broad spectrum" of degrees and diplomas, ranging from B Comms through to education degrees and diplomas and BAs, to B Scs and degrees in nursing.

It has five faculties: arts, science, nursing and medical science, economic and management science, and education, each headed by its own dean. It now has post-graduate students and recently awarded its first masters degree in nursing.

The Technikon Namibia concentrates on "career-oriented education" in management and administration, secretarial training, account-

ancy and information systems, agriculture and nature conservation and communicative training.

The College for Out-of-School Training, which operates from a former trade school in the coloured suburb of Khomasdal, offers theoretical and practical training in a range of trades. It conducts trade tests for the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower.

Professor Bultendacht says the qualifications issued by all three institutions are recognised by the Namibian business community. The university has recognition agreements with a number of major South African universities, including Wits, Cape Town and Natal. It is up to individual faculties at these universities to decide whether they will give course credit to students from Windhoek joining them.

The university began its academic life by following Unisa syllabi and sitting Unisa exams. Although course material has been modified, there are still strong links with Unisa.

Professor H Schlagbauer, a mathematics lecturer who spent 22 years at UCT and is now principal of the University of Namibia, rejects any suggestion that teaching or examination standards at Windhoek are any lower than in South Africa.

In starting the academy, Professor Bultendacht had to struggle against apartheid legislation and political stubbornness. He was rebuffed in a bid to obtain the showpiece campus of the whites-only Windhoek Teachers' Training College, even though only a quarter of its facilities — which are capable of serving 1 200 students — have ever been used.

Forced to develop its own campus, the academy bought blocks of flats and turned them into hostels and offices. A central administration building, a lecture theatre block and other new buildings have gone up in the past five years on the three-hectare campus.

Its finances come mainly from the central government under the same formula used to calculate subsidies for South African universities. But the Academy Foundation, which handles the public relations and fund-raising functions, is constantly looking for money from big business to help bridge the gap between income and running costs.





**ABOVE:** Mr Nicholas Bwakira, chief of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees operation in Namibia, leads the first group of political exiles off their aircraft at Windhoek yesterday.

**RIGHT:** Swapo supporters greet returning political exiles at Windhoek yesterday. Pictures: REUTERS

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — A huge United Nations repatriation programme got off to a faltering start yesterday, returning only half the expected first-day refugees and throwing out an already compressed airlift timetable.

The enthusiastic home-coming by some 700 returning exiles was matched by the arrival in northern Ovambo of hundreds of destitute and malnourished Angolan refugees fleeing southwards.

Namibian officials said that some 1 500 Angolans claimed that they had fled renewed fighting between Angola's army and rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) kicked off a R90-million repatriation exercise yesterday, but blamed technical hitches for cutting back an expected 11 flights to five.

Three chartered aircraft brought returning exiles from Zambia and Angola to Windhoek Airport and two other flights landed at Ondangua in the first phase of a costly exercise to bring home about 41 000 Namibians.

# Shaky start for exile airlift

“This is a historic moment, a memorable day,” UNHCR operations chief Mr Nicolas Bwakira said at Windhoek Airport as some 200 Swapo supporters chanted and sang a welcome to the first flight, an Air Zambia DC-10 that brought 150 returning Namibians from Lusaka.

But hiccups held up some planned flights and three charters scheduled to arrive at Grootfontein were called off yesterday, putting the behind-schedule repatriation programme under further pressure.

“What is very important is not so much the number of people to be transported, but we have to transport them in a very limited time — before the election period starts. We hope it will be done in six weeks.”

UN sources said that an advance guard of Swapo functionaries was expected aboard one of the Windhoek flights, but their arrival could not be confirmed last night.

“The arrival of returnees is a sign of victory for the Namibians who have fought and struggled to get Namibia in the list of free nations,” the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN) said.

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● First exiles back — Page 3





# EXILES

**Biggest airlift  
of refugees  
takes to the skies**

Sowetan 13/6/89 (22)

# ARE BACK

**WINDHOEK**—The first returning Namibian refugees set foot on the soil of their homeland at exactly 12 noon yesterday to join their country's final march to independence.

They are due to be followed by an estimated 50 000 Namibians, mainly Swapo members, who will be returning home in the next few weeks from Angola and Zambia in the biggest airlift in African history.

The return of the refugees will mark the start of the campaign for the election in November of a constituent assembly which is due to put the seal on Namibia's independence next year.

The first refugees to step from the Zambian

**SOWETAN**  
Africa  
News Service



Nujoma ... pictured at airport.  
Airways DC10 jet onto the concrete apron at Windhoek Airport

yesterday, a young Namibian family — mother, father and two children — were greeted by airport personnel raising their fists in the black power salute which has become synonymous with Swapo.

The 300 refugees aboard the flight from Lusaka were given an energetic and joyful welcome by a crowd of about 200 singing and ululating Swapo supporters.

Many of the refugees raised their hands in the same salute when they

• To Page 2

## Exiles return to Namibia

• From Page 1

heard the singing, although the demonstrators were kept well away from the new arrivals.

As they left the aircraft the exiles were led by Untag officials into the old terminal building which has been taken over by the UN and will initially receive all the refugees who come home by way of Windhoek Airport.

Like those who will follow them, the refugees were cleared through immigration facilities and had their identity documents stamped before being taken by buses to a reception centre run by the Council of Churches in Namibia at Dobra, about 20 km north of Windhoek.

They will stay up to seven days at the centre before being reunited with their families.

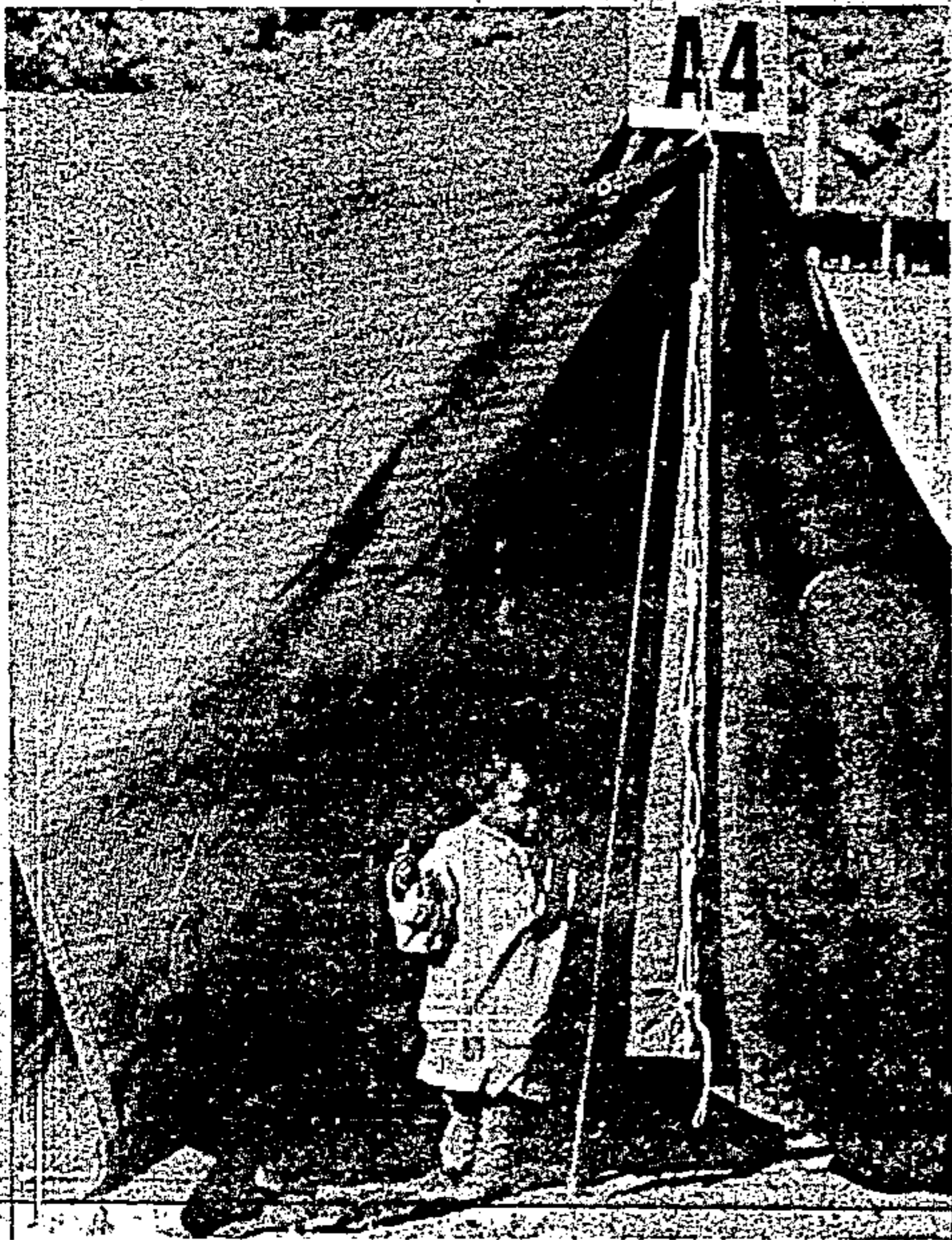
UN security at the terminal building was tight, with only 13 TV crew members and photographers being allowed into the building and onto the tarmac.

Two more flights were due to land at Windhoek yesterday, one from Lusaka and one from Lubango in Angola, bringing more refugees.

Members of the small SWA police contingent at the airport looked impassively at people in the crowd at the airport carrying posters bearing pictures of Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, and the message: "Welcome

home Swapo freedom fighters".

Officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCT), which is responsible for co-ordinating the return of the refugees, gave no information about the identity of the refugees on the first plane to arrive yesterday and refused to allow members of the Press to speak to them at the airport.



A young Namibian familiarises himself with his temporary home.

PHOTO BY ROBERT MAGWAZA

**R44 000 taxibus — P3**

ME		Twinpack	R 7 <sup>99</sup>
AL NG		AMERICAN FLAIR Twinpack	R 7 <sup>99</sup>
RL		PERFECTION 5 lt	R 19 <sup>99</sup>
		MISS SOWETO	



# Defiant Mudge admits 'security meeting

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EMBATTLED Dirk Mudge, Swapo's arch-opponent in Namibia's coming elections, yesterday remained defiant and unapologetic in the wake of revelations that he chaired a high-level meeting at which plans were secretly worked to torpedo the nationalist organisation at the polls.

Mr Mudge, a former cabinet minister in Namibia's transitional government and now leader of the multi-party Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, admitted that he was chairman of a national security council (NSC) meeting which was attended by, among top-ranking army and police personnel, senior civil servants.

Mr Mudge said yesterday, responding to statements contained in a top-secret document containing the minutes of the meeting, he and his people did not want Swapo.

He said: "I will fight Swapo with all the means at my disposal. I don't want a Swapo government, and my people don't want a Swapo government."

Asked if his participation at the meeting, which also discussed ways of keeping Swapo out of being a possible future government, did not amount to breaching the principle of free and fair elections, Mr Mudge said it did not.

# Agreement will allow 40 000 to come home

**JOHANN VAN HEERDEN**  
in Windhoek

**M**ORE than 40 000 Namibian refugees are waiting in neighbouring countries to be reunited with their families under United Nations auspices.

Among them are several members of Swapo's leadership in exile who indicated they wanted to be back in Windhoek in two weeks time to prepare for four months of political campaigning which begins on July 1.

Delaying their return has been the failure to announce an agreement between South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, on the repeal of restrictive and discriminatory legislation, and the declaration of a general amnesty.

The refugees cannot return unless the circumstances that caused them to flee in the first place have been changed, says UN spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry.

Laws that provide for detention without trial and remaining statutory discrimination should have been removed on May 12, but representatives of both offices

declined to disclose what the snags were.

A spokesman for Mr Pienaar's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek that officials were putting the finishing touches to draft legislation following agreement with the UN on Friday.

If the necessary legislation — which merely requires the signature of Mr Pienaar — is promulgated tomorrow, the first Namibian refugees should begin to arrive at the various reception centres in the country from this Friday.

The head of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, Mr Noicolas Bakwira, said the UNHCR needed a lead time of five days to begin the massive airlift.

Ahead of the UN schedule is the withdrawal of South African Defence Force troops from Namibia.

The SWA Territory force has been demobilised and the SADF now has fewer than 4 000 soldiers left in Namibia although the UN timetable permits the SADF to have 8 000 soldiers stationed in the country by June 2.

The SADF's Chief of Staff Operations and Planning in Namibia, Brigadier Johan Louw, said he expected South African force levels in the territory to be down to the required 1 500 men a week before the deadline of July 1.

The removal by road and by rail of thousands of tons of

South African military hardware from Namibia should be completed a few days after the forces had been reduced to 1 500 men, Brig Louw said.

This residual force of the SADF is to be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo and must depart from Namibia upon certification of the UN-supervised election results after the first week of November.

At Katima Mulilo in north-eastern Namibia, entire street blocks are deserted as the town's white population dwindled from 750 to fewer than 100.

The economic consequences are far reaching.

With the departure of those markets, the FNDC's operation in Caprivi is under threat of closure as the UN transition assistance group is unable to fill the economic void.

There are only 50 Untag members stationed at Katima Mulilo, most of them from Finland.

The UN in Namibia has a total military complement of 4 650 led by India's Lt-Gen Dewan Prem Chand, and 500 police monitors headed by Ireland's Commissioner Steven Fanning.

The UN is presently negotiating to increase its police force to 1 000, while more than 1 000 civilian administrators are to be involved in the world body's election process in Namibia.— Sapa

**NAMIBIA**



Star 6/6/89  
**SWA Police  
called on to  
give evidence**

The Star's Africa  
News Service (22)

WINDHOEK — The SWA Police have been summoned to give evidence in Windhoek today to the O'Linn Commission on intimidation after an incident in northern Namibia at the weekend when police fired teargas to disperse a crowd.

Two Windhoek journalists, Ms Gwen Lister and Mr Chris Shipanga, have also been subpoenaed to appear before the commission, because of a report about the incident in *The Namibian* yesterday.

The report claimed police had used live ammunition when opening fire on people at a Swapo meeting.

The office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar denied yesterday that the police had used live ammunition.

# Namibian <sup>(221)</sup>

## school strike

### 'almost total'

WINDHOEK — There was an almost complete stayaway from schools in Owambo in northern Namibia, a spokesman for the Administrator-General's office Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said that except for a few schools, the stayaway affected almost every school in the region. According to official figures from the Owambo Administration there are 189 019 pupils at 518 schools in Owambo.

A spokesman for the Kavango Administration said earlier from Rundu almost 1 000 teachers from about 250 schools in the north-eastern region of Namibia were on strike.

The Kavango strike is in sympathy with seven teachers dismissed by the authorities for allegedly participating in politics.

Mr Roux said the instigators behind the school boycott in Owambo used the cruellest form of intimidation.

#### NO IDEA

Pupils, he said, were addressed by instigators on neutral ground and children found making their way to school were instructed to return home.

Some of these children were between nine and 12 years old and did not have the faintest idea what was being spoken about.

He said there were no defence force units deployed in northern Namibia and SWA Police units were conducting normal law and order activities.

The movement of SA Defence Force personnel around in the north and the continued presence of members of Koevoet were given as reasons for the boycott.

Mr Roux said authorities had invited boycott leaders to come forward and discuss their grievances, but so far there had been no response. — Sapa.



# PW to sign Namibia amnesty, repeal racism

*221*  
*Star 6/6/89*  
The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Legislation repealing apartheid-style laws and declaring an amnesty in Namibia is expected to be signed by President Botha and promulgated today.

A spokesman for the Office of

the Administrator-General, Mr Gerhard Roux, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that draft proclamations had been sent to President Botha in Cape Town for his signature.

The legislation is reported to contain at least 10 pages of lists

of existing discriminatory laws which will be repealed. There is also a proclamation granting amnesty to returning Namibian exiles.

The United Nations had demanded that South Africa act to ensure a free and fair election.

# Boycotts stall Namibia's schools

Chile Times  
6/6/89  
221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — About 185 000 protesting Owambo pupils taking a classroom boycott into its third week have shut nearly all the 518 schools in Namibia's northern region.

Striking students and an umbrella labour group that threatened a sympathy strike demanded withdrawal last week of military units, an end to police harassment and dismissal from the SWA Police of former Koevoet counter-insurgency policemen.

Government officials in the northern administrative centre of Oshakati and in Windhoek said the claimed reasons for the boycott were spurious and accused a Swapo-linked students' union of instigating the action.

"With the exception of a few schools — it could be 10 or 12 — there is an almost-complete stayaway," Mr Gerhard Roux,

spokesman for Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said.

"Teachers are reporting for duty but the children are not."

The few schools apparently not siding with the protest were probably private schools outside the authority of the ethnic-based Owambo regional administration, he said.

Mr Pienaar set a back-to-school ultimatum for May 26, when only 20 000 students had quit their classes. The protesters defied the ultimatum, locking themselves out of school for the rest of the year, and the boycott snowballed.

Mr Roux said yesterday the strikers demands "are all pseudo-political reasons" for staying out.

"We have tried to convince the instigators that there are no defence force units deployed, as they claim, and that police are acting only to maintain law and order."

## Police deny using live ammunition at Swapo meeting

WINDHOEK. — Police did not use live ammunition during a disturbance between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo supporters in northern Namibia on Sunday, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Replying to a question at a media briefing, he said: "The situation developed to a point where police used smoke grenades. But at no time was live ammunition used."

According to an earlier news report, several people were seriously injured when police allegedly broke up the Swapo branch meeting at Onankali in the north.

Mr Roux said two groups, numbering between 100 and 150, and armed with imitation AK-47 rifles had taunted each other. When they clashed, police intervened and warned them to disperse.

"Eventually in the fracas that followed a number of people were arrested for public violence and damage to property." — Sapa



## Namibia flights international

Staff Reporter

AKGAS 7/6/87 221

FLIGHTS to Namibia from D F Malan and Jan Smuts airports now leave from international departures and not from domestic departures.

Mr Dieter von Lieres, a spokesman for the SWA Directorate of Trade and Tourism in Cape Town, said arrivals from Namibia were also now at the international section.

Flights to and from Walvis Bay would still be handled by domestic departures and arrivals.



CPM. Tlat's  
7/6/89

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# Namibian race laws go

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — In a sweeping repeal of racial and security laws and the proclamation of an amnesty, Namibian administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar has opened the way for the return of an estimated 40 000 exiles and legalised formerly banned groups such as the ANC and the Communist Party.

Announcing a long-awaited legal package yesterday, Mr Pienaar either scrapped or amended 46 laws — most inherited from South Africa — and declared an amnesty against prosecution of returning refugees for political and common-law crimes.

Thrown out in the clean-up are a phalanx of security statutes passed by the South African Parliament that allowed detention without charge, arbitrary banning or gagging of political groups, censoring of political publications, prohibition of public meetings, and interception of private mail.

Mr Pienaar said ANC members would be allowed into Namibia provided they were not classified as undesirable people.

## ANC legal in territory

"We still have the ordinary provisions that exist in all civilised countries that only persons with visas are allowed into the country and that therefore there is another process of screening against the admission of undesirable persons," he said.

However observers pointed out that Namibia had no citizenship. Its native inhabitants were classified as South African citizens who did not need international visas to move to and fro between the two countries.

Mr Pienaar said his proclamations would be published in an official Gazette today or tomorrow.

Among the package of security laws

thrown out in the two proclamations, signed yesterday by President P W Botha and endorsed by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, are the:

- Internal Security Act.
- Public Safety Act.
- Riotous Assemblies Act.
- Unlawful Organisations Act.
- Terrorism Act.

UN officials said the sweeping announcements — required under the Resolution 435 independence plan — cleared the ground for the start of a R90-million programme to repatriate the estimated 40 000 refugees from Angola and Zambia.

"We propose to start repatriating on Monday, June 12, from airports at Luanda, Lubango and Lusaka," UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) chief Mr Nicolas Bwakira said yesterday.

Earlier yesterday Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Untag's Finnish chief, welcomed the proclamations.

Remaining laws "represent only a small fraction that have existed in this territory for many years", Mr Ahtisaari said.



# Restrictive laws come under axe in Namibia

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Restrictive and racially discriminatory laws piled up during the apartheid era in Namibia came under the axe of Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar in Windhoek yesterday as South Africa removed the final obstacles to the repatriation of an estimated 50 000 Namibians.

Mr. Pienaar also declared a general amnesty for those returning, granting them indemnity from prosecution for any political or common law crimes committed before they fled Namibia. He assured them they would be safe from retribution or arrest.

Laws tossed into the dustbin of history include some of the most controversial and offensive generated in the years after 1948. The scoresheet looked like this when Mr Pienaar's repeal proclamation took effect:

- Internal Security Act, 1950 — repealed in its entirety.
- Public Safety Act, 1953 — repealed in its entirety.
- Riotous Assemblies Act, 1958 — repealed in parts, amended in others.

## DEFENCE

- Defence Act, 1957 — repealed in parts, amended in others.
- Unlawful Organisations Act, 1960 — repealed in its entirety.
- Terrorism Act, 1967 — repealed in its entirety.

Mr Pienaar acknowledged that the repeal of the Unlawful Organisations Act effectively meant the ANC, the PAC and the South African Communist Party were now legal in Namibia. He said, however, that other legislation could remove "undesirable" people.

The rewriting of the Defence Act means conscription has been scrapped, along with the provision which allows the State President to issue indemnity certificates to those prosecuted for acts carried out "in good faith" for the purposes of "combating terrorism in an operational area".

- Nearly 200 detainees released by Swapo two weeks ago have been handed into the custody of the Angolan government and are being held in camps near Lubango in southern Angola.

Yesterday, a spokesman for Untag said the group's monitoring personnel were in touch with the former Swapo detainees.



# Botswana UN man for top Namibian post

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**The Argus Foreign Service**  
NEW YORK. — Mr Egwaila Joseph Legwaila, Botswana's ambassador to the United Nations, has been appointed to the new UN post of deputy-special representative for Namibia with the rank of assistant secretary-general.

The UN also announced that Mr B A Clark, a former chief UN delegate for Nigeria, will become UN political representative in Angola to strengthen liaison with the Luanda government and Swapo.

Mr Legwaila's appointment had been predicted, but the naming of Mr Clark was a surprise. In both cases, the secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, evidently bowed to African pressure for stronger representation in the top levels of the Namibia-Angola operations.

## Laws changed

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that sweeping changes to laws make the ANC, PAC and the Communist Party legal organisations in Namibia.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, acknowledged this at a Press conference yesterday to introduce the wide-ranging repeal and amendment legislation, which effectively ripped the heart out of much of the apartheid-style and security laws bequeathed to the territory by South Africa.

Other laws which were scrapped include the Terrorism Act of 1967.



Mr Louis Pienaar

The Defence Act has been significantly amended so that conscription is scrapped, as are provisions which empower the President to issue indemnity certificates to security forces acting "in good faith" to "combat terrorism in an operational area".

Also scrapped are sections of the Riotous Assemblies Act of 1956, the whole of the Public Safety Act of 1953 and the Internal Security Act of 1950.

In addition, the provisions in the Publications Act, which allow the authorities to ban publications on the grounds that they constitute a threat to the "safety of the State", have also been repealed.

● Sapa reports that police have discovered a Swapo weapons cache near the Angolan border, including mortars, bombs, an RPG7 launcher and two AK47 rifles.



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Star 8/6/89  
PW warns  
about ANC  
in Namibia

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr P W Botha, has said the South African Government will not hesitate to send the South African Police and Defence Force into Namibia if it appears that the ANC and the South African Communist Party are launching operations against South Africa from there.

President Botha was reacting last night to a telegram sent by the Conservative Party asking him to ensure that the ANC and the SACP were not legalised in Namibia.

President Botha said in a letter to the CP that, although the repeal of certain laws implied that the ANC and the SACP were no longer unlawful organisations in Namibia, this did not mean that the two organisations had been specifically legalised.

It also did not mean that the administrator-general would allow attacks from Namibia. — Sapa.

Namibia gets

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French envoy

Star 8/6/89

PARIS — France yesterday named its first ambassador to Namibia, due to achieve independence in November.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said career diplomat Mr Alain Dementhon was the first foreign ambassador to be appointed to Namibia.

The spokesman said Mr Dementhon would arrive in Windhoek on Sunday to act as France's chief diplomatic observer while Namibia prepared for UN-sponsored elections leading to independence.

"He will stay on as ambassador to Namibia after independence, which will make him the first there," he added. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Pienaar promises to be impartial after press report

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, called an emergency press conference in Windhoek yesterday to assure Namibians of his impartiality.

This came as a storm was brewing over leaked government documents which disclosed discussions late last year about ways to prevent Swapo winning independence elections.

The documents — the minutes of a meeting of Windhoek's National Security Council in September last year — were published in yesterday's edition of a Windhoek newspaper, *The Namibian*.

The paper said the minutes showed the meeting was attended by top politicians of the then transitional government, including Mr Dirk Mudge, who still leads the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, and Mr Kosie Pretorius of the National Party of SWA. Also present were senior civil servants and top military and police officers.

One of the civil servants who should

have attended the meeting but was "excused with leave" was Mr A G Visser, then secretary of the Department of Governmental Affairs, who was recently appointed Chief Electoral Officer and will be in charge of registration and voting in the Resolution 435 poll.

Mr Pienaar told reporters he had "full confidence" in the impartiality of civil servants, including Mr Visser.

Mr Pienaar said he did attend two sessions of the council, but was not present when the anti-Swapo strategy was discussed. He said he dissociated himself completely from any decisions taken in that regard by council members, stressing that it was the transitional government politicians who made decisions after NSC meetings.

● Mr Mudge yesterday remained defiant and unapologetic as he admitted having chaired the meeting at which plans were secretly worked out to torpedo Swapo at the polls.

He said: "I will fight Swapo with all the means at my disposal. I don't want a Swapo government and my people don't want a Swapo government."

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Star 8/16/89

# ANC in Namibia?

## PW warns of action

*Call 11173 8/6/89*

PRESIDENT P W Botha says the government will not hesitate to send the South African police and Defence Force into Namibia if it appears that the ANC and the South African Communist Party are launching operations against South Africa from that territory.

Reacting to a telegram sent to him by the Conservative Party, President Botha said although the repeal of certain laws implied that the ANC and the SACP were no longer unlawful organisations in Namibia, this did not mean that the two organisations had been specifically legalised.

President Botha said the administrator-general had at his disposal leg-

islation regarding the admission and residence of persons that could be used to prevent the possibility of action against South Africa.

He said that until Namibia gained independence, the administrator-general would administer the territory on behalf of South Africa.

● Meanwhile SWA Police have discovered a weapons cache left by Swapo insurgents on the Kunene River. Chief Inspector Derek Brune said the cache was discovered following information received from a captured Swapo guerilla who had crossed into Namibia after April 1 with a group of 120 insurgents. — Sapa-Reuter

## Pienaar denies conspiracy

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has denied knowledge of an anti-Swapo conspiracy by Namibia's secretive National Security Council (NSC), but said clandestine operations continue.

Mr Pienaar yesterday took the unusual step of calling a mid-morning

news conference to defend himself against a report in the Swapo-supporting daily, the Namibian.

The report claims that politicians, security officials and the man who will supervise Namibia's elections met last year to co-ordinate strategies to defeat the Swapo guerilla movement at the polls.



Star 9/6/89

# UN's new Namibia 221 man not a stranger to diplomacy

By JON QWELANE  
of The Star's Africa  
News Service

The newly-appointed United Nations Deputy Special Representative for Namibia, is no newcomer to high-level diplomacy and endeavours to find peaceful solutions to regional conflicts.

WINDHOEK — Mr Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, a man of vast diplomatic experience, has been involved with the Namibian issue from the early days of UN Security Council Resolution 435 since 1978. The following year he took part in the "Namibia proximity talks" in New York.

## Attended

Before then, between 1973 and 1974, then Assistant Principal for External Affairs in the Office of the President of Botswana, Mr Legwaila had attended the 28th and 29th sessions of the UN General Assembly.

In 1974 he was made senior private secretary (political assistant) to the then President of Botswana, the late Sir Seretse Khama, and he held the post until 1980.

Mr Legwaila's first appearance on the scene of regional peace initiatives was in 1976 when he took part in the Rhodesian settlement talks in Geneva.

He was also there when the Lancaster House Talks, chaired by Britain's Lord Carrington, formally ended the war and transformed Rhodesia into today's black-ruled Zimbabwe.

## Diplomat

A career diplomat, Mr Legwaila has been Botswana's Permanent Representative to the United Nations since 1980. In addition to that he has at the same time been his country's High Commissioner to Guyana, Jamaica, and Ambassador to Cuba — posts he held concurrently with that at the UN.

He has regularly represented Botswana at sessions of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) since 1975, and has been his nation's envoy at meetings of the non-aligned countries since 1976.

He holds a bachelor's degree in political science and history, and a masters in international relations, both from Canadian universities.

Mr Legwaila (52) assumes his new post in Windhoek in two weeks, though the appointment as deputy to Mr Martti Ahtisaari takes effect this coming Monday.

His new rank will be that of Assistant Secretary-General of the UN, the same as Mr Ahtisaari's.

# Refugees cross into Namibia from Angola

WINDHOEK. — Hundreds of destitute Namibian refugees walked across the northern border from Angola yesterday in advance of Monday's scheduled start of a six-week repatriation airlift.

Some 41 000 exiles will return from Angola and Zambia on up to a dozen chartered flights a day to the capital and to the northern centres of Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

The first of about 350 charter flights is scheduled to land at Ondangwa at 8.30am on Monday, UN High Commissioner for Refugees chief Mr Nicolas Bwakira said yesterday.

Up to 1 500 will fly from Cuba and some 300 from East Germany.

"We have no obstacles to starting the repatriation on Monday," Mr Bwakira said yesterday, after UN officials and administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar finally signed a procedural agreement for the operation.

Early yesterday about 300 destitute and unexpected Namibians walked across the border at Beacon 16 near Oshikango. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

# Police seize intelligence document

WINDHOEK. — Security police here confiscated a document containing the minutes of a meeting of the now-defunct National Security Council, the Namibian newspaper reported yesterday.

The police arrived at the offices of the Namibian late yesterday with a warrant for the confiscation of the document.

The newspaper on Wednesday published a front-page report of the meeting of the then-transitional government's NSC which convened on September 7 last year. — Sapa

# Give election item air time — commission

WINDHOEK. — The SWA Broadcasting Corporation should seriously consider airing a news item about a news conference held by the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party (NCDP), Mr Hans Rohr, according to a ruling of the commission of inquiry into alleged election malpractices.

The commissioner, Mr Bryan O'Linn, gave its findings yesterday in a complaint lodged by Mr Rohr against the SWABC.

The NCDP said that it had convened a media briefing at the end of last month at which the SWABC was present.

At the media conference, Mr Rohr made certain allegations concerning intimidation by traditional headmen in Kavango who supported the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Of the five headmen, four of them prevented their tribes from supporting any other political party, Mr Rohr claimed.

In his finding, Mr O'Linn said the NCDP had been disadvantaged by the SWABC's omission to broadcast news of the media conference, although the SWABC had not deliberately intended to harm the election prospects of the NCDP. — Sapa



# Huge airlift will bring Namibia's exiles home

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

A FLOOD of 41 000 exiles from Namibia are set to begin returning home from Zambia and Angola tomorrow in southern Africa's biggest refugee airlift.

Charter flights will ferry the Namibians home for the next six weeks.

Many of the refugees have not seen their homeland for 20 years and they will find the desert territory vastly

different from how they left it in the days of rigid Verwoerdian apartheid.

Some of them have children who have never seen the territory and who may be wondering if they will be more comfortable as Namibians or as citizens of the countries in which they have lived for most of their lives.

Some Namibians believe the arrival of the refugees will overstretch an economy that is not growing fast enough as it is.

But Mr Nicolas Bwakira, who heads the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Namibia, said: "We should be more positive.

"Many of those returning are highly qualified people."

Namibia's leader of the extreme rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party, Sarel Becker, issued a statement saying most of the "so-called refugees are trained terrorists and saboteurs".

## Amnesty

Most of the exiles are believed to be supporters or members of Swapo.

About 300 returnees crossed the Angolan border on Friday as the first group returned under a general amnesty signed this week by South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

They crossed the border about 35km west of the Oshikango border post — an area where some of the most bloody fighting of Namibia's 23-year-old bush war raged. They had no food or provisions.

This week exiles will arrive at three airports — Windhoek, Ondangwa near the Angolan border and Grootfontein — and will be accommodated at specially constructed camps in various parts of the country.

Throughout June returnees will stream back to Namibia from all corners of the world under the United Nations independence plan.

## Repealed

This week the administrator-general also passed a law granting the returnees full pardons from criminal prosecution.

This eased the logjam and answered some questions which had delayed their return and even threatened to retard the scheduled November 1 election date.

Repealed this week were more than 50 laws — some dating back to 1917 — relating to security and Press freedom.

Another law permitting detention without trial is also destined for the scrapheap.

Soldiers belonging to Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, will be repatriated under a special process to be administered by the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

# Bitter war legacy may give Swapo a landslide

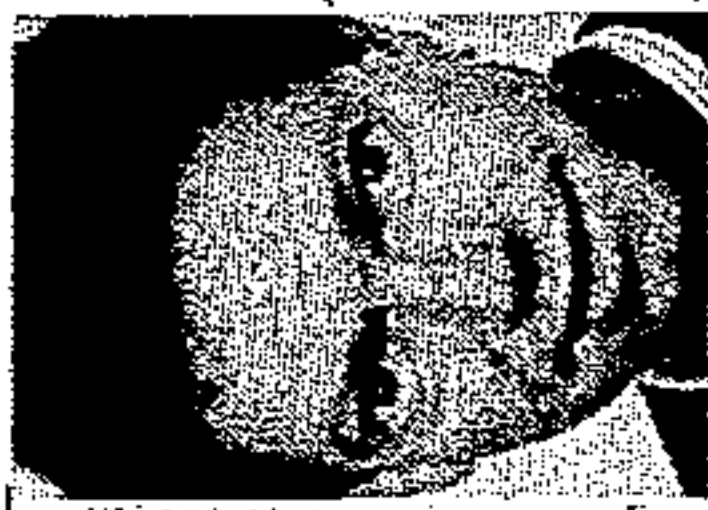
SWAPO could receive as much as 80 percent of the vote in Namibia, if not more, if the elections are held in November as planned.

It could, in other words, get a two-thirds majority.

White communities in both South Africa and in Namibia are being encouraged to believe that the Namibian elections might work out in their favour and that Swapo would not gain the 66,6 percent of the total vote to enable the movement to write its own constitution for an independent Namibia.

In fact, more often than not one hears that Swapo would be very lucky if it obtained 55 percent of the vote.

Similar misrepresentations were made nine years ago in Zimbabwe. South Africans and Zimbabweans were led to believe that Bishop Abel Muzorewa would win with a comfortable majority. The shock came the next morning when it was announced that Robert Mugabe had won with a landslide 90 percent.



**UDO FROESE, a Namibian journalist, argues that Swapo's chances are better than allowed**

*S/Times 11/6/89 221*

In Namibia one has to take into account the population distribution, the business centres and the unions. Of the estimated 1,4-million population, 500 000 live in Owamboland in the north of the country. They had to bear the brunt of the 23-year-long guerrilla war. Insurgency and counter-insurgency made life unbearable for the people of Owambo, Kavango and the Caprivi Strip.

Neither the South African Defence Force nor the South West African Territory Force succeeded in "winning the hearts and

minds" of the local population, despite reports along these lines.

The Kavango with their 110 000-strong population and the Caprivi with their 47 000 also suffered during the war. Here the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance might enjoy limited support as the war in these areas was not as intense as in Owamboland or in the Kunene region.

The Owambos are expected to vote overwhelmingly for Swapo as a great deal of its leadership and its fighters come from that part of Namibia.

One of the internal Owambo leaders, Peter Kalangula, despite considerable pressure, has always refused to join Pretoria's test-creation of an "interim government of national unity" which has helped him retain his credibility.

According to sources close to Kalangula, his Christian Democratic Alliance will join Swapo either during the election or

immediately afterwards.

Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, the leader of the Namas, the largest population group in the south of Namibia, is a direct descendant of Chief Hendrik Witbooi and his son Samuel who rebelled against the German colonisers of that region. As Swapo's vice-president he will swing his people behind the movement.

Swapo's foreign affairs spokesman is Theo-Ben Gurirab who is based at Swapo's observer office at the United Nations in New York. He is a Damara, who are a neighbouring people to the Namas with a population of 89 000. Indications from extensive interviews with people in the region are they will come out in support of Swapo.

These five groups outnumber the whites (78 000) and the Rehoboth Baster (29 000), most of whom are expected to vote against Swapo. Some, including farmers who have met Swapo leadership abroad, will vote for Swapo.

The labour movement is also pro-Swapo.

Others expected to vote for Swapo are the political refugees who return from exile in Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and other countries is now being organised by Untag. Estimates of their numbers vary from 19 000 to about 80 000.

The 89 000 Hereros are widely believed to be against an Owambo-led Swapo government. Yet the Hereros are also urbanised and unionised. Young people have also shown support for Swapo.

Swapo's strongest opponent is the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance which took part in the interim government.

This group is campaigning for the conservative black and the "liberal" white vote.

It is suggested the DTA has received substantial funding from unidentified South African sources, a conservative West German foundation in Munich and businesses in South Africa, Namibia and West Germany. Unofficial

support also comes from members of the South African Police, the South West African Police and the South African military.

This has led to some embarrassment for the DTA. The South West African Broadcasting Corporation and its television service show distinct bias in favour of the DTA and certain of the political splinter groupings. Intimidation, the Untag presence and the eventual SADF withdrawal will all contribute to even broader support for Swapo.

The incursion by Swapo guerrillas across the Angolan border into the northern operational area of Namibia in April, and the subsequent clashes with the SAP and the SADF on April 1, in which 318 guerrillas died, are seen by some as a setback for Swapo. The local population sees it differently. They regard the guerrillas as heroes and martyrs.

The incursion could have led to the end of the peace developments in Namibia — which goes to show that without Swapo there will be neither peace nor independence.



# Namibia

## scraps

### racist laws

221

Chew  
11/6/89.

**Namibia warned on ANC attacks**

CP Correspondent

THIS week Namibia's South African-appointed Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, abolished or radically amended 30 of some of the most racist and oppressive laws on the statute books of any country.

He also signed an amnesty pardoning all political offenders who escaped prosecution in Namibia and sought refuge elsewhere. All are now free to return to Namibia to participate in the November general elections, which will bring to power a government chosen by the majority on adult suffrage under the supervision of the UN.

From tomorrow, about 58 000 refugees will begin arriving in their mother country for permanent settlement and to take part in the elections.

With the repeal of the Unlawful Organisation Act of 1960, banned South African organisations - the SA Communist Party, PAC, ANC and Black Consciousness Movement of Azania - will in theory be free to operate openly and legally in Namibia.

The Undesirable Persons Act, in terms of which countless numbers of people have been denied entry visas to or expelled from Namibia, has also been revoked.

Perhaps the greatest irony is the repeal of the Public Safety Act of 1953 - under which SA's state of emergency is to be re-instated tomorrow - with President PW Botha's approval.

The refugee's return is an issue fraught with dangers - even though Pienaar's office and the UN special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, are playing down the hazards.

Ahtisaari had insisted that a climate of peace was necessary in Namibia before exiles could be offered amnesty and racist and restrictive laws could be repealed.

A peaceful atmosphere was desirable, particularly in the north, which has been unstable during most of the 23-year liberation war.

But peace does not exist in northern Namibia, despite the plethora of peace and ceasefire agreements which have been signed.

Almost a million schoolchildren there are in the third week of an indefinite class boycott demanding, among other

## But blacks can't pick schools yet

things, that SADF troops be confined to base.

A summit a fortnight ago in Angola heard assurances that SADF troops were back in their bases but the pupils - and a good many people besides - believed otherwise.

There are fears that right-wing elements could pick on exiles once they returned home.

A fortnight from now senior members of Swapo's central committee, led by Information and Publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya, are scheduled to arrive in Namibia to set the organisation's election ball rolling.

The "big guns", among them Swapo's President Sam Nujoma and general-secretary Andiba Toivo ja Toivo, will arrive in Namibia later.

Meanwhile, a plot to block Swapo from winning the elections, allegedly involving Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Dirk Mudge, has been uncovered.

Mudge has not yet denied chairing a meeting - attended by army top brass, police chiefs and senior civil servants - where Swapo's downfall was plotted.

Mudge chaired the meeting under the aegis of the National Security Council, which he said had ceased to exist in the form it was at the meeting.

Many Namibians feel that the fact that Chief Electoral Officer AG Visser attended the meeting as a National Security Council member casts grave doubts on his ability to perform as an impartial electoral officer.

The return of the exiles tomorrow will mark the beginning of a bitter election campaign, not eased by the revelations concerning Mudge and Visser.

On paper, the apartheid laws blocking the spirit of free and fair elections have gone but if you are black you still cannot send your children to "white" schools in Namibia. It is illegal.

In case you doubt it, you can talk to the "own affairs" administration for whites. They might explain it better.

STATE President PW Botha says the South African government will not hesitate to send security forces into Namibia if it appears that the ANC and the SA Communist Party are using the territory to launch operations against SA.

In a letter to the Conservative Party he said although the repeal of certain laws implied the ANC and the SACP were no longer unlawful organisations in Namibia, this did not mean they were legal.

Meanwhile, reports in a Namibian newspaper this week revealed that politicians, security officials and the man who will supervise Namibia's elections met last year to coordinate strategies to defeat Swapo at the polls.

The Namibian newspaper - which supports Swapo - said the secret meeting of Namibia's National Security Council raised questions about whether "free and fair" elections could be held in the territory in November.

The September 7 talks included cabinet members of Namibia's interim government, heads of the security forces and Andries Visser, Namibia's chief electoral officer.

"It must now be worked out to mobilise people and discredit Swapo while boosting the internal (political) parties," said Democratic Turnhalle Alliance cabinet member Andrew Matjila, according to minutes of the meeting.

The Ovambo administration in northern Namibia is providing food for about 300 refugees who crossed the border from Angola early yesterday.

The group crossed into Namibia about 35km west of Oshikango and was reported to a representative of the UN High Commission for Refugees. Another group of 400 were reported to be making their way into the country. - Sapa

## Factions strain PLO-Israel

AFTER 18 months of bloodshed in the occupied territories, internal strains in the Palestinian and Israeli camps are threatening to scupper peace efforts.

"We are at a turning point, either to get a political solution or resort to more violence," says Palestinian businessman and PLO supporter, Said Kanaan.

"Because the Israelis are pushing us against the wall, we are under grave pressure from the lower cadres of the PLO, as well as the people, to resort to violence." The 18-month uprising has seen hardliners in both Arab-Israeli camps gain ascendancy.

On the Palestinian side, militants insist only violence can end Israeli occu-

pation, while moderates urge diplomatic initiatives.

On the Israeli side, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has vowed to crush the uprising. Jewish settlers in the occupied territories have also taken the law into their own hands and increased vigilante attacks on Arab villagers.

But more Israel leftists now want talks with the PLO - a position once considered taboo in the Jewish state.

The paralyzing divisions come at a time when both Israelis and Palestinians are under pressure to reach a political compromise.

But hardliners appear to be stymieing blocks to peace.

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First 11 plane-loads are expected today B/Day 12/6/89. (221)

# Namibian exiles fly home

WINDHOEK — Eleven plane-loads of exiles are scheduled to land in Namibia today.

They will be the first of about 41 000 Namibians to be repatriated from Angola and Zambia.

The repatriation airlift to the country, which is expected to use up to a dozen chartered flights a day for six weeks, is the sub-continent's biggest planned movement of people.

The exiles are expected to land in Windhoek and the northern centres of Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

Up to 1 500 will fly from Cuba and about 300 from East Germany.

"We have no obstacles to starting the repatriation," UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) chief Nicolas Bwakira said after UN officials and Administrator-General Louis

KEVIN JACOBS

Pienaar finally signed a procedural agreement on Thursday for the operation.

Already hundreds of destitute Namibian refugees have crossed the border from Angola.

Government spokesman Eberhard Hoffman said about 300 had entered the territory at Beacon 16 near Oshikango on Thursday.

## Sheltered

"There is news that another 400 may be on their way," Hoffman said.

Bwakira said large-scale repatriation by road was being discouraged.

A government medical team was preparing to fly to Owambo to aid the

group, and regional authorities were providing them with food.

Hoffman said: "The procedure with these unscheduled arrivals is that they will be reported by SWA Police to UNHCR officials, who will take records, as they have done with everyone else."

UNHCR officials planned to broadcast radio messages asking friends and relatives of returning exiles to stay away from airports and designated border crossings, and to meet them instead at reception centres where they will be sheltered and fed for up to a week.

"This will be a request from the UNHCR, and is being made in the interests of public order and safety," Bwakira said.



# Hundreds flee from Angola into Namibia

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek — Hundreds more Angolan refugees have fled across the border into northern Namibia, bringing to 1 500 the number who have run away from renewed fighting in southern Angola between Unita rebels and Angolan government troops.

The refugees began arriving on Friday, crossing into Namibia about 25 km east of the Oshikango border post.

Information about the scale of the fighting is scarce, although a Windhoek Sunday newspaper quoted some of the Angolans as saying they had fled their homes after brutalities carried out by joint Angolan Fapla and Swapo groups. The newspaper *Republikein* quoted some of the Angolan refugees as saying that Swapo insurgents were still operating with Fapla units, and were still crossing the border daily.

Angolans reportedly told the paper that marauding Fapla and Swapo bands had burnt down huts, stolen grain harvests and rustled cattle and other livestock. There were also some alleged cases of abduction of civilians.

The Administration for Owambos in northern Namibia has been providing food and medical services.

Authorities in Namibia have reported the arrivals to the representatives of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees in Windhoek, expressing the hope that the world body will declare the people as international refugees and assist in providing medical and food aid.

## Low-key UN reception at Grootfontein

# Huge airlift of 50 000 refugees begins today

By Ken Vernon,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
GROOTFONTEIN — An estimated 50 000 Namibian refugees are scheduled to begin returning to Namibia today in what is to be the biggest airlift in African history.

The first of the refugees to return will arrive from Angola and were scheduled to step down from an Angolan Airways aircraft at Grootfontein just after 9.30 am to a low-key reception by United Nations officials.

Any form of political reception for the refugees has been ruled out by the UN in spite of requests by Swapo and other political parties to stage welcoming ceremonies.

Family members are being allowed to meet the refugees, but since the names of those arriving on any single plane are unknown "for security reasons", it is expected that the homecoming will be a very low-key affair. As the refugees step from the plane, they will be whisked to designated areas where they will undergo simple immigration and customs checks.

SWA Police and immigration officials will be present at the centres to check that refugees are in possession of voluntary repatriation certificates issued by the UN High Commission for Refugees. These have been accepted by the South African authorities as travel/entry documents.

Refugees will be given blankets, food coupons and cooking utensils before being transferred to reception camps where they are expected to spend less than a week.

Refugees will not be fingerprinted, photographed, have to undergo any medical examination or have to fill in any arrival forms.

The operation to return all 50 000 refugees, mainly from Angola and Lusaka, is expected to take more than two months.



# Intimidation, distrust rife in Namibia, investigators find

11/6/89  
12/1/89

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**A**N atmosphere of distrust permeates the political scene in Namibia, United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has been told by a top-level international group.

## ELECTIONS

The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, based in Washington D C, sent a six-man delegation to Namibia on a fact-finding mission which ended recently.

Members of the committee came from the United States, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Barbados, Pakistan and Canada.

They have previously monitored and reported on elections in some of the world's trouble spots, including Panama, Chile and Pakistan.

The committee reported: "We found a number of distressing strains in the national fabric that threaten to rip apart and unravel the entire election process.

"These strains, if not repaired, could cause a nation with great hopes and expectations to be tragically stillborn."

Mr Ahtisaari was told that an atmosphere of distrust permeated the political scene, with none of the major political parties trusting one another and few trusting the Administrator-General to administer the elections adequately and impartially.

Said the committee: "Some (of the parties) do not trust



By JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

the UN transition assistance group."

A "startling" lack of communication about proposed laws and procedures was also evident, and the key actors in the process seemed at times to communicate only through rumour and innuendo.

The committee told Mr Ahtisaari it had gathered information in six regions of the country and had spoken to leaders of the political parties, community leaders, and staffers of Untag in Windhoek.

It reported: "Misconduct was alleged on behalf of at least two of the major political parties.

"Some of the allegations and reports included police attendance at political rallies with an unnecessary show of force, individuals threatened with abduction of their children, violence at political ral-

lies, destruction of crops and houses for failure to demonstrate political support, disruption of the educational process, and concern that all weapons of demobilised commandos may not have been returned to the authorities."

The committee had a "special concern" based on "numerous" reports and observations in the northern part of the country.

Despite the official disbanding of the police counter-insurgency unit (Koevoet) its assimilation into the existing police force had clearly not removed the threat citizens felt about it.

The fear of Koevoet "looms large" in the minds of citizens and, in fact, the committee had received reports that Koevoet members had remained as operating units within the SWA police.

No factor contributed more to the atmosphere of intimidation than Koevoet.

The committee told Mr Ahtisaari: "Given these widespread allegations and reports, it is not surprising that an atmosphere of intimidation exists that threatens to undermine the guarantee of free and fair elections."

It suggested the immediate removal of Koevoet from SWA police and recommended that Mr Ahtisaari should insist on that "without compromise" in order to discharge his responsibilities under resolution 435.

It also suggested the SWA

police should revise its operational procedures to conform with accepted police practices. In particular, the use of Casspirs in routine police patrols and at political rallies was "psychologically intimidating".

The committee also suggested that the O'Linn commission of inquiry into intimidation must be assured of sufficient investigatory and other resources. If the commission was to enjoy public confidence it would have to complete its investigations expeditiously.

A further suggestion was that Untag officials should take "more decisive action" to satisfy themselves that all complaints of intimidation were given prompt attention by the police, the O'Linn commission, prosecutors and magistrates.

The committee recommended that the SWA broadcasting corporation must provide equal time for all parties taking part in the elections, that it should apply fairness and balance as well as access in news reporting and its commentaries, and the sale of advertising time to all political parties.

The committee recommended that the Administrator-General should appoint an election commission "to give all political parties and interested persons, without regard to their political views, a full and fair opportunity to organise and participate in the electoral process".



# Operation

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From KEN VERNON and BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

**GROOTFONTEIN.** — About 50 000 Namibian refugees begin returning home today in what is to be the biggest airlift in African history.

Meanwhile up to 1 500 Angolan refugees have fled across the border into northern Namibia to escape from renewed fighting in southern Angola between Unita rebels and government troops.

The first of the Namibian refugees to return will arrive from Angola and are scheduled to step down from an Angolan Airways aircraft here shortly after 9.30 am to a low-key reception by United Nations officials.

Any form of political reception for the refugees has been ruled out by the United Nations in spite of requests by the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) and other political parties to stage welcoming ceremonies.

Family members will be allowed to meet the refugees. But since the names of those arriving on any single aircraft are unknown "for security reasons", it is expected that the home-coming will be low-key.

As the refugees step from the aircraft they will be taken to designated areas where there will be simple immigration and customs checks.

### Valid documents

SWA police and immigration officials will be at the centres to check that refugees have voluntary repatriation certificates issued by the UN High Commission for Refugees. These have been accepted by South African authorities as valid entry documents.

Refugees will be issued with blankets, food coupons and cooking utensils before being transferred to reception camps where they are expected to spend less than seven days before being re-united with families and relatives.

It has been agreed that no refugees will be finger-printed, photographed, have to undergo any medical examination or have to fill in arrival forms.

The operation to return the 50 000 refugees, mainly from Angola and Lusaka is expected to take over two months.

### Information scare

The refugees fleeing the fighting in southern Angola began arriving on Friday, crossing into Namibia about 25 km east of the Oshikango border post in the Owambo.

Information about the scale of the fighting is scarce, although some reports quote the refugees as saying they had fled their homes after brutalities carried out by joint Angolan Fapla and Swapo groups.

The administration for Owambos has been providing food and medical services and staff from the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) have also been involved in treating people.

Authorities have reported the arrivals to the representatives of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees in Windhoek, expressing the hope that the world body will declare the people as international refugees and assist in providing medical and food aid.



**WAR MACHINE:** Sugar Ray Leonard, the most celebrated boxer since Muhammad Ali, is scheduled to fight Thomas "Hit Man" Hearns tomorrow morning to face a vengeful Thomas "Hit Man" Hearns at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas tomorrow morning to face a vengeful Thomas "Hit Man" Hearns flattened in the same venue in 1981. See Boxing's Golden Boy, page 9.



Professor Fang

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## Sino-US relations sour as crackdown intensifies

The Argus Foreign Service

**BELJING.** — The Chinese government has stepped up its crackdown on protesters, adding to the growing conflict between Beijing and Washington.

Arrests of alleged "counter-revolutionaries" continued throughout China as the military officers in control of Beijing promised they would have a "final, thorough victory" over the pro-democracy movement.

Chinese police issued a warrant for the arrest of two leading dissidents sheltering in the US Embassy here. Professor Fang Lizhi, one of the world's leading astrophysicists, and his wife, Li Shuxian, a university lecturer, were charged with "committing crimes of counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation" before and during the student protests.

Professor Fang's ideas on democracy as a basic right of all people and not a gift of the party have influenced many students.

The rapidly deteriorating relations between the two countries will be further affected by the public defection of two Chinese diplomats in the United States.

● In Washington the State Department said Professor Fang would be allowed to stay at the embassy for his personal safety.

## Police to probe stoning of expelled Durr's home

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Staff Reporter

POLICE are investigating incidents in which the house expelled Matie student leader Miss Leslee Durr shares was stoned. Bottles, allegedly containing threatening notes, were also hurled at the building.

Miss Durr, Nusas leader on the University of Stellenbosch campus, is at the centre of a storm which has been raging around a debate on whether the university's many hostels would be opened to all races.

It resulted in the rector expelling Miss Durr after a demonstration on campus and the

## Four killed, 8 injured in minibus taxi sm

Staff Reporter  
FOUR people were eight injured in a minibus taxi sm weekend after traffic chiefs de down on taxi rel

Two men died en were injured bus taxi and a the corner of An and Victoria str not West about day.

Killed in the Mr Jannie Robe Gerald Pieters Moanear



2 Cape Times, Monday, June 12, 1989 ★

# Refugees start to flood into Namibia

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Hundreds of refugees apparently fleeing fighting in southern Angola crossed into Namibia at the weekend, upstaging today's start of a six-week, pre-independence airlift of some 41 000 exiles back to the territory.

Eleven refugee flights from Angola and Zambia will mark the delayed start today of a R90-million United Nations operation to repatriate Namibians who fled guerilla war and apartheid rule over the past 20 years.

Government officials and planners of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday checked over final arrangements for receiving the first 1 400 returnees today off flights from Luanda, Lubango and Lusaka.

But an unexpected weekend influx of destitute refugees from southern Angola posed a new hitch to the UN's troubled efforts to make up time on the delayed resolution 435 independence calendar.

Government officials said some 800 people, including an unspecified number of Angolans, had walked across the frontier into northern Ovambo by late yesterday, apparently fleeing renewed fighting between An-

golans government Fapla troops and rebels of Jonas Savimbi's US-backed Unita movement.

Arrival of the first 300 was reported by officials late on Friday. Ovambo administration secretary Mr Frans Viljoen yesterday said up to 800 had crossed the border and more were expected.

The reported clashes could not be confirmed independently.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said a medical team dispatched to the region by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar arrived in Ovambo yesterday to aid the unscheduled arrivals, who were being sheltered and fed by Ovambo administration officials.

Mr Roux said authorities were probing the refugees' reports of fighting between the Cuban-backed Fapla army and Unita rebels.

"We have had no confirmation as yet," he said. "This is the story that has been told by the people coming across."

UNHCR officials here said their agency was not equipped to receive Angolan refugees and was mandated only to repatriate Namibians volunteering to return from exile.





Dirk Mudge ... oaslor to sacrifice life than principles Picture JANI ALLAN

# FACE TO FACE WITH

# JANI!



# ALLIANCE

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is considered to be the only electoral challenge to Swapo in the Namibian elections.

A key player in the country's step to independence after 74 years under South African rule is Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, and Namibian Finance Minister JANI ALLAN spoke to him

## Mudge: Why I'm fed up with being discriminated against!

SOMETIMES you can be discriminated against for having a white skin, *afarmatlamapassteks!* Take poor Dirk Mudge. Swapo calls me a white settler! I'm a Namibian! I always say I was there three years before Sam Nujoma because I am three years older than him! Now HE calls ME a 'settler'!

The coloured people who support Swapo also call me a white settler. So because they're brown they can be

Namibians, but I can't be called a Namibian. I'm a white settler!" Mr Mudge is addressing a meeting in the St Albans Cathedral hall in Pretoria. Lots of Concerned Young Pretoria Liberals are in evidence.

Earnest bearded young men in shapeless handknitted polo-neck sweaters; bushy-haired girls in needs-a-good-hair-flowing skirts and hand-cooled sandals. There is also a fair sprinkling of black gentlemen wearing well-cut suits. Look, let's be fair. Mr

Mudge is not your most riveting public speaker. When he spoke in Washington in the Senate Treaty Room, one of the congressional staff members went so far as to compare him, to his face, with a man who has jumped off a skyscraper and halfway down finds consolation in the fact that he has yet

addressing and spent a lot of time defending himself against the Let's stand in for a complacent Room, one of the congressional staff members went so far as to compare him, to his face, with a man who has jumped off a skyscraper and halfway down finds consolation in the fact that he has yet

More titers. "Some people may think it's a joke," he says reprovingly. "I'm fighting for my country."

AFTER the political stage-door Johnnies have been dispensed with, we fight our way through a multiracial bunch of Concerned Young Pretoria Liberals joyously singing and dancing.

We go for supper. Dirk Mudge, a clutch of Idasa Groupies and I. A personable

sort of fellow, he tolerates us and answers questions amiably while vulturning a plate of stew. He's a big man, is Mudge. Hands that could prise open a parking meter.

He's been in politics for 35 years.

"I was elected for the first time in 1961, but I always want to be seen as a farmer. I'm a Brahman breeder and I'm very fond of my cattle. I'm always hoping maybe I'll be in politics for five years and then go to my farm.

Some politicians want to get in. I want to get out. Cattle are more reasonable than human beings. They're not so suspicious. ..."

"I'm always ready for a fight," says Mr Mudge frankly. "I don't just give in. That's not my way of making peace."

"In spite of the fact that I always try to reconcile people and that I believe in making peace, in getting to know people, I could not have survived if I was not a fighter."

The Idasa Groupies cluck sympathetically. The Scott Joplin rags which have been tinkling limply and chirpily are starting to sound a trifle tired. The restaurant is deserted. The buffet table has been cleared. But Dirk is getting into his stride.

"The world is SIEK and TAART of terrorism. This is one of Swapo's problems! The world has lost its sympathy with freedom fighters."

He talks a lot about nationalisation. Utilising human resources. How apartheid must be scrapped. How SA used Namibia as a guinea pig, as a laboratory for its separate development theories.

He talks with relish of Sam Nujoma's short temper. ("He said: 'You've got BLAARD on your hands Mister Mudge!'")

Politics is not an exact science. It's the art of the possible.

"My character remained the same but my politics changed. They might change

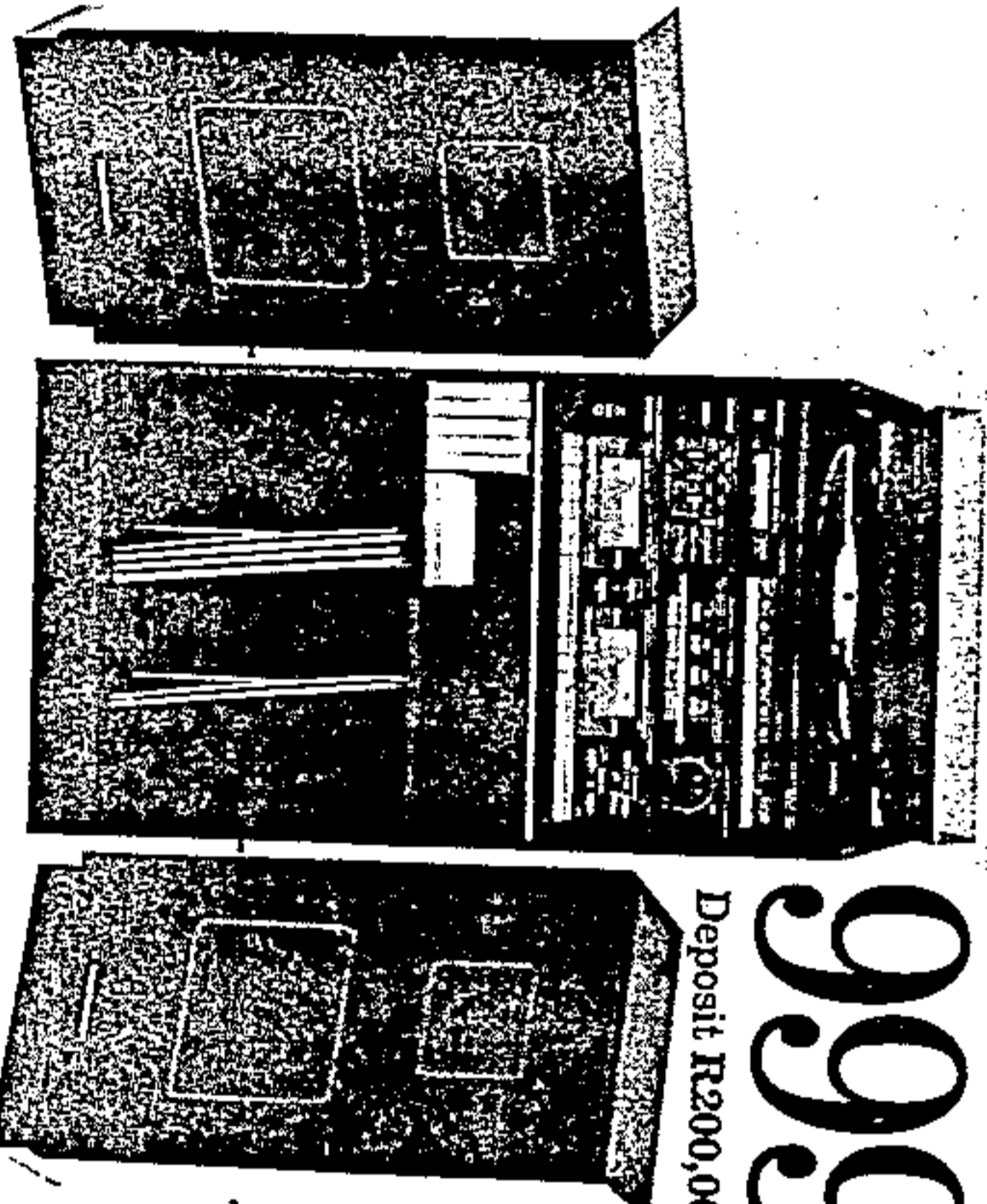
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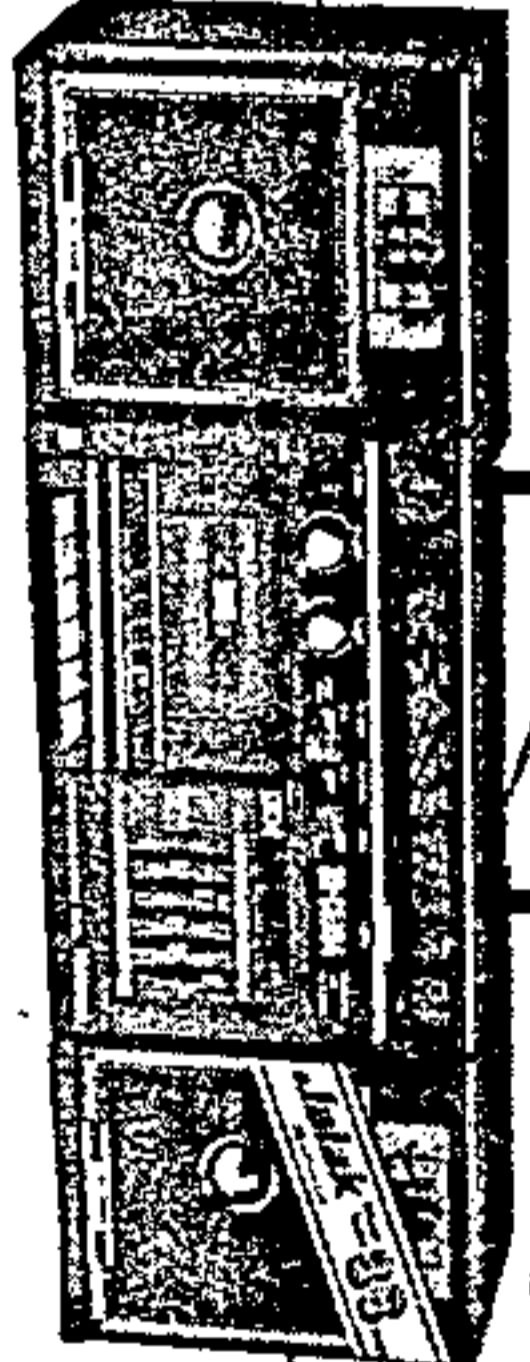
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# NATIONAL



But the leitmotif of his illness is his very real love of Namibia. The unrelenting landscapes. The palpable emptiness. The barren beauty. They really grow on you. He could never leave.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has been active for 11 years. Mr Mudge has transversed the country canvassing support, wheedling, calling, coaxing, raising funds. He used to fly. His own Beechcraft Baron. Chalked up 3 000 hours.

Politics is not an exact science. It's the art of the possible.



**Don't miss Jani Allan's interview each week**

"I was elected for the first time in 1961, but I always want to be seen as a farmer, a Brahman breeder and I'm very fond of my cattle. I'm always hoping maybe I'll be in politics for five years and then go to my farm, and some politicians want to get in. I want to get out. Cattle are more reasonable than human beings. They're not so suspicious."

He's been in politics for 35 years.

"I don't mind serving in the same government as Swapo. But I would HATE the idea of accepting a seat in NuJOM's government. He'd expect me to toe the line and tell me what to do."

With parking meter fist die...

**Y**ou've got to have stamina. Sometimes he worries about the stamina of his colleagues.

"Really, I don't have any political ambitions. At least, not any more. I don't want to be president or prime minister. I like politics, but I don't like administration. I like talking to people, arguing with them, challenging them. But to sit in an office with files coming in and out... I've been asked if I would serve in a Swapo government. The question is whether Swapo will be prepared to serve in MY government," he grows, for a moment all bush-bravado.

"I don't mind serving in the same government as Swapo. But I would HATE the idea of accepting a seat in NuJOM's government. He'd expect me to toe the line and tell me what to do."

**H**is farm, Omataku, is a vast 20 000-hectare tract north of Ojwarongo.

"You want to know what 'Omataku' means? But 'Omataku' gives his corralling bulging area a resounding thwackkkk! "It's a Herero word. Near the farm you will see two mountains with that shape I would have said they look like a woman's breasts, but for the Herero - they're more interested in buttocks!"

The Idasa groupies giggle. "I often COMPLAIN about politics, but I have to go on. See if I can find a solution to our country's problems and prove that white and black CAN work together. To really succeed in bringing races together! That's really difficult. There's always suspicion!"

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**I**f you have to fight all day you don't want to fight when you go home. "I have many friends, but I prefer to be at home. I'm not a club man. I go home directly after work."

Politics is almost as exciting as war and quite as dangerous, said Chur-chill. In war, you can only be killed once, but in politics many times.

"I'm always ready for a fight," says Mr Mudge frankly. "I don't just give in. That's not my way of making peace. In spite of the fact that I always try to reconcile people and that I believe in making peace, I could not have survived if I was not a fighter."

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He talks a lot about nationalisation, utilising human resources. How apartheid must be scrapped. How SA used Namibia as a guinea pig, as a laboratory for its separate development theories.

"That's about 23 people. What do you think of that, HUH?" he demands proudly. "I think he should get a dishwasher for his wife."

gather at the Windhoek horse.

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# Bushmen soldiers' sad march to extinction

ST. LOUIS, 4/16/89

**Their ancient skills forgotten, they face death back in the veld**

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

THERE'S not enough space left in Namibia for Africa's oldest hunters.

The country's primeval inhabitants, who were once hunted like vermin by black and white, are the only ethnic group never to have been given land rights.

But the hunting and gathering lifestyle of the Bushmen, with their soft clicking language, gentle demeanour, lack of a sense of time or of property ownership and land tenure, is drawing to a close.

Former Bushman hunter and later SA soldier Galshtay is hoping he can make farming his new livelihood.

Galshtay belongs to the Ju/Wasi people who make up one of seven groups classified as Bushmen in Namibia.

## Dependent

They live in Eastern Bushmanland near Botswana's western border.

Official statistics say there are some 33 000 Bushmen in Namibia — Africa's largest group. Others live in Botswana and Angola.

It is estimated that about 12 000 of the officially classified Bushmen became dependent on the SADF during Namibia's 23-year bush war.

The 203 Battalion, based at Tsumkwe in Eastern Bushmanland, has been disbanded



This Ju/Wasi Bushman could be 60 — or 100 years old



A puff for the old lady before she sets out to gather weeds for her family's nightly fire

— and people who now no longer know how to hunt naturally are being left to fend for themselves.

"I still like hunting. I am trying to be a farmer — but it's difficult. Some of my people don't know how to farm or hunt. What will happen to them?" asked a former soldier called Mathews. Their past as hunters and

gatherers ranging across southern Africa has achieved a degree of mysticism among Western people searching for a past that is no longer part of them.

Anthropologist John Marshall, an American who has been among the Bushmen since the '50s, thinks the myths built around "Bushmen" — a term he splits out

with contempt — are one of the greatest dangers facing a people who have spent the 20th Century facing extinction.

He fought against the SA authorities in Namibia declaring Eastern Bushmanland a nature reserve in which the Ju/Wasi people could be employed as rangers, guides and curio manu-

facturers.

"These are human beings you are talking about with fundamental human rights. They are not some endangered species to be gawped at in a zoo," says Mr Marshall.

He says one of the biggest myths hampering development of the Ju/Wasi is the belief that they cannot learn to become farmers.

"If we lose this land we won't be able to help them. With this little bit of land we can still help."

But Galshtay is worried that some 40 000 Hereros living in Botswana may return to Namibia.

"If the Herero herders come back, we'll be pushed out," he says. Another question being

asked is what will happen to the Ikung Bushmen who came from Angola to form what is known as the Bushman Battalion at Omega base in Western Caprivi.

There are some 6 000 Ikung thought to be dependent on the army. Many of them were soldiers in Angola before they came to Namibia.

## Lost

Marshall asks: "Have you heard what will happen to them? Will they be left to return to their original state? If so, they face death, because many of them can't hunt any more. They have lost the ability."

Some people have speculated that these Bushmen might become like Britain's Gurkha army unit and return to SA. Nobody is saying what will happen to them.

There are no animals to hunt where they live, water is far below the ground and much of the flora is poisonous.

If the Bushmen soldiers are left to fend for them-



showers.  
WEST and CENTRAL CAPE  
Fine and mild but very cold over  
the interior tonight with frost in  
Etoboth 0339/0955 1009/2210  
East London 0345/0958 1613/2214  
Durban 0349/0950 1012/2213  
Wants Bay 0326/0924 1558/2156

By PETER KENNY  
Grootfontein

# OUR BOYS ARE COMING BACK HOME — IN DROVES

LAUGHING troops from Namibia's largest garrison town here boarded a Boeing 707 chartered from Lesotho Airways — the South Africans are leaving.

Every available means of private and public transport is being used by the South Africans to meet the July 1 deadline for the reduction of their troops in Namibia to 1 500.

Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff Operations and Planning for the South African Defence Force, said yesterday: "The number of our troops remaining is less than 4 000 men."  
With all 4 650 United, Na-

gions troops at their posts in Namibia, the blue berets now outnumber the South African troops.

At the height of the war a few years ago military experts believed there were between 30 000 and 35 000 troops in Namibia.

In the Grootfontein garrison this week, troops loaded Ratel armoured cars onto a train — one of many carrying South African military hardware out of Namibia after 23 years of war.

Colonel "Broekies" Broekhuizen, a South African veteran of the war, impassively

watched yet another train being loaded.

"We have set ourselves our own target date of June 24 for reducing our numbers to 1 500 and I don't see any problem achieving that," said the Colonel who is Chief of Staff Re-deployment for the Defence Force in the area.

Two young black children sucking toffees played unperturbed on the platform watching the Ratsels with their 90-millimetre cannons swaying in the air as they were loaded up.

For these children, hardly more than toddlers, the roar of Ratsels, Buffels, Elands and many other sorts of vehicles have become familiar daily sights.

In Ruacana, on Namibia's north-western border with Angola, the United Nations troops with their blue berets now guard the Hurricane base at the airfield.

The nearby officers' mess stands empty, the once lively bar shuttered.

"For many of our people it is a sad thing to be leaving. We have become part of the establishment and the com-

munity here," Col Broekhuizen said.

But the South African-led South West Africa Police are remaining, and a campaign is being waged to have former members of the notorious Koevoet (Crowbar) counter-insurgency personnel rooted from it.

Visiting British Labour MP Peter Pike told journalists: "The UN independence plan for Namibia will fall unless Koevoet personnel are withdrawn immediately."  
As many as 2,000 members

of Namibia's 6 500 police force are believed to have been in Koevoet or other counter-insurgency units.

Koevoet gained notoriety for its no-holds-barred warfare and a number of members have been convicted of murder, rape and torture.

But for most black civilians in Owambo, the areas that bore the brunt of Namibia's war, any policeman is a Koevoet or a Mfakahanya, which in local parlance means a 'bloodsucker' or

'bone picker'.  
Armoured police Casspir vehicles still patrol the roads of Owambo and local blacks say their presence is intimidating and excessive.

But 11 traditional leaders and chiefs in turbulent Owambo this week got a Windhoek Supreme Court interdict forbidding Swapo from intimidating them, which could make it difficult for those campaigning against the police to have their numbers whittled down.

"The Koevoet do not exist any more. The police are now performing ordinary duties," said Gerhard Roux, the Press spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Planaar.



# SUN, SAUND and SWAPO

2/6/86 45  
3/6/89  
221

**T**HE T-shirt in Kucki's Pub, popular watering hole in Swakopmund, caught my eye as I was downing one of that seaside town's famous brews: "Sleep with a South Wester — we need more of them," it read. The hint of feeling outnumbered helped to clarify the difference between those who still call themselves "South Westers" ... and the people of all shades who are starting to talk of themselves proudly as "Namibians."

Our three-week trip in a Land Rover took us right up the rugged coast and inland to campsites near the ever-changing dunes of Sossusvlei; the boulder-strewn mountains of Spitzkoppe; and the rock etchings and paintings of past generations at Twyfelfontein and Brandberg. Between enjoying the stark grandeur of the desert and game spotting in the vast Etosha National Park, there was time to talk to people in the many towns we visited.

People in pubs and political party offices, Swapo T-shirts and a variety of Untag uniforms. It was a complex mosaic of attitudes and opinions, similar in many ways to our South African scene — but different in that most people I met were preparing themselves for the changes ahead, after the November elections.

The draft proclamation for the Registration of Voters was published while we were there; T-shirts, car stickers and meeting placards were sprouting everywhere like the tufts of green grass that softened the usually bleak plains in the south of the country, prior to our arrival.

Attitudes amongst Namibians and South Westers seem to range from bewilderment and resentment, through pragmatic planning and negotiating, to optimism about new opportunities for sport, trade and education.

I sensed the bewilderment of the young police sergeant at Aus, a small village near Luderitz. He advised us not to use the toilets at the police station, "because the blacks use them, and you never know what

Reporting first-hand on a recent three-week safari throughout Namibia, Democratic Party Western Cape Chairman **BILL SEWELL** reflects on the contrasts and complexities of that country as it prepares for independence after 74 years of rule by Pretoria.

diseases they may have." He told me that he would work under a black government, presumably mixed toilets.

**A** WOMAN at Swakopmund's camel farm (the camels are descendants of those used by the German colonial Schutztruppe) accused the South African government of betrayal, in "handing over the place."

Untag officials were being criticised by parties across the spectrum for alleged partisan actions: prompting their chief spokesman to remark at a press conference that they "must be doing most things right, to earn the criticism from all sides."

Most bewildering though, must have been the site foreman in charge of renovations of a school building opposite the apartheid in education that has caused overcrowding in black schools and empty classrooms in white schools — as in our country — the "White Affairs" administration has decided to convert this large school building into a "cultural centre," prior to the recent dissolution of the various racial "own affairs" legislatures. And yet the conversion of a much-needed school building to a "cultural centre for whites" (as the builder's sign board proudly announced) is proceeding willy-nilly.

Optimism and energy amongst many people, particularly those actively involved in setting the future course of Namibia, were often evident. The Director of Sea Fisheries for SWA/Namibia declared that "independence is the best thing that could happen to our fishing industry," in that a sovereign Namibia could achieve internationally recognised jurisdiction over its fishing waters.

Transvaal rugby chief Dr Louis Luyt, speaking at a sporting function in Windhoek, was widely reported as encouraging local sportsmen to make use of the new opportunities for international sport, in an independent Namibia.

On Mayday, Swapo and UDF rallies attracted large crowds — and I found Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and National Patriotic Front (NDF) offices to be a hive of activity when I called in at Okahandja and Windhoek. These two centre parties are probably closest to our Democratic Party policies, with a largely black membership, which we in the DP have yet to achieve. Both parties' local chairmen told me that "it is going to be a tough election, with lots of emotion, but we'll give it all we've got!"

**I** WAS struck by the open debate in the country's many newspapers, reflecting the views of most major parties and alliances. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) economic advisory group has also begun research and negotiations, preparing a development plan for consideration by the incoming government. Since 1986, a small but influential group has facilitated inter-party discussions and promoted the need for implementing UN Resolution 435: this is the Namibia Peace Plan Study and Contact Group (NPP 435), backed by several churches, parties and leading professionals.

Their Windhoek office staff told me that they saw their goal as "to challenge the man in the street with the real options of the situation: passive resignation, which could only mean continued confrontation and war; or active support for the Resolu-

tion 435 Peace Plan, which could achieve peace or self-determination for the country."

This goal really rang a bell for me as a South African: how little opportunity our present government allows us, to exchange views and work out our country's future together!

In all likelihood, the DTA will become the official Opposition, with the Nationalists and other right-wingers gaining little support. Informed sources who have had top level talks with Swapo leaders elsewhere in Africa, told me that a Swapo government will be pragmatic, seeking national unity, foreign investment and development of a broader tax base, other than mining — which generates over 60 percent of Namibia's GDP at the moment.

At the end of the day, of course, future peace and prosperity will depend on the willingness of Namibians to work together. I got the feeling that there are enough influential people in this vast and compelling country that want to make independence and democracy work.

**B**ACK home in Cape Town, it was good to enjoy the coolth and greenery — but difficult to avoid the questions that our Namibian safari generated:

■ If it's possible and desirable to eliminate second-class "advisory committees" and create cost-effective unified town councils in Namibia within a few months, why aren't South Africans free to do so?

■ If it's good to have access to international trade, investment and sport in Namibia, why aren't we also making moves to benefit our country?

■ If the time is ripe for all Namibians to vote freely for their delegates to a fully-fledged Constitutional Conference, leading to a representative democratic government, isn't it time that South Africans were allowed to do so?



# Bakkies and banners as the Kontras trek to Pretoria

A CONVOY of disgruntled white South West Africans is on its way to Pretoria, gathering support from white South Africans along the way in a protest action aimed at the repeal of Resolution 435.

Banners taped on to bakkies and sedans proclaimed, in Afrikaans, "Away with 435" and "Away with Unag" as the convoy headed out of Upington on Wednesday morning.

The night before, about 300 people packed a hall in the conservative Northern Cape town's agricultural showgrounds to hear one of the leaders of the convoy, dubbed Aksie Kontra 435, warn that white South West Africans were being "thrown to the wolves".

Frikkie Strauss, a member of the Herstigte National Party in Namibia, lacked the oratorical fire of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche. But an appreciative audience rewarded him with frequent interjections of "hoor, hoor" and a standing ovation once he'd finished.

Central to his thesis was the betrayal by the South African government of Afrikaners-speaking white Namibians who were being stripped of their birthright by the implementation of 435. Alleging Russian control of the United Nations peace-keeping

**A banner-festooned convoy of disgruntled white Suidwesters treks to Pretoria to demand release from the 'Satanic forces' of Swapo and the UN. GAVE DAVIS reports from Upington**

force, and UN bias in favour of Swapo, Strauss conjured up visions of "Satanic forces" bent on destroying the "God-given" order in a country where whites' right to self-determination was about to be swamped by black majority in a unitary system of one person, one vote.

Afrikaners would no longer be able to claim they were one nation. The withdrawal of troops, disbanding of commandos and compulsory hand-over of personal weapons would leave people defenceless — "a hopeless minority", meaning nothing.

"We have the right to protest against something forced on us, in which we had no say."

AK 435 was strictly non-party political but stood for "the politics of whites". In a 10-page document published on May 17 and known as the Windhoek Manifesto, the movement spelled

out why Resolution 435 heralded the "destruction of the white man in Southwest". And what happened in South West affected white South Africans just as much, he said.

Equating their quest with that of the Voortrekkers 150 years ago, Strauss urged his audience to exercise their right, "through democratic means", to oppose 435's implementation.

"You are the voters of this land and must judge for yourselves how South West was handled."

If 250 000 whites appeared outside Pretoria's Union Buildings to register their disapproval, there was little chance of 435 going ahead.

"People say this is impractical but there were that many people at Verwoerd's funeral in 1966," he said.

The meeting was one of four scheduled for this week in Upington, Klerksdorp and Bapsfontein, culminating in a meeting in the Pretoria city hall tonight.

Also on the platform was Eben Bernardie, a National Party member who served as a deputy minister in Namibia's transitional government and is now director of Die Suidwester, mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.



# Repatriation plan threatened

LUSAKA — The six-week repatriation programme for exiled Namibians, which was due to start on Monday, is being threatened by a disagreement over the formulation of an amnesty policy for Swapo members.

This was claimed yesterday by the representative in Zambia of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Anton Verwey. He said the agency and South Africa could not reach agreement.

## ASSURANCES

Mr Verwey said: "For UNHCR, it is vital to get assurances that people will not be subject to arrest for what they did in the context of the liberation struggle."

He said arrangements had been made to start flying home more than 30 000 Namibian exiles from Angola from Monday and 4 400 more from Zambia starting a week later. But confirmation needed for the plan to go ahead had not yet been given.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Windhoek that United Nations military

personnel in Angola saw 199 detainees released from Swapo camps north of Lubango. *W 26/1/87*

Senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday the military observers would interview the people and obtain their identities.

He said the details would be forwarded today to the office of the

UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. *(221)*

All the released detainees had registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to be returned to Namibia in accordance with the UN settlement proposal. — Sapa-Reuter.

● See Page 7.



# Anger over new count of Namibian refugees

By David Braun,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Discrepancies between the number of Namibian refugees Swapo had claimed for years it was looking after and the actual tally registered for repatriation have angered conservative Americans.

Republican Senator for Idaho Mr Steve Symms has written a letter to the US Administration demanding an examination of the Namibian refugee programme in the light of the suspected fraud.

Suspicion has been published in the Washington media that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) may have relied for years on greatly exaggerated figures as it dispensed millions of dollars in aid to Namibian exiles in southern Africa.

Swapo, which controlled the refugee camps, claimed it had supported between 70 000 and 80 000 refugees over the past 10 years.

The UNHCR now reports there are fewer than 33 000 Namibians in Angola, Zambia and other southern African countries.

Swapo Democratic leader Mr Andreas Shipanga told the *Washington Times* that Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma had stated as a fact for the past several years that Swapo was taking care of 80 000 Namibian refugees and had been collecting millions of dollars from the UNHCR based on that figure.

"If Sam cannot produce these 80 000 refugees within the next few weeks, he will be exposed either as a con man or as a murderer," Mr Shipanga said.

The UNHCR told the newspaper the agency had never taken a census of the Namibian refugees, so it had no explanation for the apparent discrepancy between Swapo's figures and its own registration tally.

Mr Symms has written a letter to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, saying the discrepancy called into question the UNHCR's ability to ensure Swapo's compliance with the UN independence plan.

He said: "I believe the UNHCR has either acted in co-operation with Swapo in submitting grossly inflated figures as a means of securing additional funding, or is completely unaware of the situation in Angola and Zambia."

The US has pledged \$5,8 million (R16 million) toward the repatriation of the refugees.

# Bias is alleged

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*Sowetan*  
LUSAKA — Namibian exiles living here have accused the Zambian government and United Nations agencies of favouring Swapo refugees over non-Swapo affiliated refugees.

As excitement grows among the exile community over imminent repatriation to the

*26/5/89*  
**SOWETAN  
Africa  
News Service**

homeland many have not seen for up to 20 years, there is also rising bitterness over the alleged bias of the UN bodies responsible for their return.

A former member of Swapo's military wing, Plan, who wished to be known only as Willies, said that while Swapo refugees had already received vaccinations in preparation for their return, non-Swapo refugees had undergone no preparation whatsoever.

"Swapo refugees are being kept informed on a daily basis of progress on the repatriation process,

but we are being kept totally in the dark, and we fear that this may be because there are plans to get rid of us.

"One man has already been assassinated and another is missing after having fled, in fear of his life. Many non-Swapo Namibians have even gone into hiding until the repatriation process is in full swing."

The director of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka, Mr Anton Verwey, however dismissed most of the claims of bias, saying that Swapo had access to "bi-lateral" funds that enabled its members to live better than non-members.

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## 8 wounded cops to sue Swapo for R5m

UN confirms release of dissidents

*221*

*20/5/89*

WINDHOEK. — Eight policemen maimed or wounded in skirmishes with Swapo insurgents in early April are suing the guerilla movement and some of its leaders for almost R5 million.

It is thought to be the first such private suit for damages in two decades of bush war in the territory.

SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand confirmed that eight wounded or maimed policemen have begun legal steps, but stressed the suits were private, civil actions.

All the policemen involved were wounded in skirmishes with Swapo groups whose infiltration on March 31 triggered the worst fighting of the drawn-out bush war and almost scrapped the United Nations independence plan.

### Threat to call sympathy strike

WINDHOEK. — Striking Owambo schoolchildren face a back-to-classes ultimatum today amid labour union threats to call a sympathy strike and government charges that political agitation triggered the boycott.

At least 20 000 pupils and students at 28 schools and a teachers' training college in northern Owambo quit classes over the last week, demanding containment of security forces and a stronger UN presence in the volatile region.

Officials repeated a threat yesterday that striking pupils failing to re-register by sundown today and to sign a pledge not to engage in political activity during school hours or on school property would be barred from classes for the rest of the year.

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — UN officials have endorsed Swapo's claim to have freed 199 dissident members of the movement and are waiting for South African authorities to release political prisoners in terms of Namibia's independence agreement.

But UN administrators declined to guarantee that the 199 detainees freed in Angola were all the dissidents previously held in Swapo detention camps on suspicion of spying for South Africa.

Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, said: "Untag's word will be taken."

Other sources said Pretoria had sought confirmation from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, and from Luanda.

# Swapo murdered dissidents — claim

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SWA 27/1/87

WINDHOEK — Swapo has been accused of murdering some of its political dissidents during a "reign of terror" in its camps in Angola and Zambia.

The accusation was levelled here yesterday by Mr Phil ya Nangoloh, a former Swapo detainee and now spokesman for the Parents Committee of Namibia — the organisation set up in 1987 to campaign for the release of dissidents being held by Swapo.

Mr ya Nangoloh said the committee had the names of 327 people who had disappeared, been murdered or detained by Swapo, but that many more could be in the organisation's custody.

He also attacked Swapo's claim that it had released its political prisoners.

## BRENDAN SEERY

He said the release claim was a "hoax" and his organisation would not be satisfied until it had a list of names and identities of those said to have been freed.

The parents committee was formed by relatives of Swapo members in exile believed to have fallen foul of the organisation's leadership. It said it had written to various organisations in an effort to establish the fate of these people.

In early 1987, Swapo announced it had arrested 100 of its members for allegedly being "South African spies". The organisation said at the time that the people would not be brought before a court or a tribunal because Swapo was involved in a war situation with Pretoria.



# Ovambo pupils defy back-to-class order

Race laws in  
Namibia to  
be repealed?

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Striking Ovambo school pupils defied an official back-to-classes ultimatum yesterday.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar said he might seek a court injunction against student union activists he accused of fomenting the boycott.

About 20 000 high school pupils and teachers' training college students walked out of classes during the past week, closing 28 schools, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Earlier in the week officials in the Ovambo authority set a deadline at sundown yesterday for protesting pupils to re-register and to sign undertakings not to engage in political activity in school hours and on official premises.

Defiance of the ultimatum would bar students from schools for the rest of the year, officials warned.

Pupils are demanding confinement to bases by security forces and full demobilisation and removal from SWA Police of former members of the disbanded Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

FROM next Thursday all flights to and from Namibian airports will be regarded as international flights.

The marketing manager of Namib Air says this applies to airlines and charter companies. Passengers should be aware that they had to report to the international departure halls for flights to Namibia. — Sapa

The Namibian National Students' Organisation said in a statement yesterday that the conditions which caused the boycott had not changed.

● The Parents Committee of Namibia, a pressure group for the release of Swapo political detainees, said yesterday it was alarmed at the secrecy surrounding the reported freeing of Swapo prisoners held in Angola and Zambia for more than eight years.

A spokesman for the group, Mr Phil Ya Nangoloh, said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees had indicated it would not release the names of Namibian refugees and exiles who had registered for repatriation.

WINDHOEK. — While there was still no final agreement between the parties on the repeal of discriminatory legislation in Namibia, an agreement could be possible this weekend, senior United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said here yesterday.

He told a media briefing that "active discussion" was continuing between the UN and administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, and a decision could be reached this weekend.

● It is reported from The Hague that the Dutch government has offered to double its contingent in the UN Namibian peacekeeping force after an informal request by UN secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar for help in doubling the police component of the UN force. — Sapa-AP

# Troops return to base

IN THE short life, 53 days old today, of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 it has, on a number of

*Sowetan 27/5/87*  
occasions, come perilously close to collapse.

On Friday, in yet another effort to save it and get the Namibian peace plan once more

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firmly on the tracks, members of the joint committee, Angola, Cuba and South Africa — held a crucial round of talks in Cahama, Angola.

The United States and the Soviet Union attended as observers.

The "Cahama minute" was drawn up by the three nations after hearing confirmation that South African soldiers in Namibia were once more back in their bases and Swapo forces in Angola had moved to bases north of the 16th parallel.

The joint agreement was that the implementation of Resolution 435, which should culminate in free and fair elections

in Namibia, must be continued.

The immediate benefit ought to be a cessation of hostilities in the country, at least in the northern region which has known no lasting peace in many of the last 22 years.

Indeed, the Cahama Minute proclaims a de facto ceasefire in the north of Namibia, on the basis of assurances that both the SADF and Swapo's armed troops have been confined to their bases.

If there is peace in the country, especially in the north, then one of the major stumbling blocks on the road back home for an estimated 58 000 refugees will have been removed. — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*



# Namibian refugees wait to go home

*Somefan 28/1/89*

*221*

TO date 41 000 Namibians outside the country had registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to be repatriated. A senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said in Windhoek yesterday.

Preparations have been made for the exiled Namibians to start returning as soon as a general amnesty was declared and discriminatory and restrictive legislation repealed.

Following accusations about which side was holding up the repeal process, Thornberry told a media briefing that the UN was "not playing tennis" and "actively pursuing an agreement with the greatest urgency."

If the amnesty legislation is promulgated this week, it would still be possible for the repatriation to start next week.

A news report from Luanda yesterday said thousands of Namibians were awaiting the signal from Windhoek to embark on the journey home.

A number of refugees had already arrived at the Viana transit centre outside Luanda, where 400 tents were erected to house the returnees.

Two other transit camps had been established at Luanda Airport and at Lubango in southern Angola.

An estimated 1600 refugees were expected to fly out from the Viana transit point through Luanda Airport.

Three Hercules aircraft and two Boeing 737s had been contracted for the airlift.

Approximately 600 refugees would be flown to Windhoek from Luanda on five flights a

day, while 460 passengers would be flown on five daily flights from the Lubango transit centre.

At least 16 trucks with refugees from camps in Angola were expected at the Viana transit centre each day.

R20 million of the R80 million budgeted for the repatriation would be spent on transport. — Sapa.



# Kaiser Bill's last Stand

AGENTMAN First World War battle flag, fluttering over an antique shop, greets visitors to this Namibian seaside resort where history seems trapped in a time warp. Less than 50m away — and several generations removed — Swakopmund's supplies gather in Kuckel's pub, the town's humming cosmopolitan rendezvous. Pride of place at the bar goes to a mounted T-shirt with the legend: "Sleep with a South-Westier, we need more of them!"

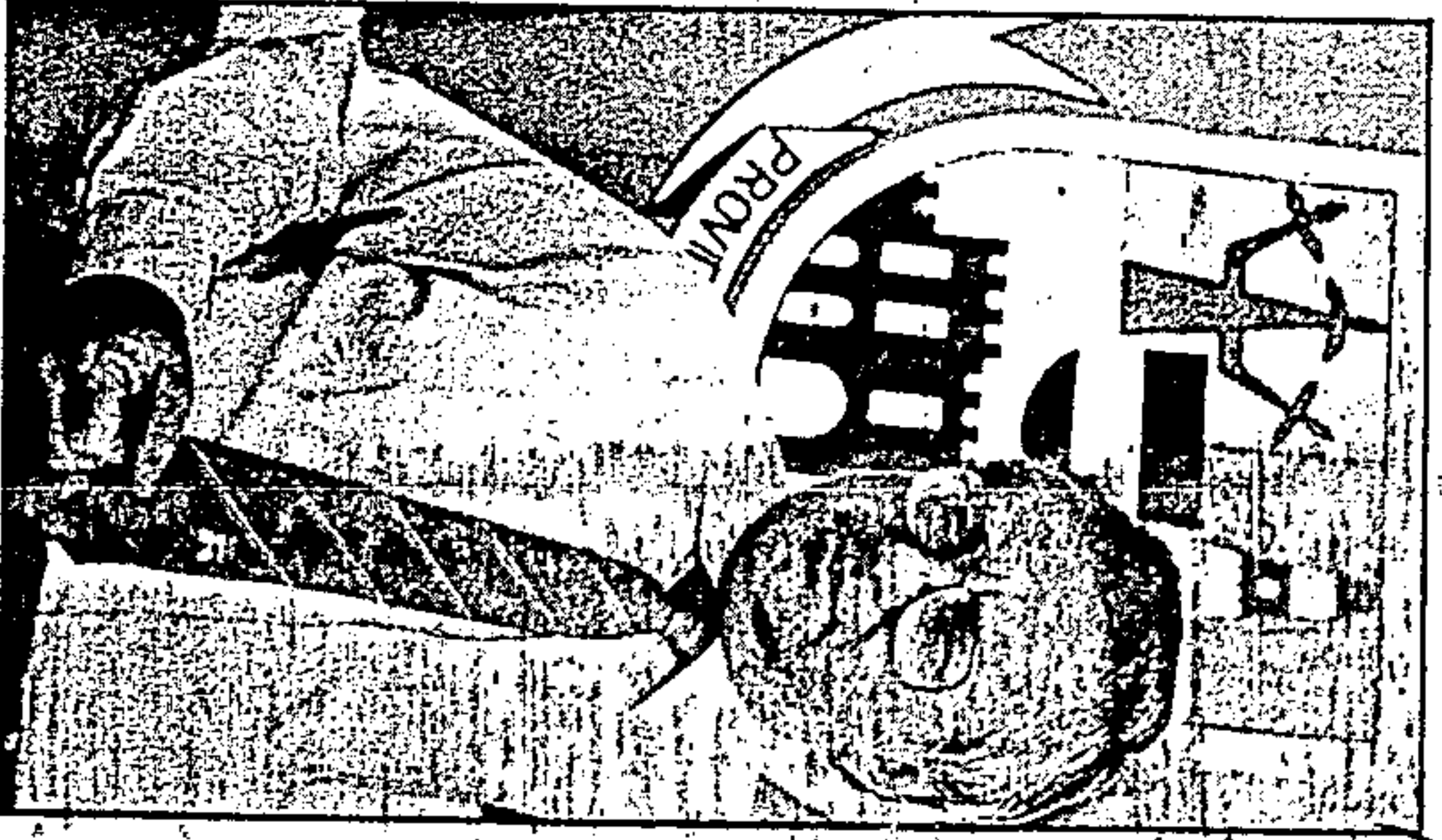
Many of them are young professionals from the Kossing uranium complex which celebrated its 10th anniversary last week. They have helped change the face of this former German colonial outpost for ever.

## Quaint

On the town's outskirts, where spanking new luxury homes are springing up in the growing new suburbs, there is another sign of changing times. Builders are putting the finishing touches to a mansion which will house Swakopmund's first black millionaire.

Swakopmund — with the vehicle registration number SS — once earned the unkind tag of the place where old Nazis and Great War veterans came to die.

For so long, this may be Kaiser Bill's last stand. But for others, the town is a bar-



Jorgo Henrichsen in front of the town's emblem.

# SWAKOPMUND — WHERE GREAT WAR VETERANS CAME TO DIE

meter of Namibia's future. A potential jewel in the independence crown, which could lap the foreign exchange from thousands of tourists arriving on direct flights to Windhoek from German-speaking European countries after independence.

The smell of sauerkraut cafés and pubs in thoroughfares which link Swakopmund to its past — Kaiser

Wilhelm and Bismarck. Press interviews. No filming allowed. Copies of Hitler's Mein Kampf change hands discreetly, along with an assortment of Nazi memorabilia — from swastika mugs to T-shirts.

On the recent centenary of the Hitler's birthday, the red, white and black Nazi flag was found hanging from a townsteep.

Put it's a fast-fading image where a sign warns, "No

There are about six to eight families here who openly propagate neo-Nazism and another 20 or so who sympathise but don't come into the open about it.

**Minority**

That's a small minority in a population of about 20 000 — about a fifth of whom are German-speakers.

Says Mr Henrichsen, mayor for eight consecutive years: "Race relations here are excellent because we are a town of immigrants — no one section is dominant."

He is pragmatic about Swakopmund's future. He

girl, the child will be born into the new Namibian state. They have a gift shop in the town. Like most Swakopmunders, they will wait and see. But they are making contingency plans.

Says Gieselher, who is writing a book about how Swakopmund's women virtually ran the town in the Second World War when many of the menfolk were interned: "The predominantly German character of the town is fading fast."

"We are not as optimistic as we were before April 1 (when Swapo insurgents crossed the border). Many fear that Swapo will still carry on with the war."

"It's the quality of life and the finer things here which make living in Swakopmund worthwhile. But many of the richer people have already sold up and have their suitcases packed."

Like most of the others, it is to SA they will emigrate and not to Germany.

# Swapo cough up R5,5m for Sam's Palace as Windhoek prices go through the roof



Author Gieselher Hoffmann and wife Rowena... may leave after independence

WINDHOEK is reaching for the sky as the 6 000-strong invasion of UN staff brings boom times to the Namibian capital.

Up goes Windhoek's changing skyline — and so do costs and prices in the mad scramble to find a place in the sun.

Since Untag's arrival, several countries have bought properties for use as "observer missions" in the run-up to November's elections and the drafting of a new constitution.

Some 50 of Windhoek's best properties have been sold to 14 foreign buyers for a total of R45-million.

Says Mr Benno Joseph, president of the local Institute of Estate Agents: "We are expecting even more countries after independence. I doubt whether we can keep up with the demand."

Some of the best houses available in Windhoek have gone and there are very few left.

Accommodation and office space are also at a premium — and it is having a ripple effect right down the line. While some make hay

while the sun shines, the locals are feeling the pinch. Untag itself is not in the buying market.

But some hotel prices have gone up by as much as 60 percent since April 1 — the implementation date of Resolution 435.

A standing joke in Windhoek is that there are two price lists at restaurants. One in effect when you enter and another when you finish your meal — inflation having pushed up the price of the meal in the meantime.

It's not as bad as that. But foreign visitors, unlike South-Westers, get the benefit of being paid in foreign exchange.

The "one price for them and another for us" complaint — rather than political issues — has sparked off some of the incidents between UN staff and locals.



Swapo's new office block — at ju

# Wardas's R100 000 Competition Winners.

1st PRIZE TOYOTA SUPER 10 HI-ACE  
WINNER. MD 1. MYZWEBA DRIVAFI DAG X

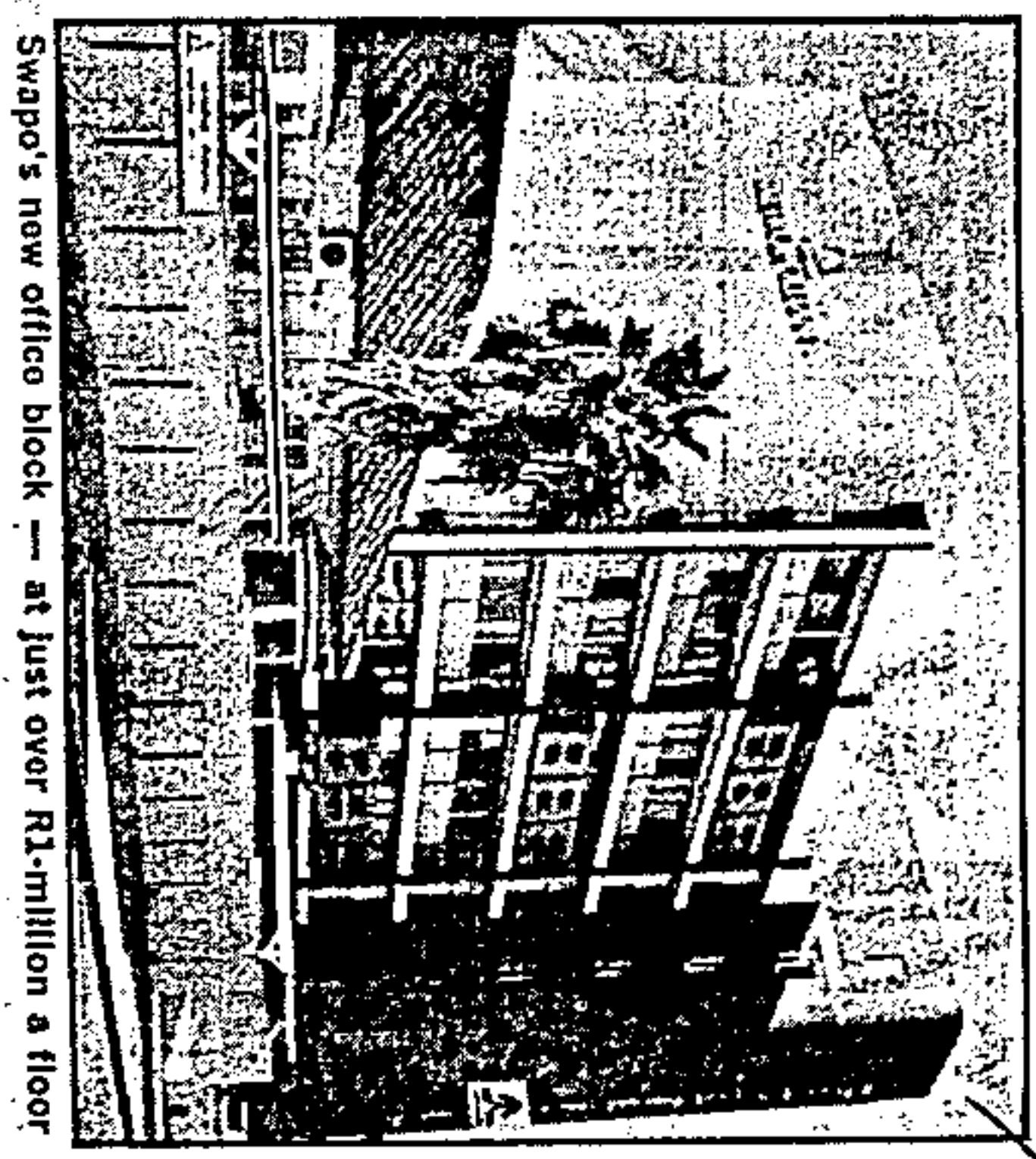




# Boomtown Namibia!

(221A)

## Swapo cough up R5,5m for Sam's Palace as Windhoek prices go through the roof

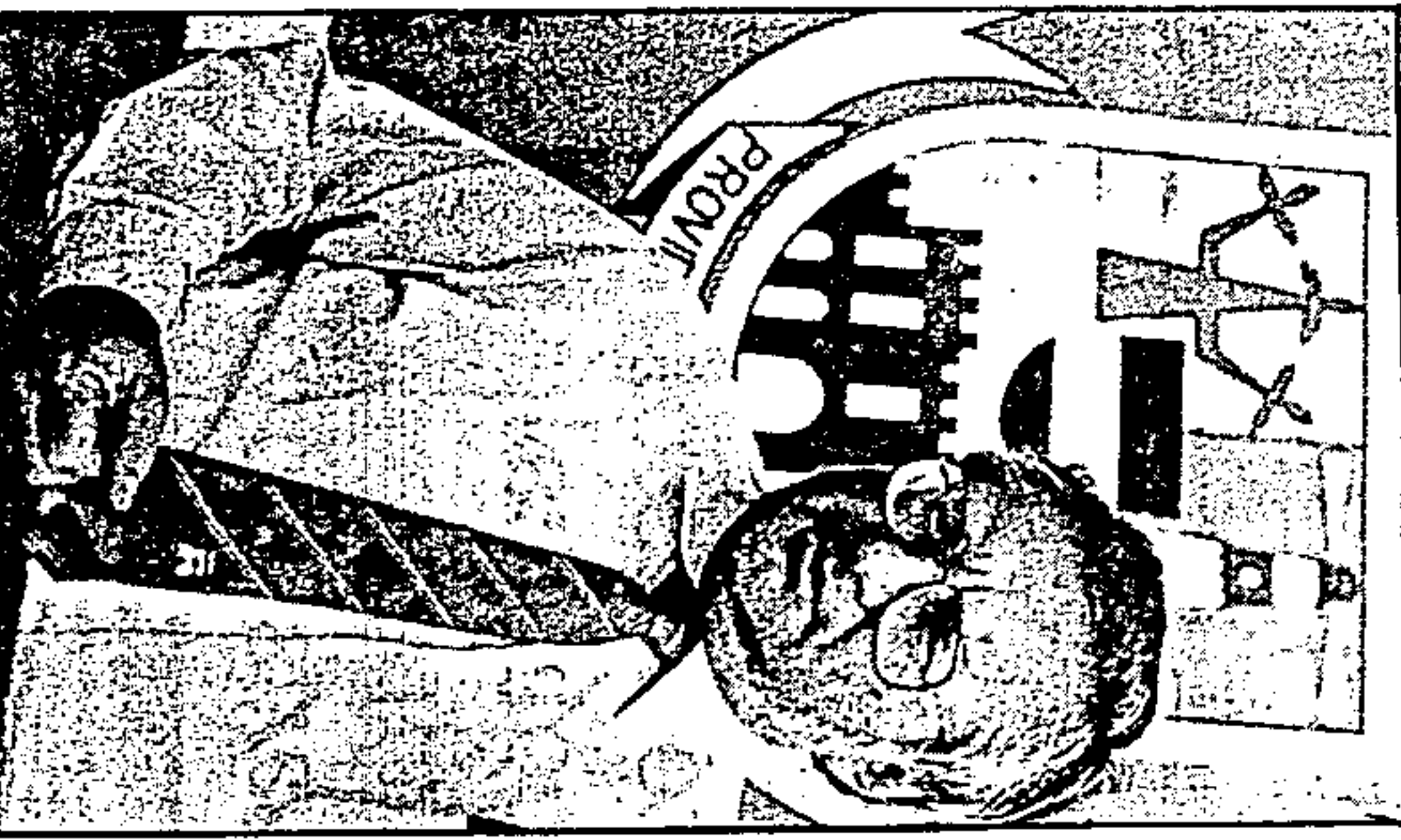


Swapo's new office block — at just over R1-million a floor

## Kaiser Bill's last stand

A GERMAN First World War battle flag, fluttering over an antique shop, greets visitors to this Namibian seaside resort where history seems trapped in a time warp.

Less than 50m away — and several generations removed — Swakopmund's yuppie father-in-law's pub, the town's humming cosmopolitan rendezvous. Pride of place at the bar goes to a mounted T-shirt with the legend: "Sleep with a South-Westier. We need more of them!"



Jorgo Henrichsen in front of the town's emblem



Author Gisela Hoffmann and wife Rowena. They may leave after independence

## SWAKOPMUND — WHERE GREAT WAR VETERANS CAME TO DIE

On the town's outskirts, where sparkling new luxury homes are springing up in the growing new suburbs, there is another sign of changing times. Builders are putting the finishing touches to a mansion which will house Swakopmund's first black millionaire.

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Press interviews. No filming allowed. Copies of Hitler's Mein Kampf change hands discreetly, along with an assortment of Nazi memorabilia — from swastika mugs to T-shirts.

There are about six to eight families here who openly propagate neo-Nazism and another 20 or so who sympathise but don't come into the open about it.

Some R170-million is being pumped into office and shopping complex developments in the capital, which by mid-1990 will give Windhoek an extra 22 000 square metres of office accommodation and 24 000 square metres of extra shopping facilities.

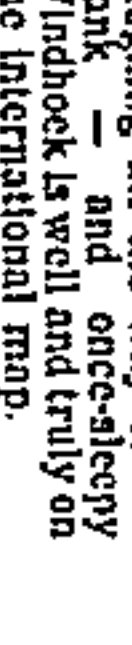
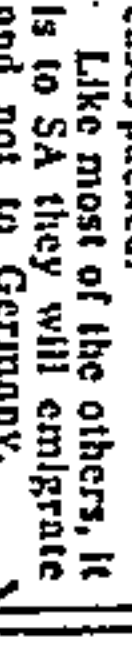
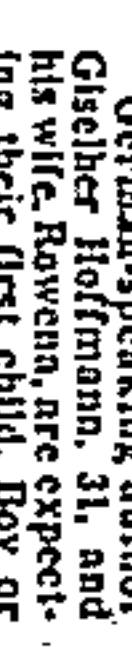
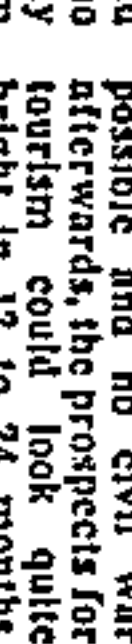
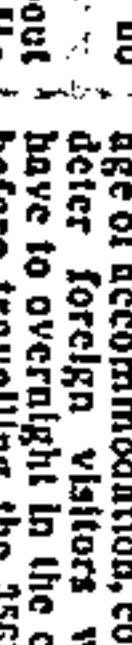
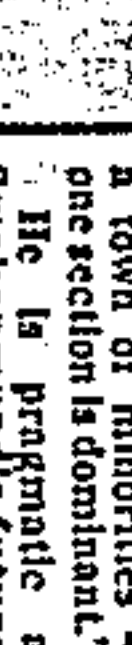
### Minority

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Says Mr Henrichsen, mayor for eight consecutive years: "Race relations here are excellent because we are a town of minorities — no one section is dominant."

He is pragmatic about Swakopmund's future. He fears that soaring inflation in the town, with its sky-rocketing hotel prices and short-ages of accommodation, could deter foreign visitors who have to overnight in the city before travelling the 356km

# Wanda's R100 000 Competition Winners.



### Debt

Swapo, through its newly established property company, has bought a five-story building in Windhoek for a reported price of R5.5-million. It is expected to house the offices of Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Some northern Namibian towns are already feeling the economic pinch as the SA military pulls out, taking their spending power with them.

In the meantime, Windhoek prepares for carnival time. Thousands of litres of beer are being quaffed by thirty foreigners, souvenir and T-shirt traders are hanging all the way to the bank and once-legendary Windhoek is well and truly on the international map.



# Owambo pupils boycott classes

KEVIN JACOBS 221

WINDHOEK — Owambo school pupils defied an official back-to-classes ultimatum last week and Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said he might seek a court injunction against student union activists.

A government spokesman said about 20 000 high school pupils and teachers' training college students walked out of classes last week, closing 28 schools.

Earlier in the week, officials in the Owambo authority set a deadline of sundown Friday for protesting pupils to re-register and to sign undertakings not to engage in political activity in school hours and on official premises.

They said defiance of the ultimatum

would bar students from schools for the rest of the year.

The spokesman said: "There has been no re-registration of pupils.

"The possibility of seeking a court interdict to restrain the Namibian National Students Organisation (Nanso) from continuing with these actions and organising school boycotts is being investigated.

"You can take it that the authorities accept that under Nanso's intimidation there will be no re-registration."

The spokesman said Pienaar was considering a visit to the troubled area around Oshakati.



6/Jan 29/1989 (22)

## Namibian winds of change may bring bad news for Himba tribe

WINDHOEK — Namibia's nomadic Himba tribesmen have preserved their traditional way of life in the Kaokoveld desert for more than 2 000 years.

Now, after two decades of war and drought, they are being thrust into change that could wipe out their culture and erode their independence as Namibia moves towards nationhood under a UN-supervised agreement which will end SA rule.

"This generation of Himbas is likely to be the last that will look and live as they do now," says Margi Jacobsohn, a SA archaeologist who has lived among them for two years.

"They are not rushing headlong into the modern world; they are selecting very carefully which parts of the Western way they want. But their lives are changing."

Jacobsohn, one of few whites fluent in the Himba language, identifies SA's 23-year bush war against Swapo guerrillas, and a four-year drought that ended in 1983, as the major influences forcing the Himba into the 20th century.

"They are not just some relic of the iron age. They have had a very turbulent his-

tory through which they have made their own decisions," she says.

The Himba women still wear only a short skin skirt and paint their bodies with a paste of ochre and butter fat. The men still tie their hair into turbans that are removed only to mourn a dead father.

But tin cans and plastic tubs have appeared among the gourds and watertight baskets hanging outside each tiny hut of sticks plastered with cow dung.

The elaborate jewellery now includes fencing wire, bits of old Coca Cola cans and sometimes a brass rifle cartridge.

Himba men make it clear that they understand the concept of the independence promised to Namibia by SA, but they show little interest. "I hope they just leave us alone. All we want is to stay here and not have lots of other people coming to our land," one man said.

But Jacobsohn shows some concern: "The Himbas could have a problem after independence because they tended to side with the South Africans in the latter years of the war, and that might be held against them." — Sapa-Reuter.

# Fate of Swapo 121 men guilty of acts in SA uncertain

SA 29/5/84

By Helen Grange

The question of whether Swapo guerillas convicted of crimes in South Africa will be classified as political prisoners and granted amnesty in terms of the Namibian settlement proposal still hangs in the air.

The question is of vital importance to Swapo guerilla Leonard Shiihama, presently on death row in Pretoria Central Prison after being convicted in South Africa for acts undertaken on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

Shiihama was found guilty in Walvis Bay Supreme Court on April 21 of murder and sabotage after planting at least three bombs in 1986.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Justice, Shiihama has been sentenced for a common law crime and "finds himself in the position of any criminal elsewhere in the world who, according to the laws of the country where he has committed the crime, has to pay the penalty for that crime".

However, the spokesman added: "Any relevancy, if at all, to the Namibian situation will be considered in time to come."

## PRISONER'S MOTIVE

According to Windhoek attorney Mr Hosia Angula, who acts for Shiihama, present negotiations between the Windhoek administration and Untag on the question of amnesty would take into account the motive of each prisoner and where he had been acting on behalf of Swapo.

He said there were several Swapo combatants in Namibian jails whom he would classify as "political prisoners" and so be eligible for the amnesty.

This week, the director in the office of the special representative of the Secretary-General, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek that in terms of the settlement plan, all political prisoners, wherever they might be held, had to be released by the end of the ninth week of the settlement plan in about 10 or 14 days' time.

In the case of Shiihama, some observers were pessimistic about his future, believing that his chances of being awarded the status of political prisoner, and being granted amnesty were small, because his crimes were committed in South African territory.



## Namibian dissidents say SA has not protected minorities

PRETORIA — The SA government had failed to ensure political rights for Namibia's minorities in the UN settlement plan, the "Leader of South West Africa's whites," Kosie Pretorius, said in Pretoria on Friday.

He was addressing about 1 000 people at a protest meeting in the City Hall, organised by the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers.

The meeting was organised to protest against the "handing over of South West to Swapo".

CP leader Andries Treurnicht, attended the meeting to take receipt of a "South West Manifesto" setting out Namibian whites' grievances regarding the settlement plan.

Dirk Mostert, a Walvis Bay attorney, said Untag forces were transporting Swapo "terrorists" around the country to address meetings, were being paid R10 000 a month and were importing Porsches without paying duty.

Pretorius maintained whites had been forced into resolution 435. "We don't agree with the situation, and are awaiting a miracle," he said. — Sapa.

## Northern Cape area is to get special stabilisation benefits

CAPE TOWN — The northern Cape border area would receive special benefits to "stabilise" the region, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said last week.

He said this would include a special grant of R9,69m to Eskom this year to extend the electricity supply in the region.

Government had launched specific and comprehensive actions in 1982 to ensure a stable and prosperous rural population on SA's borders.

"When agricultural and security circumstances justify it, the Designated Areas Act provides for special aid measures to support communities that often have to make a living under difficult circumstances."



# Waiting for plane that never comes

Southern 29/5/89 (22)

LUSAKA — "When I left Namibia I was just a boy, but when I return it will be as a man with a family — I don't know if my parents are still alive, but I can't rely on them anyway. It's going to be hard."

For Willie "S" life has been rarely anything else than hard and even now he is reluctant to be identified for fear of political enemies.

Coiffed in fashionable dread-locks and sporting a leather cap and bright jersey, he looks like any youth ready to hit the bright spots.

But in his relatively short life he has experienced not only exile but war and revolt, death and despair — his story is typical of many Namibian refugees.

In the coming weeks and months an estimated 35000 Namibian refugees like Willie "S" are scheduled to begin returning to their homeland, many after being away for more than 20 years.

In what has been described as the largest airlift in African history the exiles will be flown mainly from airports in Angola and Zambia to Namibia as part of UN Resolution 435 which is designed to bring peace and independence to that country.

For Willie, as for most others, it will be a return in which keen anticipation is edged with fear. Fear of whether they will find their homes destroyed by war, their parents dead and family scattered. Fear of how they will adapt after living so for long among strangers.

"I was just 15 when I left in 1974," says Willie "S". "I was a high school student in Ongwediya when I and some others decided to escape and join Swapo to fight against the South Africans."

"We got a car, drove to the Angolan border and simply walked through the bush until we were arrested by the Portuguese, and from there eventually handed over to Swapo."

Life in a Swapo camp in North-Western Zambia proved to be far from the life of excitement, honour and glory the friends expected. Finally in 1977 Willie "S" battalion of 700 men revolted.

"We asked to speak to the Swapo leaders, we were demanding that they hold a congress to elect leaders properly. Also some of us had been given only sticks to fight against the South Africans, but we knew many guns had been buried by officers."

The revolt failed, the men were accused of being traitors and spies, arrested by the Zambian army and marched to a "concentration camp" deep inside Zambia.

## Leaders wrong

After almost two years, during which time many of the rebels died, most recanted and rejoined Swapo while about 200 were sent to another camp at a place called Meheba in Central Zambia, from where Willie made his way to Lusaka.

"I am not against Swapo politically, but the leaders were wrong to act as they did. Now I just want to look after my family and go home. I'm tired of being a refugee."

"Who knows what I shall find. I don't know if my parents are still alive, or if our house is still standing. Once, before I left, I planted lots of fruit trees around our home, and I would like to return and see if they grew, but maybe now someone else owns those trees and I would be a trespasser."

Cassidy "K" is another survivor of the 1977 Plan revolt and a friend of Willie's who is longing to return home, but fears what he will find there.

"I am from Tsumeb and could return tomorrow. Since I left in 1975 my father has died and when I last heard in 1983 my mother was very sick."

## Dissident members

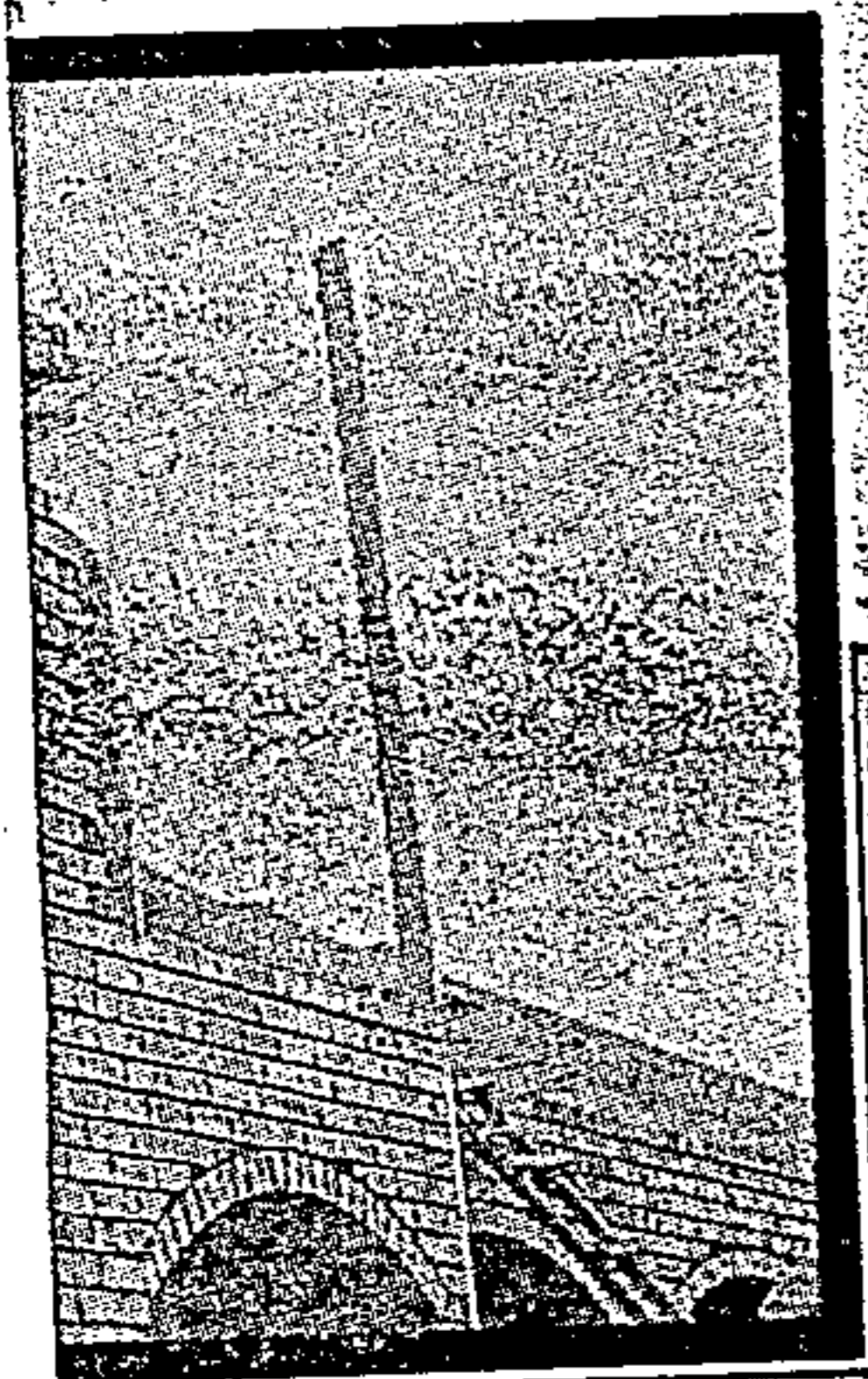
But Cassidy has since become a member of "Swapo D", a rival political organisation founded by dissident Swapo members, and is distrustful of handing himself over to the UN for fear they will in turn deliver him to Swapo.

Eddie "N" left Namibia and joined Swapo mainly to further his education.

However about three years ago his brother-in-law, Lucas Stephanus, a prominent non-Owambo Swapo member from the south of the country was arrested and killed by Swapo for allegedly being a South African spy.

"Friends of mine from the south began to disappear and I was warned that soon I would also disappear, so I deserted the organisation. I am yearning to see my home, and despite recently being accepted by Canada to emigrate there, I have now cancelled all plans and am just waiting to go home."

"Everyone here just wants to go home."



# Build Home?

Home Yellow Booklet.

to build your own Home

about getting a home of



221  
29/5/89  
Swapo's reign of terror in camps

JOHANNESBURG. — A Namibian group says Swapo has waged a "reign of terror" against more than 300 dissidents held in detention camps outside Namibia, according to a newspaper report at the weekend.

The Parents Committee of Namibia, made up of people who have relatives detained by Swapo, said last week it has the names of 327 individuals it believes are held by the guerilla organization in Angola and Zambia.

A spokesman for the parents' committee, Mr Phil ya Nangoloh, said his group believes some of the dissidents have been killed by Swapo. However, he provided no evidence or documentation, the report said from Windhoek said.

Mr Ya Nangoloh, himself a former Swapo detainee, accused the guerillas of waging a "reign of terror" at their camps.

United Nations personnel monitoring the independence process said last week that they had seen 199 people detained by Swapo in Angola and that the dissidents appeared well cared for.

Swapo officials in Angola described the detainees as "misguided elements," according to The Namibian newspaper, which supports Swapo. — Sapa-AP

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# Shipanga has come a long way as Swapo activist

**A**NDREAS Zack Shipanga is in expansive mood as the mellow winter evening shadows lengthen on the hills of Klein Windhoek and the distance-purpled Auas mountains.

In the carpeted first-floor lounge of his surprisingly modest home on the aptly named Luxury Hill, he says the only place in the world that looks anything like the arid fastness of Namibia is Mongolia. He drank yak's milk there while sitting in a rawhide tent.

He has come a long way, and been many places, for a boy born and raised at a simple village near Ondangwa in Namibia's northern Owambo region.

It is a road which has taken him to Moscow, Peking, North Korea, Europe, the United States and most of the countries of Africa. Laybes along the way have included sojourns in a prison in the eastern Namibian town of Gobabis, after he was audaciously kidnapped by South African agents from Botswana, and in solitary confinement in cells in Zambia and Tanzania after his arrest following ructions with Swapo.

Miner at the Reef's City Deep Levels Gold Mine, machine tool operator, barman, and sometime "coloured", politician, government minister — 58-year-old Andreas Shipanga has been all of these things.

In his days in Cape Town — living in the heady days of the emergence of African nationalism — Mr Shipanga cocked a snook at Verwoerd's apartheid by claiming, on the

wait for other books he is considering.

For 21 months of his time in custody in Zambia and Tanzania, he was in solitary confinement, and saw no one. He was not questioned. The only contact he had with the outside world was the

**SOWETAN  
Foreign Service**

transitional government in Windhoek, will

regular, brief appearance at the door hatch of his cell, of the man who tossed his food through.

Detention at the hands of Swapo is something, therefore, he knows all about, and is emotional in his plea to the international

community and to the United Nations to ensure that Swapo's dissidents do not disappear into shallow graves before they see their own home soil.

He remarks that Swapo's assurance that it has freed its detainees is a "very, very, sinister

statement", and that he believes many of the organisation's enemies may already have been eliminated.

He estimates that as many as 2000 Namibians may be held in Swapo prisons or detention centres.

He believes that

Swapo cannot afford to allow its opponents to return to Namibia, with their tales of torture and ill-treatment. This would make campaigning for the organisation "very difficult", he adds.

One of Shipanga's political enemies once bitingly alleged Swapo had little support by saying the party could hold its national congress in a minibus.

Mr Shipanga is under no illusion his party can win the coming independence election under Resolution 435. — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

strength of his impeccable Afrikaans, to be coloured. He, armed with his official ID card saying "coloured", and his light-skinned friend from UCT would often cause consternation by drinking together in non-white bars or by suffering immorality Act raids when they had girls around in Mr Shipanga's servant's quarters.

The story of his life is rich with material for a book, and, within weeks, one which he has co-authored with a leading South African writer, will be on sale. It will, he says, take the story of his life up to 1978, when he returned to the land of his birth, after 25 months in prison in Zambia and Tanzania following his arrest at the time of power struggles within Swapo.

The formation of the breakaway Swapo-Democrats party, his involvement in anti-apartheid politics in Namibia, and his participation in the three-and-a-half-year



Central Committee secretary for Politburo staff work and of the military, security intelligence institutions. — Sapa-AP

heated debate in the Co-Deputies in Moscow yesterday confirmed as Soviet

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# Govt line softening on student revolt?

*Cape Times*  
30/5/89 From KEVIN JACOBS 221

WINDHOEK. — Authorities hinted yesterday at a softening in their hardline stance against some 20 000 boycotting students, officially barred from classes for the rest of the year for defying a back-to-school ultimatum.

Mr Gerhard Roux, a spokesman for administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, said the conditions of a deadline that expired on Friday had not been relaxed, but he hinted that the tough government line could be softened.

Schools inspectors were meeting yesterday and hearing objections from pupils and parents to official formulation of a written undertaking that Mr Pienaar insisted they sign, agreeing to avoid political activity during school hours and on government premises.

"The inspectors will probably make suggestions as to how this matter should be handled," Mr Roux said. "But at the moment the original conditions still stand."

"Obviously this is a situation which is re-assessed from time to time. Perhaps we shouldn't use the word ultimatum," he said.

## Namibian flights 'international'

PRETORIA. — Arrangements for the monitoring of all air traffic between South Africa and Namibia have been finalised and would commence on June 1, the Department of Home Affairs said yesterday.

All SAA flights to and from Windhoek will be operated as international flights from June 1, SAA said. All passengers and crew on flights across the border would be examined for identity. — Sapa

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## 40 parties fight election

# Swapo is hoping to be 'free and fair'

221  
SK 30/5/89

As the war in Namibia simmers down, the more than 40 political parties in the territory are gearing up for the independence election campaign due to begin next month. Swapo will be a key player in this election, as will be the man who will run their campaign, politburo member Hage Geingob. In an interview with Ken Vernon of The Star's Africa News Service, Mr Geingob spoke on how he saw the campaign and the issues involved.

WINDHOEK — After being involved in semi-guerilla warfare for the past 23 years the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) is set to return to Namibia next month to participate in a by-the-book election campaign.

The man Swapo has appointed to run its campaign is Mr Hage Geingob, who in the coming months will possibly come to personify Swapo in the minds of most Namibians in the same way that Swapo president Sam Nujoma has in the past.

The personal styles of the two men could not be more different.

Imposingly tall, genial, articulate and a proven organiser and administrator, Mr Geingob seems the ideal man to run a gentlemanly election campaign.

"I hope the election campaign will be conducted in a atmosphere of brotherhood and peace," he said.

"I am looking forward to a clean campaign and I hope that the issues will be discussed instead of personalities, that the participants look to the future and forget past injustices and differences."

These words might easily be dismissed as platitudes coming from anyone other than Mr Geingob, but his sincerity is evident.

"This is a unique election, other elections may come and go, but independence is forever. What we are doing in this election is setting the tone for the future of our country and we have to mould a nation from many nations and ethnic groups."

According to Mr Geingob there is only one issue in the campaign: independence or continued South African colonialism.

### 'Liberators'

Swapo will campaign as the "liberators" of the nation who have valiantly fought for freedom for nearly 30 years and will imply that its opponents who remained inside the country represent continued de facto colonialism.

They will try to emphasise the broader picture of Swapo's role in the "independence struggle" and its role in creating what it will say is an historic moment in the history of the Namibian people.

Mr Geingob expects that the oppo-



Mr Hage Geingob . . . running Swapo's election campaign.

sition will instead try to concentrate on narrower issues of economic policy, local and regional issues — including ethnic and racial fears — and emphasise their "record" in government.

"There have been many 'governments' in Namibia in the past 30 years" says Mr Geingob, "but none of them got rid of the South Africans."

He sees the campaign eventually boiling down to a contest between Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), or at least between differing coalitions centered on these two parties, and sees the major differences between them as follows:

### SA created

● Swapo says the DTA is the creation of South Africa, Swapo is not.

● Swapo has been exiled and oppressed because it opposed South African colonialism whereas Swapo suggests that the DTA co-operated in that colonialism.

"But I want to emphasise that Swapo has no enemies in Namibia, we have only been fighting South African colonialism."

Turning to the actual mechanics of the election campaign, Mr Geingob said the first step that had to be taken was the creation of a new voters roll.

"We will definitely not allow the use of the existing apartheid voters roll, and we have already spoken to the Administrator-General's office and Untag on this issue. Also, it is vital that the voters registration procedures are fair if there is to be a free and fair election".

Mr Geingob denied that Swapo were behind in the process of registering supporters to vote because of their long absence from the country.

He said that Swapo had acquired a modern five story office block in central Windhoek for their election headquarters, and expected to mobilise almost 10 000 campaign workers.

"The country has already been divided into regions and key points and people have already been appointed to head organisations in these areas. We will also be using the most modern election campaign methods and systems available."

On the thorny topic of campaign finances, Mr Geingob said Swapo would be utilising traditional fund raising methods such as fetes and braais, and had been given funds by organisations such as the Organisation of African Unity.

### Sweep Owambo

"We have not yet decided on whether to accept contributions from businessmen, though many have sought us out to express support.

"There is no doubt that our opponents are being financially supported by South Africa and they may have more money than us, but our riches are our people."

Mr Geingob admitted Swapo felt it would sweep Owambo in the election and gain a majority elsewhere, but he said the organisation was guarding against any form of complacency.

"We would like to feel we were the underdogs because of the money being showered on our opponents, but we are preparing to work very hard in this campaign, and it is this hard work which will ensure our victory.

"But, as I said, I want this election to be clean and fair, everyone has the right to debate and to disagree.

"This election is in many ways like the American Philadelphia convention and we are like George Washingtons — we are creating a new nation and must act accordingly — we must think of the future of all Namibians".



*pitched*  
Fed Mynbou, which will itself hold a 22-for-100 rights issue, eased 300c to R70 amid reports that other major companies will also come to the market for more funds. The market is expected to take the offers in its stride because of the huge institutional cash flows seeking an investment outlet. Activity in Gencor shares came as the JSE drifted lower across nearly all sectors in line with a weaker gold price which fell \$3 to close at \$363,05 in Zurich as the dollar rebounded back to its recent highs. Interest in the market was minimal as the US and UK markets were closed on account of public holidays.  
● See Pages 6 and 7

### No paper tomorrow

BUSINESS DAY will not be published tomorrow, Republic Day. Normal editions will resume on Thursday.

## SA-UN wrangles delay repatriation

KEVIN JACOBS

221

WINDHOEK — Wrangling between SA and the UN is still holding up one of the most complex phases of the UN mission in Namibia — a massive airlift of more than 40 000 returning refugees.

The issue has been put in the hands of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

Planners behind the R90m repatriation from Angola and Zambia refuse to launch the scheduled five-week programme until Administrator-General Louis Pienaar proclaims a general amnesty on possible prosecution of any returnees.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees also insist that Pienaar's administration at least starts a required programme of repealing "discriminatory and restrictive" laws in the territory. Both

steps are required under the resolution 435.

But wrangling over legalistic detail between Pienaar and Untag has delayed the moves and held up the repatriation programme, now two weeks behind schedule in a calendar that sets independence elections for November 1.

"The whole question of whether the election schedule will be affected depends on finalising legislation on an amnesty and the whole issue of discriminatory legislation," Pienaar's spokesman Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

Untag spokesman Cedric Thornberry said that "agreement has not yet been possible, but discussions are continuing".

● See Page 3

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25/10/84  
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# SA laws may have to be repealed

UN

WINDHOEK — SA legislation controlling publications in Namibia would have to be repealed if it was found to be inhibitive of free and fair elections, UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

He said negotiations were still continuing between officials of UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and the office of the Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, to abolish restrictive and discriminatory laws, and the declaration of a general amnesty.

These measures were necessary to pre-

pare the way for the return of Namibian refugees and exiles.

The UN had received the names and personal details of 201 people who were released by Swapo at camps north of Lubango in Angola.

Thornberry said the UN would compare the list with names appearing in consolidated documents which it had obtained in the last weeks.

The names of 280 appeared in those papers listing political prisoners and detainees held by SA and Swapo. — Sapa.



## Windhoek court grants application

# Police must ensure tribal leaders' safety

**WINDHOEK** — The Windhoek Supreme Court has granted an urgent application ordering Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar to direct the SWA Police Commissioner to take whatever steps necessary to protect the lives and property of 11 traditional leaders in northern Namibia.

The order was granted against Swapo, the Council of Churches in Namibia, the Namibian National Students Organisation or the Namibia National Teachers Union to refrain from

threatening the lives or property of the 11 applicants.

The applicants were Mr Gabriel Kautiama, senior headman of the Kwanyama people in Owambo; Mr Manesse Weyelu, elected headman of the Kwanyamas in the Ondwi area; Mr Johannes Kalangula, elected headman of the Kwanyamas in the Ometwewondjama area; Mr Abner Erasmus Nuule, senior headman and leader of the Kwambi; Mr Andreas Shaliu, elected senior headman in the Oipunbu area, Okandjera; Mr Johannes Andreas, chief of the Onambango area of Ndonga; Mr Annanias Kamanya, elected headman of the Kwalundi area in Owambo; Mr Sebastian Kamwanga, elected chief of the Geiruku area in Kavango; Mrs Angelina Matumbo Nakale, elected chief of the Sambyo area in Kavango; Mr Boniface Bebi Mamili, headman of the Mafwe tribe in Caprivi, and Mr Matias Walaula, senior headman in the Okalongo

area, Kwanyama, Owambo.

Cited as respondents were Swapo, the Council of Churches in Namibia, the Namibia National Students Organisation, Namibia National Teachers Union, the Administrator-General, the South African Minister of Defence, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN special representative in Namibia.

In terms of the court order, the directions given were subject to the proviso that the Commissioner of the SWA Police would have sufficient personnel at his disposal to afford the required protection in these specific instances.

The order further stipulated that the Commissioner "may avail himself of auxiliary support which may be at his disposal or could be employed to this purpose should his available resources be inadequate".

### Repatriation

Meanwhile the applicants have filed for an order preventing refugees returning to their areas unless the Administrator-General and the SA Defence Minister take adequate steps to prevent the returnees from threatening the lives and property of residents in the area.

An order is also being sought to prevent the Council of Churches in Namibia — the operating partner with the UNHCR in the repatriation programme — from having anything to do with the return of refugees to Namibia.

They also asked that no refugees or anyone else be permitted to enter or stay without permission in areas under their jurisdiction.

The applicants asked the court that permission may be withdrawn at any time in terms of tribal law if the headman concerned believes it is in the tribe's interests. — Sapa.

# Teachers join Namibian class boycott over police

WINDHOEK — Teachers yesterday joined 128 000 schoolchildren in a class boycott that has shut all schools in northern Owambo and threatens to spread to other parts of the country.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, an umbrella organisation of unions representing 60 000 people, threatened to join the week-old strike if the students' demands are not met.

The main demand is for members of the anti-insurgency police unit, formerly Koevoet, to be returned to base and dismissed from the police force during the territory's transition to independence.

Police authorities say the unit was disbanded and members were integrated with the regular police force before April 1, when the UN independence plan was disrupted by hundreds of Swapo guerillas crossing the border in violation of agreements. The Koevoet units were

reformed to combat the incursion.

Under the UN plan the police are responsible for law and order until a new government is formed after the November elections but United Nations officers are charged with monitoring the police force.

A UN spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said yesterday that 120 cases of harassment and intimidation, most of them against the police force in the northern town of Oshikati, had been received by UN monitors.

The SWA/Namibia Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the students in northern Namibia were being intimidated by the Namibian National Students' Association, which is sympathetic to Swapo. A group of tribal headmen asked the Windhoek Supreme Court on Monday night to issue an urgent interdict against the students' organisation to stop the boycott.

— Sapa-AP.



# Police ordered to protect chiefs

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A three-judge Bench has ordered Namibian police to protect Ovambo chiefs and headmen claiming Swapo-linked threats on their lives, and to call up disbanded auxiliary units if police are stretched too thin.

The Supreme Court order is likely to trigger renewed controversy within the UN if Police Commissioner General Dolf Gouws reactivates some 2 000 black auxiliary guards who were disbanded under the Resolution 435 independence plan.

Namibian Judge-President Mr

Justice Hans Berker, with Mr Justice Harold Levy and Mr Justice Johan Strydom, handed down the order after urgent applications from 11 traditional tribal leaders in northern Ovambo.

The headmen cited violent intimidation by Swapo supporters, threats on their lives, attacks against their homes and families, and propagandising by pro-Swapo students and teachers.

The tribal leaders also sought to prevent the UN and Namibian church leaders from settling returning refugees in their areas without their approval, alleging pro-Swapo bias by the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN),

which is aiding a pending repatriation programme.

Respondents were Swapo, the CCN, the Namibian National Students' Organisation, the Namibian National Teachers' Union, Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Untag administrator, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The judges ordered Mr Pienaar "to direct the Commissioner of the SWA Police to make the necessary arrangements to protect the lives and property of the applicants, their relatives and tribal office-bearers".

## Police, soldiers blamed in 120 Namibian complaints

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police, stung by scores of accusations of assault and misconduct by security forces, have sent additional investigating teams to the northern Ovambo region.

The probe teams are starting out with at least 120 allegations against police and soldiers made by black civilians in the region and listed by Untag police.

Untag officials have expressed concern at mounting charges of misconduct against SWA police and members of the military.

Six investigation teams were posted this week to Oshakati, administrative capital of Ovambo, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

"As a result of discussions between the Administrator-General (Mr Louis Pienaar) and the UN Special Representative (Mr Martti Ahtisaari), the SWA police have adopted new investigatory procedures."

## Teachers join school strike

WINDHOEK. — Teachers yesterday joined 128 000 schoolchildren in a boycott that has shut all schools in northern Ovamboland and threatens to spread to other parts of the country.

The strikers are demanding that Koevoet members return to their bases and that they be dismissed from the South West African Police Force during the territory's transition to independence.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, an umbrella organisation of unions representing 60 000 people, have also threatened to join the week-old strike if the pupils' demands are not met. — Sapa-AP

# Namibian exiles forced to wait

(221) South  
1-7/6/89

WINDHOEK.— While there are hardly any visible signs in Namibia that the country is preparing for independence elections in five months, the excitement of thousands of refugees and exiles in neighbouring Angola has reached fever pitch.

An estimated 60 000 Namibians are anxiously awaiting repatriation to their mother country.

However, their return has been postponed three times in the past three weeks. None are willing to return to the territory while there are still tens of thousands of South African troops based here.

Nor do they want to risk returning while restrictive laws, such as detention without trial, remain in force.

They will also not come home until Pretoria's Administrator-General has declared a general amnesty.

The UN's timetable for Namibia's transition to independence is at least a month behind schedule.

Meanwhile, allegations of widespread political intimidation are pouring into the Untag (United Nations Transitional Assistance Group) offices as overworked officials attempt to sift through the mounds of complaints in an effort to fulfil their mandate of supervising free and fair elections.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, has appointed his own commission of inquiry to investigate charges of intimidation.—*Namibian News Service*



# SADF cuts Namibia force by 4 000 men

WINDHOEK — Troop strengths of the SADF in Namibia would be reduced to less than 4 000 men by today, Operations and Planning Chief of Staff Brig Johan Louw said here yesterday. 81 Dum 11/6/89.

The withdrawal of soldiers from Namibia was well ahead of the UN schedule, which required SA to have no more than 8 000 troops left in Namibia by June 2.

"The last troops to be withdrawn will leave the country on June 20," Louw told a media briefing.

After this, there would be only 1 500 SA troops left in Namibia, confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo.

Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully demobilised except for a logistics unit, which was supervising the disposal of equipment and auditing the books until the middle of June.

There were limited numbers of SA troops who had led SWATF units and who were now waiting to go home.

Louw said the Namibian National Students' Organisation had no grounds for using the SADF as an excuse to organise a schools boycott in northern Namibia.

The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia was closed indefinitely, the Kavango Administration secretary Karel Botha announced yesterday.

The Teachers' College at Rundu was also closed because students boycotted classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango who were suspended for taking part in political activities. — Sapa.

# SADF pulls out of Namibia 'well ahead' of plan

ARGUS  
11/6/88  
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The South African troop withdrawal from Namibia is well ahead of schedule, and less than 4 000 soldiers will remain in the country by today, says a senior SADF officer.

Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff (Operations and Planning) of the South African Army forces in Namibia, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the withdrawal was ahead of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan timetable, which stipulates that SADF numbers be reduced to 8 000 by June 3.

"The South Africans, therefore, have fewer soldiers in Namibia than the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group, which currently totals around 4 500," he said.

Brigadier Louw warned, however, that Pretoria would not hesitate to step in and provide the SWA Police with "the necessary support" on "very short notice" should the situation worsen.

"The 4 000 South African troops remaining would have been further reduced by June 20, to the 1 500 allowed under UN Resolution 435 settlement plan," said Brigadier Louw.

## Confined to bases

The 1 500 would be combat soldiers and would be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo, with a small headquarters unit in Windhoek to provide liaison.

He said the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) had been almost fully demobilised, with only its logistics unit remaining in operation to dispose of equipment and complete its accounting procedures.

There were individual South African soldiers who served as the leader corps of the SWATF, and these people were awaiting withdrawal to South Africa.

SWATF members who have been demobilised have handed in their weapons to drill halls and armouries which are under the supervision of Untag troops.



# Schools boycott in Namibia goes on

WINDHOEK — The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia has been closed indefinitely, the secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Karel Botha, announced yesterday.

A SWABC radio report said the decision was taken because of class boycotts by students and their refusal to comply with school dress regulations.

The teachers' college at Rundu was also closed because students boycotted classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango, who were suspended for taking part in political activities.

A spokesman for the Owambo administration in Ondangua, Mr Albert Mundt, said the two-week school boycott was continuing.

There were 189 019 pupils registered at schools in Owambo and classes were being attended "at a very small percent" of the 518 schools in the region, Mr Mundt added.

The main demand from pupils is that members of the SWA Police counter insurgency unit (formerly Koevoet) be removed from taking part in regular police law and order activities in their areas.

● The integration of the Koevoet counter insurgency unit in the regular SWA Police should be cancelled immediately under United Nations supervision, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, said in Windhoek yesterday. — Sapa.

# Swapo unhappy with 'unfair' election laws

LUSAKA — Swapo yesterday said draft laws for pre-independence elections would not guarantee free and fair voting, and urged South Africa to amend them.

The draft proposed by South Africa's Administrator-General for Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, covers procedures for registration of voters and polling in the elections, scheduled for November 1 under a United Nations independence plan.

Swapo secretary for foreign relations, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said Swapo accepted much of the draft but was unhappy with parts of it and had asked for amendments. Swapo was awaiting a reply.

"We cannot accept it in its present form ... as it stands it would go against the principle of free and fair elections," he said in Lusaka.

In a document listing its objections, Swapo said the draft left the way open for South Africa to rig the elections.

Mr Gurirab urged SA to give a greater election role to the UN Special Representative for

Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. At present he had "none whatsoever".

(221)

Swapo also wanted the law to tighten control of registration of voters to prevent non-Namibians being allowed to vote.

He said it should bar from voting South Africans serving in the armed forces or public administration in Namibia.

In an interview broadcast by Angolan National Radio in Luanda, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma called on all Namibians to join his organisation and vote for Namibian independence.

Mr Nujoma said a future Namibian government formed by Swapo would introduce a policy of national reconciliation.

"There will be freedom of expression, movement and association and equal rights in education and health."

A Swapo government would join the UN, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the regional trade grouping, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). — Sapa-Reuter.

MEMORANDUM

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN



# SA troops 221 quit early

The Star's Africa  
News Service

11/6/89

WINDHOEK — The South African troop withdrawal from Namibia is well ahead of schedule, and less than 4 000 soldiers will remain in the country by today, says a senior SADF officer.

Brigadier Johan Louw, Chief of Staff (Operations and Planning) of the South African armed forces in Namibia, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the withdrawal was ahead of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan timetable, which stipulates only that SADF numbers be reduced to 8 000 by June 3.

The South Africans therefore have fewer soldiers in Namibia than the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag), which currently totals around 4 500 members.

Brigadier Louw warned, however, that Pretoria would not hesitate to step in and provide the SWA Police with "the necessary support" on "very short notice" should the situation worsen as it had done on April 1 when Swapo infiltrated its fighters into northern Namibia.

# SA force

# cut down

Sowetan 11/6/87

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WINDHOEK — Troop strengths of the South African Defence Force in Namibia will be reduced to less than 4 000 men by today, the Chief of Staff Operations and Planning, Brigadier John Louw, said yesterday.

The withdrawal of soldiers from Namibia was well ahead of the United Nations schedule, which required South Africa to have no more than 8 000 troops left in Namibia by June 2.

"The last troops to be withdrawn will leave the country on June 20," Louw told a media briefing.

After that date there would be only 1 500 South African troops left in Namibia, confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo.

Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully demobilised, except for a logistics unit, which was supervising the disposal of equipment and auditing the books until the middle of June.



# SADF cuts Namib force to 4 000 men

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Cape Times 1/6/89

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Brig Louw said the SWA Territory Force had been fully demobilised, except for a logistics unit, which was supervising the disposal of equipment.

The removal of SADF equipment was being done by road and rail, and was expected to continue beyond June 23, Brig Louw said.

He said no troops were being withdrawn to the South African port enclave of Walvis Bay.

The only soldiers stationed at the port were a combat group which was considerably smaller than the battalion strength that South Africa used to maintain there.

The authorities were aware that the withdrawal of the SADF and the demobilisation of the SWATF were "sources of great concern" to people in Namibia.

He said the Namibian National Students' Organisation had no grounds for using the SADF as an excuse to organise a boycott of schools in northern Namibia.

The rapid withdrawal of South African forces from Namibia made Nanso's accusations "propagandistic and absurd".

● The Rundu Technical Institute in north-eastern Namibia was closed indefinitely, the secretary of the Kavango Administration, Mr Karel Botha, announced yesterday.

The Teachers' College at Rundu was also closed because students were boycotting classes in solidarity with teachers in Kavango who were suspended for taking part in political activities.

A spokesman for the Ovambo administration in Ondangua, Mr Albert Mundt, said the two-week-long school boycott by hundreds of thousands of pupils was continuing.

The main demand by pupils is that members of the SWA Police Counter Insurgency Unit (generally known as Koevoet) be removed from taking part in regular police law-and-order activities in their areas. — Sapa

On 1/6/89 in Argentina



So far and no further ... Swapo guerrillas in camps above the 16th parallel in Angola to which they have been restricted in terms of the Namibian Independence programme. They are to be repatriated after being disarmed.

Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG, Afrapix



# Negotiating on commissions

Johannesburg estate agents have given the strongly held belief that tariff deregulation would bring house prices down a knock on the head by charging 50% more, in percentage terms, for selling a house than they did when their tariffs were still fixed.

Until 1985 they charged a commission of 5% on the first R100 000 and 3,5% on the balance of the purchase price of a house. But after that obligation fell away, they based their charges on those recommended by the Institute of Estate Agents of SA (IEASA). Most increased their fees to 6%.

Agents' fees have now gone up to 7% and, in a few isolated cases, to 10%.

Jan van der Merwe, the IEASA's executive director, says the recommended fees for the sale of "houses, semi-detached units, residential sectional title and share-block units" were changed on October 17 1988. It was decided agents in the western Cape, Durban and Port Elizabeth should charge 5,5% on residential sales and those in the northern, eastern and southern Transvaal, the Garden Route and the OFS should charge 6%.

"But this is a recommended tariff and they are not obliged to adhere to it," says Van der Merwe.

Basil Elk, a former IEASA president, says his company increased its charges to 7% in February. "If you're giving a professional service you can't charge less. The bottom line is you get what you pay for," says Elk.

"Commissions are under pressure because property prices haven't gone up nearly as much as the price of other commodities."

Bruce Andrew, group administration officer of De Huizemark, says: "We charge 7,5%, and sometimes 10% when there's a lot of marketing to be done, such as on the sale of smallholdings."

He says De Huizemark needs to charge commissions of that magnitude, "because nothing is cheap anymore. Everything is rising, advertising, stationery, training and petrol for agents' cars."

Usually, half the commission goes to the agent in the field, 10% goes to the office manager, 15%-20% goes on advertising and another 15%-20% on company overheads. The only way a company can show a profit is by keeping its advertising and overheads down.

Joan Richter, sales director of Aida Estates, says her company goes for 7% but is prepared to negotiate "which means that deals normally go through at 6%."

Lew Geffen says he is still charging 6% "and I can afford to double my advertising expenses and still show a profit. Maybe it's because I'm an under-one-roof operator that

my overheads are containable.

"The others may have costs they have to shift to their sellers, but I believe that a company can make a decent profit at 6% — if it's efficient and run properly."

Geffen has a point. Fee deregulation means that agents are now entitled to cut their tariffs according to their costs. So sellers who feel they are being ripped off need not despair. They should simply shop around for the best deal — ultimately the market will decide who gets the business. ■

WINDHOEK

## Societies sidelined

The residential property market in Windhoek, which reached an all-time high towards the end of last year with prices showing almost weekly gains, has come off the boil, due to the uncertainty about the territory's political future.

Building societies' funds have dried up for the same reasons. As a result, prices for less expensive houses are beginning to fall, even though stock is still in short supply for those wanting to buy.

The only real demand is for more expensive homes, required for embassy staff and Untag members and usually paid in hard currency or through the financial rand.

Don Russell, MD of the SWA Building Society, says the society pursued an aggressive lending policy until November 1988, when it lent R19m. Since then, the shortage of funds forced it to cut back to R8,6m in December, R3,3m in January, R8,4m in February, R6m in March and R5m in April.

The smaller Namib Building Society's lending peaked at R5m/month about a year ago, says MD Johan Nienaber, adding: "We're only doing about R500 000/month now."

Bonds valued at R77,5m were registered in April. Of these, R27,1m worth was in favour of Standard Bank, R26,5m in favour of First National Bank and R5,3m in favour of Swabank.

The banks are reluctant to give details of their lending, but according to Russell many are not residential bonds. Some are merely capital-raising, others are over farms and non-residential properties.

However, Bennie Joseph, of estate agents Joseph & Snyman, says interest in home building and buying remains high. He says: "People are queueing up for loans, particularly at Standard Bank because it is still charging only 16,5% interest."

Building societies are still governed by the

old South-West African Building Societies Act, which limits them to taking in long-term funds. The minimum deposit period is 12 months, notes Nienaber, which doesn't attract investors. Banks do not labour under the same restrictions and can borrow short term — which is all investors are interested in, in Namibia's present political climate.

This, says Russell, has created a whole new ballgame for societies in the territory. "Most of our money used to come from the man in the street and the wholesale money market. Not only has the local investor become wary of long-term investment, but the money market in Johannesburg is now also hesitant about investing long-term in Namibia."

"About 90% of the business we do is subsidised lending, where an employer invests a fixed sum with us and we grant a bond of the same amount to one of his employees. We would do a lot more business if our government would help the man in the street buy his own home. We have nothing like SA's first-time homeowners scheme, which means that now, with the high interest rates, anyone who doesn't work for the government, for a semi-government institution, a municipality or a company that has a housing scheme, has exactly no chance of ever owning his own home."

According to Russell, it takes about eight months between the time a bond is granted to completion of a house. "We can expect a shortage to develop in about six months when what's in the pipeline has been completed," he predicts.

Joseph agrees, but doesn't think the shortage will be serious. His big worry, he says, with independence in 1990, is "the embassies that aren't here already will move in and buy houses. We believe another 30 embassies will establish themselves here. Our studies show they will need an average of five houses each. That's 150 houses. There won't be that many for sale, but they'll want them and will chase prices sky-high to get them, which will create enormous shortages." ■

## OFFICES

### Lure of the west

Johannesburg's western suburbs of Richmond and Auckland Park are finding increasing favour with office block developers.

Several have already been built for owner occupation, and others for the rental market.

New developments include the ACA Insurance building, being constructed by S M Goldstein, the R14m, 14-storey Auto &

●  
NAMIBIA

221 mail 2/6/89

## The problems come home

Soaring government expenditure, inflation, a severe contraction of capital investment, escalating birthrate, a commodity-based economy with an underdeveloped secondary sector ... It sounds like SA, but it's our soon to be independent neighbour Namibia. However — as here — it's a recipe for either stagnation, or something much worse.

The heady countdown to political freedom has not been seriously interrupted by the ill-conceived Swapo incursions of April. The political facts are well known — the economic ones less so. Here lies the real potential for disaster.

The latest factor — an explosive one — is the return of the 30 000-odd Namibian refugees. As we now know, the number is far smaller than Swapo has claimed over the years, and which it used to extract funds from various world welfare agencies. Whether Sam Nujoma will be called to account for this distortion of the truth is doubtful. The majority of the refugees maintain their allegiance to the nationalist body.

So, whether Nujoma survives or not, Swapo is likely to win the November elections. And it is a socialist body certain to seek socialist remedies for the situation it will inherit. For Swapo will then face a restive population eager for the kingdom of the earth that SA is perceived to have denied it.

Unfortunately, SA's record as a colonial power is shocking in rather a different sense: it has smoothed the way for socialism and destitution.

In the 75 years of its tenure, Pretoria has moulded Namibia into a potential basket-case dependent on world charity.

That was easy enough while world commodity prices, especially that for gold, were high. Windfalls have fattened the bureaucracy, which is where the only real growth has occurred in the Namibian economy for a decade.

This has been the consequence of proliferating public sector employment, based on what might be termed the homelandisation of Namibia. While, rationally, this would seem to offer an opportunity for Swapo to centralise and reduce government, the more probable outcome is the stacking of existing public sector posts and even their expansion.

If you add to that equation nationalisation, then the flight of skills and capital will intensify.

The way out, obviously, is to set in motion economic policies which would have the effect of liberating entrepreneurial energies — to encourage a free economy along with notional political freedom. But this would mean cutting taxes, reducing statutory controls on the informal sector, not even thinking of agricultural subsidies, and so on. The short-term problems of an inevitable flood to the city are likely to outweigh longer-term considerations.

It is exciting to see a new nation in the process of being born. But, inescapably, Namibia has no real prospect of ever becoming a viable nation state. The visibility of the superpowers in the independence process is in this sense a charade — once the new flag is hoisted they, like the dashing Untags, will be off the scene, and Namibia will awaken to some very harsh realities indeed. ■



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# Diplomatic 'attack' delays independence

DIPLOMATIC insecurity on the part of United Nations negotiators and hard-nosed bargaining by their South African counterparts seem to be behind the continuing delays in the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia.

Since April 1, when the incursion by Swapo guerrillas into northern Namibia and the resultant bloody fighting with South African controlled security forces threw the independence process into disarray, South Africa has managed to keep the UN on the diplomatic defensive.

Theoretically, the Security Council should oversee the implementation of Resolution 435. But when fighting broke out in northern Namibia, South Africa, with the backing of the Soviet Union and the United States, managed to dictate the manner in which the crisis was resolved.

While several meetings of the Joint Commission, involving South Africa, Angola and Cuba, set various deadlines and took decisions, the Security Council and UN officials were relegated to observer status. Their attempts to participate in discussions in the Joint Commission were reportedly brushed aside.

Mounting international criticism of the inability of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) to stop the fighting also put the UN on the defensive. UN representative Cedric Thornberry, based in Windhoek, clammed up.

Vindicated by developments since the beginning of April, South Africa can negotiate from a position of strength. The UN meanwhile seems reluctant to commit itself, afraid of giving rise to a new storm of criticism.

By HANS BRANDT

As a result, UN secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar is increasingly becoming involved in negotiations. This week, a decision on the abolition of discriminatory legislation and on an amnesty law, prerequisites for the return of an estimated 40 000 refugees to Namibia, were referred to him.

One of the sticking points is proclamation AG8, which established the territory's ethnic administrations. As part of the scrapping of discriminatory laws, Untag wants AG8 rescinded — while Pienaar is arguing that it does not threaten free and fair elections.

The delays are to the advantage of South Africa. Swapo cannot get its election machinery into gear without many of the exiles, who include its senior leadership. At the same time the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is electioneering for all it's worth, allegedly with the generous assistance of South Africa.

In Kavango, for instance, demobilised members of 202 Battalion have reportedly become official DTA organisers. Yet they remain on the payroll of the Namibian administration until November.

Serious allegations of misconduct have in the past been levelled against 202 and 101 battalions and against the Koevoet police unit. More than 120 such allegations are currently being investigated by Untag.

Untag's problems are compounded by the fact that Resolution 435 gives South Africa, through Pienaar, enormous influence over the transition process. Nothing can happen on the disputed issues unless his agreement is secured.



# Namibia refugees ready to return

Star  
2/6/89

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

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WINDHOEK — Thousands of Namibian refugees in Zambia and Angola are "waiting with their bags packed" to return home, says a senior official of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Mr Nicolas Bwakira told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the repatriation of the more than 41 000 exiles would not begin until the UNHCR was satisfied the refugees could come back home in conditions where their safety and dignity would be guaranteed.

The principal stumbling block still remained a declaration of a general amnesty by the South African authorities, said Mr Bwakira.

He said that once agreement on the declaration was reached, repatriation could begin "within

five working days".

The question of the declaration and the repeal of discriminatory and restrictive legislation had seen the South Africans and the UN deadlocked in discussions for three weeks and although both sides said they were close to agreement, there had been no sign of one.

The repatriation should have started on May 15 and Mr Bwakira said it would be "difficult, if not impossible" for the refugees to have all been brought home by the end of June, the target set in the UN Resolution 435 independence timetable.

Mr Bwakira said the UNHCR had so far registered about 41 000 refugees in Angola and Zambia, and the registration process was continuing. He added, however, that the organisation was working on a figure of about 75 000 people it had been told had fled from Namibia to neighbouring African countries.



# Refugee wrangle <sup>2/6/88</sup> could delay elections

Own Correspondent

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WINDHOEK. — A hold-up beyond mid-June in the United Nations' repatriation of tens of thousands of Namibian refugees could delay independence elections scheduled for early November, a government official said yesterday.

He said an airlift of some 40 000 exiles in Angola and Zambia could start up as soon as legalistic wrangles had "been settled".

"If we can have the refugees return by mid-June,

then we will keep to the schedule," Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, said.

## Indecent Austrian?

WINDHOEK. — SWA Police are investigating a charge of public indecency against an Austrian Untag member, police here said yesterday.

The alleged incident, involving a member of the Austrian contingent and a Kavango woman, took place after a braai at Rundu in northern Namibia early last Friday morning.

They allegedly performed the sex act in front of a group of people. — Sapa

South Africa and Untag officials are still arguing over drafts of an amnesty proclamation to protect refugees from prosecution, and discriminatory laws tagged for repeal under the settlement plan.

Planners of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNCHR) refuse to begin the international airlift of exiles to Namibia until both issues are settled.

...four days of a hunger strike. He is being held in a Bloemfontein prison.  
Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

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**A**NDREAS Zack Shipanga is in expansive mood as the mel-low winter evening shadows lengthen on the hills of Klein Windhoek and the distance-purpled Auas Mountains.

In the carpeted first-floor lounge of his surprisingly modest home on the aptly-named Luxury Hill, he says the only place in the world that looks anything like the arid vastness of Namibia is Mongolia. He drank yak's milk there while sitting in a rawhide tent.

He has come a long way, and been many places, for a boy born and raised at a simple village near Ondangwa in Namibia's northern Owambo region.

It is a road which has taken him to Moscow, Peking, North Korea, Europe, the United States and most of the countries of Africa. Lay-byes along the way have included sojourns in a prison in the eastern Namibian town of Goba-bis, after he was audaciously kidnapped by South African agents from Botswana, and in solitary confinement in cells in Zambia and Tanzania after his arrest following ructions within Swapo.

Miner at the Reef's City Deep Levels gold mine, machine tool operator, barman, and sometime "coloured", politician, government minister — 58-year-old Andreas Shipanga has been all of these things.

**T**HE story of his life is rich with material for a book, and, within weeks, one which he has co-authored with a leading South African writer, will be on sale. It will, he says, take the story of his life up to 1978, when he returned to the land of his birth, after 25 months in prison in Zambia and Tanzania following his arrest at the time of power struggles within Swapo.

The formation of the breakaway Swapo-Democrats party, his involvement in anti-apartheid politics inside Namibia, and his participation in the three-and-a-half year transitional government in Windhoek, will wait for other books he is considering.

For 21 months of his time in custody in Zambia and Tanzania, he was in solitary confinement and saw no one. He was not questioned.

Detention at the hands of Swapo is something, therefore, he knows all about, and is emotional in his plea to the international community and to the United Nations to ensure that Swapo's dissidents do not disappear into shallow graves before they see their own home soil. He remarks that Swapo's assurance that it has freed its detainees is a "very, very, sinister statement", and that he believes many of the organisation's enemies may already have been eliminated.

He estimates that as many as



## LONG ROAD OF OTHER SWAPO LEADER

W/Argus  
3/6/89  
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By BRENDAN SEERY, Weekend Argus  
Africa News Service in Windhoek

2 000 Namibians may be held in Swapo prisons or detention centres.

**H**E believes that Swapo cannot afford to allow its opponents to return to Namibia with their tales of torture and ill-treatment. This would make campaigning for the organisation "very difficult", he adds.

Since this interview, the UN has said its military observers in Angola have been allowed access to 199 people Swapo has freed from detention. According to the world body, the people seemed "well-dressed and well looked after".

One of Mr Shipanga's political enemies once bitinglly alleged Swapo-D had little support by saying the party could hold its national congress in a minibus. Mr Shipanga is under no illusion his party can win the coming independence election under Resolution 435, but, equally, he feels (and hopes) Swapo cannot win the two-thirds of the vote it will need to dictate a future constitution.

Although the Swapo-Democrats will not form alliances to fight the election, the party will not hesitate to use its seats and votes in a future constituent Assembly to support those who promote its ideals of a multi-party democracy and free enterprise.

"We would even support Swapo if they said that was their intention," he chuckles.



## 8 wounded policemen sue Swapo

WINDHOEK — Eight policemen maimed or wounded in skirmishes with Swapo insurgents in early April are suing the guerrilla movement for almost R5m.

It is thought to be the first such private suit for damages in two decades of bush war in the territory.

SWA police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand confirmed that the eight had begun legal steps through Windhoek attorneys, but stressed that the suits were private, civil actions.

All the policemen involved were wounded in skirmishes with Swapo guerrilla groups, whose infiltration on March 31 triggered the worst fighting of the drawn-out bush war and almost scrapped the UN independence plan.

Du Rand said some of the eight suing had lost limbs as a result of wounds.

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KEVIN JACOBS

All the clashes involved in the legal action took place on April 2 and 3, when Swapo's insurgents were massed in groups of up to 400 and armed with rocket-launchers, mortars and automatic weapons.

Swapo lost at least 317 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), according to official counts, and 27 policemen and soldiers died. About 100 policemen, mostly members of counter-insurgency units, were wounded.

Six police sergeants and two constables were demanding a total of R4 947 276 from Swapo and eight of its leaders, all officials of the internal segment of the movement. So far only Nico Bessinger and Jerry Ekandjo have been named as respondents.



# Swapo unlikely to invade again

## Geldenhuis

RK 25/5/89

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The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. —

Chances of another major Swapo invasion into Namibia are unlikely, says Defence Force chief General Jannie Geldenhuis.

Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters, including deserters, were still inside Namibia while about six arms caches remained undiscovered, General Geldenhuis said yesterday.

Speaking to military correspondents at Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Force base he said the chances of another major Swapo invasion such as on April 1 was unlikely as few of its members were inside Namibia or south of the 16th parallel in Angola.

### Deterrent

The international press and political pressure were also acting as a deterrent, he said.

On allegations that South African troops had executed Swapo members, General Geldenhuis said he had "no information whatsoever" but he added that if there were any truth in the reports it had probably been "highly overrated".

General Geldenhuis said SADF estimates of Swapo insurgents still inside Namibia were based on factual or confirmed information and intelligence. Some of those still inside were deserters who did not want to go back to Angola or report to any authorities.

"They wanted to use the opportunity to disappear. They are not a cohesive force and they want to get away from it all. It is not impossible to find them, but it will take time. On the other hand they may not want to be identified in case of



General Geldenhuis

victimisation by other Swapo members.

"The South West Africa police (Swapol) are tracing these Swapo members as part of their normal law and order function."

### Violate

He said South African troops could not be used to track down insurgents as this would violate Resolution 435.

About the arms caches, he said 11 had been found before May 13 and "there could be about six outstanding".

General Geldenhuis said he was not concerned that Swapo fighters would enter the country by posing as returning refugees. "We have made provision to inhibit Swapo in terms of reception procedures."

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# Protesting pupils quit classrooms in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Almost 20 000 Owambo school pupils have quit their classrooms in northern Namibia in a spreading protest against SA-lead security forces in the region.

Mystified authorities say the young protesters apparently are demanding confinement of security forces to their bases — a curb already in effect.

By late yesterday, 19 970 pupils had joined the boycott that began last week, government spokesman Gerhard Roux told reporters.

He said 28 schools in Owambo and a teachers' training college at Ongwediva had been closed.

KEVIN JACOBS

Authorities took a hard line, insisting that pupils wanting to resume studies must re-register by Friday in the company of at least one parent.

They must also agree in writing not to take part in political activities while they attend government-controlled schools.

Many students may defy that condition, looking ahead to the start of campaigning in July for the scheduled November election for Namibian independence under UN supervision.

"Students and pupils who refuse

to sign such an undertaking by Friday will not be allowed into any school in Owambo," Roux said.

Denys Nandi, education director in the racially defined Owambo administration, said protesting pupils appeared to be demanding that security forces be confined to their bases.

Frans Viljoen, secretary of the administration, said earlier in the week that recalcitrant pupils would be barred from schools for the rest of the year.

SA military commanders began pulling forces back to bases after last weekend's agreement with Angola that most of Swapo's insur-

gents had withdrawn across the northern border, ending the incursions that began on April 1.

Maj-Gen Willie Meyer, overall commander of military forces in the territory, said withdrawal and reduction to 1 500 SADF soldiers would be completed by June 24, a week ahead of the July 1 deadline. Demobilisation of SWATF units was also going ahead.

Untag spokesman Cedric Thornberry said this week that the organisation accepted that "there is a very rapid movement on the part of the security forces" to withdraw and demobilise.



...people have inside about communi...

call trips 221  
25/5/89

# Pupils boycott classes

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — Almost 20 000 Ovambo school pupils have quit their classrooms in northern Namibia in a spreading protest against South African-led security forces in the region.

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By late yesterday, 19 970 pupils had joined the boycott that began last week, government spokesman Gerhard Roux told reporters.

Authorities took a hard line on the classroom action, insisting that pupils wanting to resume studies must re-register by Friday in the company of at least one parent.

They must also agree in writing not to take part in political activities while they

## State takes a hard line

attend government-controlled schools. The Director for Education in the Ovambo Administration, Mr Denys Nandi, said the confinement of security forces to bases was apparently the reason for the stayaway now affecting over 20 schools.

Frans Viljoen secretary of the administration, earlier in the week said recalcitrant pupils would be barred from schools for the rest of the year. "We shall not allow children to tell us what to do," he said.

● In another development yesterday, Swapo said it had pardoned and freed all dissidents within its ranks who collaborat-

ed with the South African authorities in Namibia, Sapa reports. Both South Africa and Swapo are soon to release all political prisoners held outside Namibia.

The Swapo statement said their prisoners had been freed "and are already registered with the United Nations to return to Namibia."

● Meanwhile, Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has urged right-wing whites to abandon hopes of a Conservative Party government taking power in Pretoria and trashing Namibia's United Nations-led passage to independence.

"There is too much at risk for both South Africa and SWA/Namibia to allow non-implementation of the independence plan," he said yesterday.

"It is a reality... and there should not be any misgivings about the intention of South Africa to go through with its implementation."

# Swapo <sup>1966/67</sup> <sup>25/5/81</sup> 'may have executed dissidents'

Argus Africa  
News Service

221

WINDHOEK. — Swapo may already have executed many of its political dissidents, while hundreds more are in danger in refugee camps in Angola and Zambia, says Swapo rebel and Namibian politician Mr Andreas Shipanga.

In an interview at his Windhoek home, the leader of the Swapo-Democrats party also rejected claims by Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma this week that a number of South African "spies" had been freed and were living in the organisation's refugee camps.

Mr Shipanga called Mr Nujoma's claim a "very, very sinister statement".

## Conference

He asked why Mr Nujoma and Swapo did not call a press conference to announce the release of the "spies".

"It could mean these people have been released from their lives"

Mr Shipanga claimed there were as many as 2 000 Namibian exiles being held in Swapo prisons or detention camps, and that it was unlikely Swapo would ever allow them to return to Namibia, where they would make the organisation's election campaign "difficult" and embarrassing.

Mr Shipanga said he had information that many of Swapo's dissident members had been "put in dug-outs in the ground" at camps in Zambia and Angola. These people were "shattered" and "no more human beings".

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# Namibian fighters may come to SA

Star 25/5/89  
By Craig Kotze

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An independent Namibia would have to decide whether it wanted the Defence Force's Bushmen battalions now based in the territory, but members who did not want to stay after independence would be accommodated by South Africa, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said yesterday.

"We have said we will handle the situation of 201 and 203 Battalions according to the way the situation developed and their own wishes, which means when South West Africa becomes independent the government must decide whether the Bushmen will form part of their army or not," said General Geldenhuys, addressing military correspondents in Pretoria yesterday.

He stressed that the Bushmen in the battalions would also take part in the decision-making process.

Both battalions — 201 based in the western Caprivi and 203 in Bushmanland — have played a key role in the war against Swapo and members fear reprisal should Swapo win the elections.

## UN rebukes SA after Pik's 'authority' claim

Star 25/5/89  
NEW YORK — The UN Security Council and Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday rebuked South Africa for claiming it has the primary authority for governing Namibia until it is independent.

The statements from the council and the UN chief came in response to a letter of May 19 from Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, which said: "The South African Government wishes to reiterate that the responsibility for the administration of Namibia during the transition period is the primary task of the Administrator-General."

Dr Perez de Cuellar and British UN Ambassador Sir Crispin Tickell briefed council members on Namibia yesterday. Sir Crispin said afterwards that council members supported the Secretary-General in his efforts to implement the mandate which he had been given.

## Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters still in Namibia

Star 25/5/89  
By Craig Kotze

Fewer than 250 Swapo fighters, including deserters, were still inside Namibia and the SA Defence Force believed about six arms caches remained undiscovered inside the territory, SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys said yesterday.

Chances of another major Swapo invasion such as that on April 1 were unlikely, he said, as few of its members were inside Namibia and south of the 16th parallel. The international press and political pressure were also acting as a deterrent, he told military correspondents at Waterkloof Air Force base.

General Geldenhuys said SADF estimates of Swapo insurgents still inside Namibia were based on factual or confirmed information and intelligence. Some still inside were in fact deserters.



# 'Broedertwis' dampens Afrikaner trek <sup>(221)</sup>

Pretoria Correspondent

A "broedertwis" has dampened an Afrikaner protest trek from Namibia to South Africa, scheduled to arrive in Pretoria tomorrow.

The row is over the participation of South African political speakers instead of leading figures from rightwing groups in Namibia.

According to sources the National Party executive council in South West Africa has ordered its leaders not to take part in the trek, while the Herstigte Nasionale Party is boycotting the proceedings.

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) in SWA, Mr Hendrik van As, has in the meantime had a fall-out with the leader of the rightwing movement in South Africa, Mr

Eugene TerreBlanche, over the trek.

The conflict between South African rightwing groups on the issue has resulted in the trek being smaller than planned.

Mr Van As, who was scheduled to be one of the main speakers in the Pretoria City Hall tomorrow, together with Mr Kosie Pretorius and Professor Hercules Booyesen, chairman of the Vereniging van Oranjewerkers, has since withdrawn. *Har 21/5/84*

## BAPSFONTEIN

The meeting will, however, continue without Mr Van As.

The trek will reach Bapsfontein today, where the AWB has organised a meeting, in the absence of Mr Van As, at the Bapsfontein Hotel. Mr Terre-

Blanche will address the crowd.

According to the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, his party would not take part in the protest after it learnt that speakers from South African political or para-political groups were taking part.

Mr Marais said the HNP stipulated that speakers from South Africa should not take part, only speakers from SWA.

Using speakers from South African political groups would confuse the nature of the cause and give an unnecessary party-political colour to proceedings, he said.

"This will contribute nothing to the good of SWA.

"It appears that for AWB and the CP this is all about the promotion of their cause rather than to serve SWA."



Pienaar warns  
whites against  
CP-win hopes

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Louis Pienaar yesterday urged right-wing whites to abandon hopes of a CP government taking power in SA and halting Namibia's UN-led passage to independence.

"There is too much at risk for both SA and Namibia to allow non-implementation of the independence plan," he said at the opening of Keetmanshoop's agricultural show.

"It is a reality ... and there should not be any misgivings about the intention of SA to go through with its implementation."

In a clear reference to right-wing white opposition to the UN's Resolution 435 independence programme, Pienaar said: "There still seems to be the vague hope that the nightmare of 435, as it appears to them, will somehow disappear."

"My advice is that the energies now consumed in opposing 435 should rather be devoted to making a success of the 435 elections — and it should be done now," he said.

# 'Those 316 dead weren't ours'

## Sam Nujoma

For the first time since the implementation of UN resolution 435 began last month, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has broken his silence in an exclusive interview with KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service. Mr Nujoma spoke about the fighting that broke out in northern Namibia on April 1 as well as other issues facing the country as it prepares for what is expected to be a bruising election campaign leading to independence.

JUST days after his 60th birthday Swapo leader Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to be looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years of exile.

### INTERVIEW

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before", he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There have been reports that he is under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerrillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — Swapo dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But for the moment Mr Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants seem often to have to "explain more fully" his answers to questions. According to him there was no incursion and there are no dissidents, only South African spies. And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola.

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by the world's press in northern Namibia, Mr Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"Plan (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966 in fact," he added.

Why then did large scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerrillas?

"No, most of the people killed were civilians returning north after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country."

"In spite of this Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola



SAM NUJOMA . . . interviewed in Lusaka

north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Mr Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's Sec-

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political detainees — only spies".

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under Resolution 435.

Mr Nujoma completely discounted allegations by the leader of the Swapo D party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former top official in Swapo, that his followers in Zambia were under threat of assassination by Swapo. The UNHCR and the Zambian government would prevent any such action, Mr Nujoma said.

But many Swapo dissident refugees I spoke to in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a Swapo hit squad and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia are forming coalitions aimed at preventing a Swapo victory in the election in what is seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Mr Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans".

"Swapo's only enemy in Na-

mibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to express opinions different to Swapo's, but we say there is one Namibia, one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation-Progressive Party, who has joined Swapo in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the election alongside Swapo, and we welcome them.

"In the coming election the issue is very clear, that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism — and that is the only issue."

Mr Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straight fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, predicting that Swapo would win 90 of the vote.

The Swapo leader and his lieutenants also discounted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed

after the Untag-supervised election on November 1 for a Constituent Assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if Swapo do not achieve the two-thirds majority needed to merely ratify themselves into power.

Mr Nujoma said that such an election would be a waste of time and money and had not been envisaged under Resolution 435.

Instead he said that the November election would in fact be a "political" election, fought on political issues, and that if any coalitions were needed to produce the necessary two-thirds majority, they would be achieved within the constituent assembly.

"Untag is there to see that 435 is implemented as it should be, which is also the responsibility of the UN secretary-general and the member nations. South Africa is merely using the joint Commissions as a diversionary tactic to delay the implementation of 435."

He denied that any pressure had been brought to bear on Swapo by the USSR to sign a cease-fire with South Africa and agree to the implementation of Resolution 435, saying that this was what Swapo had been fighting for for years.

*Quotes*

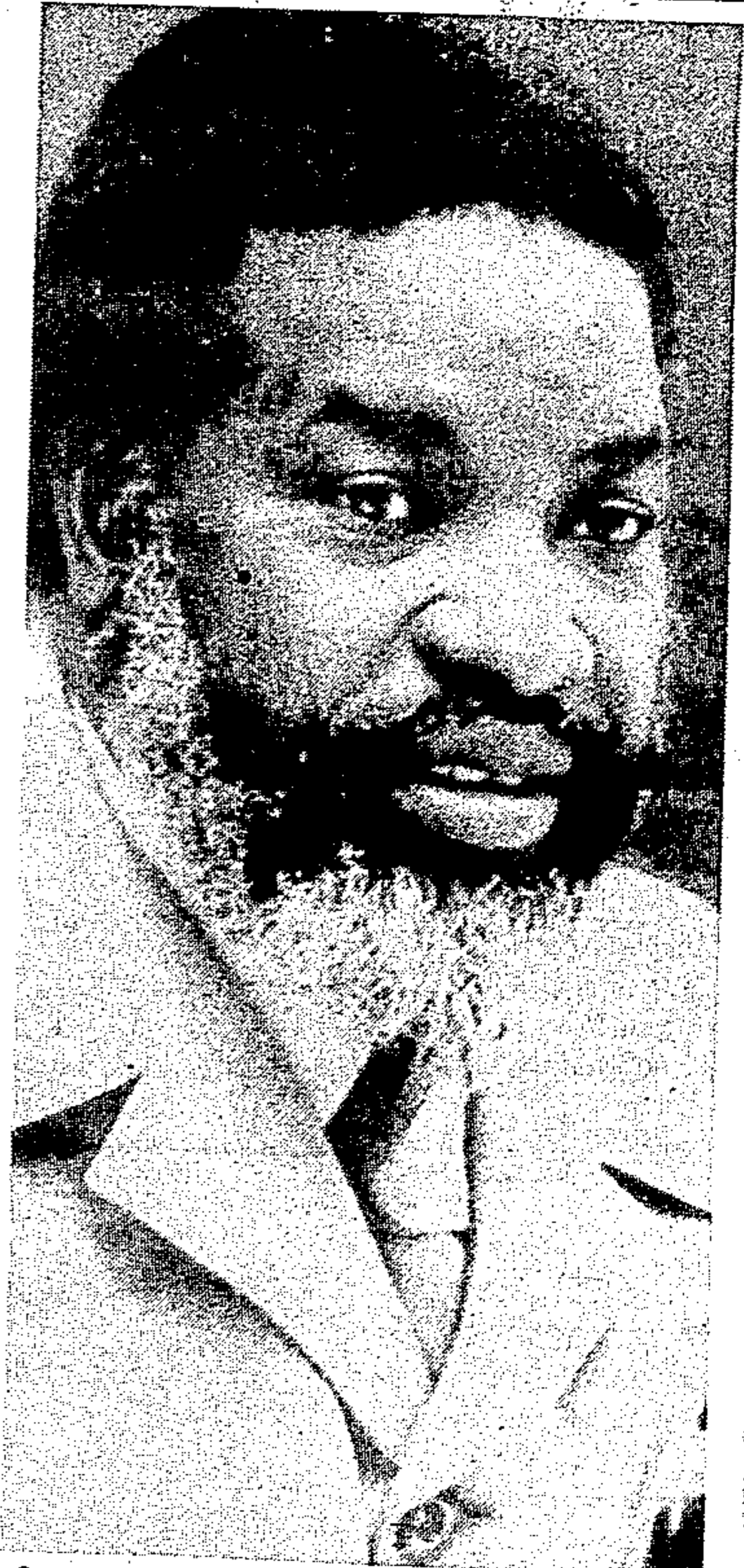
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24/5/89



# SWAPO LEADER BREAKS SILENCE

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Sam Nujoma . . . puts blame on South African colonialism.

LUSAKA — Just days after his 60th birthday Swapo leader Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to be looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years in exile.

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly. "I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before", he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There has been reports that he is under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — Swapo

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"PLAN (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966 in fact" he added.

Why then did large scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerillas?

## Villagers

"No, most of the people killed were civilians returning north after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country.

"In spite of this Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations high commission for refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who said the "spies" had been released into Swapo camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed.

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political

## FOCUS

detainees — only spies".

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Nujoma completely discounted allegations by the leader of the Swapo party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former top official in Swapo, that his followers in Zambia were under threat of assassination by Swapo. The UNHCR and the Zambian government would prevent any such action, Nujoma said.

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## Election

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Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

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Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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N 971/1/15 24/5/87  
221 Three Untag members killed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  
— Three Untag representatives had been killed and one seriously injured since their arrival in Naibia, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr W J D van Wyk (CP Witbank), Mr Meiring said an officer from Bangladesh and two British corporals had died in motor accidents.

### No deputy for UN's Ahtisaari

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK. — A plan by the UN secretary-general to name an African as UN deputy in Namibian has been derailed, Western diplomats have said.

Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar wanted to appoint Mr Joseph Legwaila, UN ambassador from Botswana, as a deputy to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, but Mr Ahtisaari disagreed.

### Border post open

WINDHOEK. — For the first time in more than a decade, travellers have direct road access between Namibia and Zambia after officials reopened Wenela border control post in the north-eastern Caprivi strip.



221 SA troops to be demobbed soon

*Mr. T. M. A. 24/5/87*  
WINDHOEK. — The majority of SADF and SWA Territory Force members in Namibia would be demobbed or withdrawn to SA by the end of the week, senior UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said here.

He said the reduction of SA troops would be ahead of schedule by June, when there should be 1 500 troops confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo. — Sapa



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## Airlift of refugees snagged

By KEVIN JACOBS.

WINDHOEK. — South African and United Nations officials traded accusations of holding up the independence programme as planners awaited government proclamations that will launch a R90m refugee repatriation effort.

Organisers insist that administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar must repeal some laws deemed discriminatory before they repatriate an estimated 40 000 exiled Namibians.

Senior Untag spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said on Monday that Mr Martti Ahtisaari had "put forward absolutely reasonable proposals" on a draft amnesty law, but had received no response from Mr Pienaar.

But a government spokesman said yesterday the administrator-general "has not had any direct response" from Untag on proposals sent a week ago. "As soon as those responses are received, decisions can be taken," he said.

# Money wrangle: Pik asks Cubans

Political Staff

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that urgent inquiries were being made to the Cuban and Angolan governments following reports that Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola could be delayed because of financial considerations.

Mr Botha, who is in the Far East for talks with the Taiwanese president and foreign minister, said he had been informed of a letter written by Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos to UN secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which he indicated that Cuban troop withdrawals might be delayed.

In the letter, Mr Dos Santos is reported to have asked the UN to provide R800m to pay for the cost of the withdrawals.

Mr Botha said that while South Africa would welcome the UN paying the costs, there were no provisions in any of the agreements reached to delay the withdrawals because of finan-

cial considerations. Mr Botha said he would also be approaching Mr Perez de Cuellar on the matter.

He flies to Europe today where he is expected to meet a number of high-powered foreign politicians, possibly including US Secretary of State Mr James Baker.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a separate statement that the agreement relating to the deployment to the north and gradual and total withdrawal of Cubans from Angola was part of a set of interlocking agreements which together formed the peace package in regard to southwestern Africa.

"These agreements do not make provision for any party to use the burden of financial considerations, which apply equally to South Africa, not to carry out the undertakings and obligations they entered into. Any delay in the implementation of one of these agreements would of course have implications for the others."



435

— more off than on

FAR be it from me to be unduly pessimistic, but from a military viewpoint the latest developments in Namibia seem to provide few guarantees that Resolution 435 is going to be implemented as planned, if it is implemented at all.

There is no doubt in my mind that the main reason why implementation has been able to get going again is the balance of forces in the region; and if this balance is unduly disturbed one can probably kiss the whole thing goodbye.

Believe me, Resolution 435's crunch period will only arrive at the end of June, when the SWA Territory Force will have been irretrievably disbanded and the SADF reduced to 1 500 men, confined to the Grootfontein and Oshivelo bases.

Funny things have happened in the past few weeks. Till last Friday the South African government was protesting vociferously about the fact that up to 300 insurgents left over from April 1 were still holed up in Ovamboland and that a large number more were still in southern Angola instead of north of the "Quiteve Line", where they were supposed to be.

Then after Friday's Ruacana meeting everything changed. Nothing more was said about the insurgents *in situ* and South Africa accepted the assurances of Angola and Untag that the others were now confined north of the Quiteve Line.

One is tempted to conclude that either Pretoria was lying in the first place or there is some hid-

den agenda to which we mere mortals are not privy.

Whichever is the case, one might also ask whether either Untag's or Angola's assurances are worth the paper they are not written on.

Untag has proved incapable so far of running anything unless the runnees allow it to do so, and the Angolans' track record is a bad one.

### Exploiting

They came to power in 1975 by force of arms after deliberately dodging an election they knew they would not win. In 1984 they solemnly undertook to keep southern Angola clear of Swapo in exchange for a South African withdrawal, then not only broke their promise but actually aided the insurgents.

Earlier this year they allowed Swapo to congregate in their "shallow area" — thus setting the stage for the April 1 incursion — by weaselling out of their responsibilities with claims they could not control insurgents and exploiting the fact that at the Geneva talks Pretoria had carelessly settled for a promise that Luanda would use its "good offices" to restrain Swapo.

Now the Angolans are whining that it is going to cost R2 billion to ship the Cubans home, that they can't afford it and that unless the UN can cough it up (highly unlikely) they might not be able to stick to the 435 time-table.

Why should it cost so much? After all, unlike the SADF, the Cubans do not have to take their

heavy weapons and equipment with them because it all belongs to the Angolans, courtesy of Moscow. In other words, it is more or less a question of loading them on to aircraft or ships and sending them on their way.

The conclusion one is tempted to reach is that the Angolans are busy preparing an alibi for a future date at which there will be many more Cubans still in Angola than there should be — enough, for example, to keep Unita at bay and also lend a bit of fraternal help south of the border in case the wrong people look like being too much of a nuisance.

Am I being cynical? Perhaps. But let us look at this from the Angolans' viewpoint. Unless Swapo dominates an independent Namibia the Angolans' southern border will be insecure (in their view) and at the same time they will be bereft of the Cubans, who have kept them in power since 1975. Seen from this angle, their Geneva undertaking begins to look remarkably like a suicide note.

The question is where this would leave us. The pessimistic view is it will leave us with twice as many Cubans in Angola as there should have been, Swapo dodging freely around Angola's ankles, Untag stumbling about in the bush, SWATF vanished forever and the SADF with 1 500 effectively-neutralized troops.

What price a "free and fair" election then?

© Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force.

# Namibia awaits Nujoma's return

From KEN VERNON  
Argus Africa News Service

ARGUS 24/5/89

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LUSAKA. — On the eve of the return of Namibian refugees, all of Namibia is waiting for the return of the most important exile of all — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

But in an exclusive interview with the Argus Africa News Service (full text on page 35 today), Mr Nujoma refused to state categorically when he would return, or if he would return before independence at all, strengthening rumours that he may be replaced before the scheduled elections in November.

Mr Nujoma said an estimated 150 dissidents, allegedly held by Swapo in Angolan camps, had "all been released" and


were no longer being held by the organisation.

However, the International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to the detainees and there are fears that they may have been killed to prevent their embarrassing Swapo's commitment to human rights with tales of torture and murder as the organisation campaigns to win power.

Mr Nujoma also insisted there was no mass incursion of Swapo guerrillas into Namibia on April 1, maintaining that those killed at that time were in fact civilians "slaughtered by South African security forces".

● See Spectrum page 35.



Namibia to <sup>221</sup>  
have new UN  
<sup>Star 24/5/84</sup>  
spokesman 

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations is to have a new spokesman in Namibia, replacing Mr Anwar Cherif, who was originally designated for the job, and Mr Cedric Thornberry, who has been doing it since the crisis over Swapo incursions.

The new man is Mr Fred Eckhard, who spent weeks in Namibia before returning to New York and now will go back there as the principal media adviser to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag and special representative of the Secretary-General.

Mr Eckhard, an American who was an official of the UN Association of the United States and editor of its well-regarded publications until he joined the UN secretariat, is due to arrive in Windhoek later this week.

SW 24/5/87

(22)

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The bulk of South Africa's troops in Namibia will have been withdrawn from the territory by Sunday.

United Nations senior official Mr Cedric Thornberry told journalists in Windhoek yesterday that the Untag military observers and monitors had based this prediction on their own observations and information given to them by the South Africans.

Under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan, SADF units must be reduced in strength to 1500 soldiers by June 30, the date for the completion of the return of the refugees and the start of the official election campaign.

The demobilisation of the SWATF has now been accelerat-

## Bulk of ~~SWATF~~ SADF out of territory by Sunday

ed on the orders of its commander, Major-General Willie Meyer, and a number of sector headquarters will be disbanded in the next two weeks.

Units were re-activated to hunt for Swapo insurgents after fighting broke out on April 1.

● Mr Fred Eckhard, an American UN official, is take on the post of the principal media adviser to Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag.



# Namibians trek to Pretoria

By Brendan Seery,

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Right-wing whites began trekking to Pretoria yesterday to protest against the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 independence plan for Namibia.

Supporters of the Aksie Kontra-435 left from various towns in Namibia.

The convoy will move to Pretoria for a protest meeting in

the city hall. (221) ~~221~~

The Pretoria meeting will be addressed by a number of right-wing leaders, including the head of the National Party of South West Africa, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

According to Mr Frikkie Strauss, one of the leaders of the AK-435 umbrella body, the trek to Pretoria is aimed at mobilising white support in South Africa against the "sell-out" of Namibian whites.



# Freedom from SA 'the only issue' in election

(221)  
Star  
24/5/84

BY KEN VERNON, The Star's  
Africa News Service

For the first time since the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 began last month, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has broken his silence in an exclusive interview in Lusaka, Zambia. Mr Nujoma spoke about the fighting that broke out in northern Namibia on April 1 as well as other issues facing the country as it prepares for what is expected to be a hard, bruising election campaign leading to independence.



LUSAKA — Just days after his 60th birthday, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to be looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years of exile.

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before," he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There have been reports that he is under pressure inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — Swapo dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But, for the moment, Mr Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants seem often to have to "explain more fully" his answers to questions.

According to him, there was no incursion and there are no dissidents, only South African spies. And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola.

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by the world's press in northern Namibia, Mr Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966, in fact," he added.

Why then did large-scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerillas?

## Returning north

"No, most of the people killed were civilians returning north after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country.

"In spite of this, Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Mr Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who said the "spies" had been released into Swapo

Mr Sam Nujoma . . . tired, frail and under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month.

camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed.

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political detainees — only spies".

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under Resolution 435.

Many Swapo dissident refugees I spoke to in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a Swapo hit squad and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia were forming coalitions aimed at preventing a Swapo victory in the election in what was seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Mr Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans".

"Swapo's only enemy in Namibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to express opinions different from Swapo's, but we say there is one Namibia, one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation, who has joined Swapo in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the elections alongside Swapo, and we welcome them.

"In the coming election the issue is very clear,

that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism, and that is the only issue."

Mr Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straight fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, predicting that Swapo would win 90 percent of the vote.

## Second election

The Swapo leader and his lieutenants also discounted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed after the Untag-supervised election on November 1 for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if Swapo did not achieve a two-thirds majority needed to ratify it into power.

Mr Nujoma said that the November election would, in fact, be fought on political issues, and that if any coalitions were needed to produce the necessary two-thirds majority, they would be achieved within the constituent assembly.

"Untag is there to see that 435 is implemented as it should be, which is also the responsibility of the UN Secretary-General and the member nations. South Africa is merely using the Joint Commissions as a diversionary tactic to delay the implementation of 435."



# Forgotten soldiers of Namibia's war

By BRENDAN BOYLE of Reuters in Mangetti, Namibia

ARGUS  
23/5/89

221

ANTONIO Sabao fears that he and his family will not survive Namibia's transition to independence.

"We are going to starve and if we don't starve then Swapo will want to kill us," said Sabao, one of the 500 bushmen employed by South Africa's 203 Battalion.

**SURVIVAL**

Sabao fled southern Angola, the traditional hunting lands of his Vascela group of bush people, in 1974, when they were caught in the crossfire of a war between Portuguese colonisers and the country's three liberation movements.

"Many, many of my people died. Only my brother and I managed to escape with our wives," he said through an army interpreter.

"Now maybe we will have to run again, but we have no land here, we have nowhere to go. This land is the land of the Ju Wa bushmen," he said in the language of the Vascela.

Namibia's 33 000 bushmen, known to anthropologists as the San people, are divided into five physically distinct groups who each speak a different language.

The homeland of Sabao's Vascela people is in southern Angola and Namibia's eastern Caprivi Strip. The 203 Battal-

ion base at Mangetti is in the traditional homeland of the Ju Wa, who hunt the eastern border region of Namibia and neighbouring Botswana.

The bushmen of 203 Battalion, renowned trackers and tough fighters through the last 15 years of Pretoria's 23-year war against Swapo, have handed in their guns and their webbing.

South Africa is obliged in terms of the United Nations peace plan for Namibia to disband its ethnic forces in the territory. Their salaries of R600 a month will be paid until independence elections in November.

Hundreds more bushmen face a similar fate at South Africa's bigger Omega base in the north.

"They are all going to starve," said John Marshall, an American anthropologist who has campaigned for decades on behalf of Namibia's bushmen.

"Directly or indirectly each soldier supports probably dozens of other bushmen. There is no provision for these people. All they have to look forward to is famine," he said.

Untag, which is monitoring the progress of the independence plan, is aware of the crisis.

"It looks very bad for the bushmen," said Finnish Major Mauri Seppa, commander of

the Untag contingent at Mangetti.

"Somebody is going to have to help them. Our resources are limited. We were not prepared for this sort of humanitarian work. The problem is who takes responsibility for the bushmen."

Isolated at the end of a 200 km dirt track in the waterless sand and bush terrain of western Bushmanland, the Finns share no common language with the bushmen and most of the South African interpreters speak only Afrikaans.

Most of the bushmen at Mangetti chatted in the shade of prefabricated buildings, waiting for the lunch break. Outside the perimeter of the camp, women cooked mealie meal in black three-legged pots over open fires.

"Each man has got one uniform left," 31-year-old white battalion commander Scholtz van Wyk told me. "Some men have already been fully demobilised and the rest will hand in their last uniforms in soon."

Van Wyk said the bushmen would remain in settlements of tin shacks and grass huts that have grown around each of 203 Battalion's six patrol bases in the region known as Bushmanland.

"The big problem is going to be food for all these people. We calculate that each

soldier has at least five people directly dependent on him.

"If the political status quo remains more or less intact after November then I think the various government departments will do their best to prevent famine and starvation.

"But if there is a totally new government then I don't know what will happen. If Swapo get in there could be retribution against these people," Van Wyk said.

White Namibian soldiers and black officers have the right to be transferred to South Africa, but the bushmen were employed as "fighting auxiliaries" without pension rights and other military privileges.

Van Wyk said he and three others would stay on after demobilisation until November to provide health care, rations and advice, but after that the bushmen would be on their own.

A team from the South African administration's agriculture department would try to teach the bushmen basic farming skills before November.

"They say we can grow some things," said Sabao. "Maybe that will be enough. We can't keep cattle here because there is gifblaar (a poisonous plant).

"What else can we do?"

## Black Untag official <sup>(221)</sup> assaulted in restaurant

CAH 7/14/89 From KEVIN JACOBS 23/5/89

WINDHOEK. — A black United Nations official was assaulted — and slightly hurt — in a restaurant at Gobabis at the weekend.

"Untag will not tolerate racist attacks on its staff," Mr Cedric Thornberry, senior aide to Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari, told reporters yesterday.

"The Untag staff member was in a restaurant to see other Untag staff about some UN vehicles, and some of the clients in that restaurant were labouring under the delusion that it was a whites-only restaurant," he said.

The attack on Friday night came only two days after right-wing whites in northern Grootfontein challenged Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar at a protest meeting and threatened vigilante action against Swapo and Untag.

## Banned churchman detained in Windhoek

WINDHOEK. — The Secretary for Africa of the British Council of Churches, the Rev Brian Brown, detained for 16 hours at the airport here yesterday, has been released and granted a 12-day residence permit, a spokesman for the office of the administrator-general, Mr Gerhard Roux, said.

Mr Brown, now an Irish national, was banned in South Africa in 1977 with the Rev Theo Kotze for their work with the inter-racial Christian Institute and he cannot be quoted.

Mr Roux said Mr Brown, detained after trying to enter Namibia without the necessary documents, had requested the residence permit.

He said an attempt had been made to warn Mr Brown on May 3 through the South African Embassy in London to make sure he had the necessary documents, but he had apparently been on tour. — Sapa



## Swapo plans Cuban troops pull-out partial take-over <sup>CAM TUVTS</sup> <sup>23/5/89</sup> <sup>221</sup> to cost Angola R2bn'

PRETORIA. — A Swapo government in Namibia would ensure the state had ownership of a more significant part of the country's natural resources than now, but Swapo did not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

However, farmers owning more than one farm would be "obliged to give up some of the land to those who do not have it", an article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says.

The monthly newsletter says the Swapo constitution would give the government the right to cancel "any treaties entered into by previous administrations... within three years of independence".

The organisation says it would be necessary to "transfer considerable financial resources from the mining sector to the development of agriculture", an indication that although the mines are not to be nationalised they can expect to be taxed heavily. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — The President of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos, has warned that the Cuban troop withdrawal from the country could be delayed because of financial difficulties.

Mr Dos Santos has sent a letter to the United Nations saying that the terms of agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba concerning the deadlines for the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, might not be accomplished if financing was not provided.

President Dos Santos said it would cost \$800 million (about R2bn) to repatriate all the Cubans, and unless the UN organised the necessary money, the New York agreement and calendar for the Cuban pull-out might not be fulfilled. — Sapa

## Commission 'to prevent Namibian malpractices'

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday promulgated legislation to institute a commission with far-reaching powers to investigate allegations of intimidation, assault, corruption and bribery.

A prominent Windhoek advocate, Mr Bryan O'Linn, SC, who will be heading the commission, said the purpose of the commission would be to prevent malpractices that would cancel the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia.

The commission should be ready to begin with its activities in the course of the week, but the names of the other three members had yet to be announced.

A lawyer, Mr Johan Jooste, would be assisting complainants with formulating their evidence for the commission, while the assistant Registrar of the Windhoek Supreme Court, Mr Jan Joubert, would act as secretary. — Sapa

221

# Land ownership would be spread under Swapo

PRETORIA — A Swapo government in Namibia will ensure state ownership of more of the country's natural resources than at present, but Swapo does not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

An article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says, however, that farmers owning more than one farm will be "obliged to give up some land to those who do not have it".

The monthly newsletter, for decision-makers in the US, Britain and Western Europe, says Swapo's constitution will give government the right to cancel "any treaties entered into by previous administrations ... within three years of independence".

Swapo indicates that mines can expect heavy taxation and to pay the state for minerals extracted. These "considerable resources" will be transferred to agricultural development.

Another aspect of the constitution which

could be regarded as menacing is that the executive president can "rule by decree if a state of defence existed and the National Assembly was not sitting".

The president could also refuse to sign a Bill for six months, and if the piece of legislation was re-submitted within that period and he again would not sign, parliament would be dissolved.

## Trans-Kalahari

An advantage of being a member of Swapo's National Assembly, Dispatch says, would be that "no court or other forum and no official shall at any time arrest, prosecute or try a member" without the consent of the Assembly.

On human rights: "A person has the right to personal liberty, security and privacy. A peace officer may invade the secrecy of correspondence and telegram communications only in cases provided by law." — Sapa.

## Water deal for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Delegations from Angola and Namibia have decided to reactivate an agreement on the delivery of water to the Ruacana hydro-electric project, SWABC radio news reports.

The agreement was concluded between the former Portuguese administrator in Angola and SA in 1969.

The delegations, which held talks in Windhoek, were to brief their governments on the progress of the negotiations and a joint technical committee was expected to be formed to examine the issue.

Namibia's general secretary of infrastructure, Polla Brand, said before water could be pumped regularly to Ruacana, the dam at Gove in Angola would have to be repaired. This could be done within a year if financing could be obtained. *5/23/89*

The Angolan delegation was led by ambassador Ab Ribeiro-Kubudu. — Sapa.



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B/Dan 23/5/89 (22)

## Exiled Namibians register

WINDHOEK — UN and SA officials were in the final stages of negotiating a general amnesty and other arrangements for the return of Namibian refugees, a senior UN spokesman, Cedric Thornberry of Ireland, said yesterday.

More than 35 000 Namibian exiles had registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees to be repatriated.

Thornberry said an OAU delegation had arrived in Windhoek. — Sapa.

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White 'assaults' (21)  
black UN official'

Star 23/5/80  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A black United Nations official was allegedly assaulted by a white man in the eastern Namibian farming town of Gobabis on Friday, in what the world body has labelled a "racial attack".

UN official Mr Cedric Thornberry told reporters yesterday that the official, who is from the Ivory Coast, was "slightly injured" in the assault.

The assailant appeared to be "labouring under the delusion" the restaurant was "reserved exclusively for whites", said Mr Thornberry, who added: "Untag will not tolerate racial attacks on its officials."



# The peaceful roar of Untag's flashy Finns

Argus 22/5/89 221

From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

**W**HO said Namibia was a Third World country?

The Finnish component of Untag does not seem to agree with this idea, and is doing something about it.

Pretty soon 'yuppies', and others whose money bags are overflowing, will find themselves at



home in these streets where gleaming and sporty Mercedes Benzes, Chevrolet Camaros and Porsches will be tearing down the enlarged main thoroughfare, Kaiser Street, by the dozen.

About 150 of the expensive luxury models have already been off-loaded and will soon be at the command of their Finnish owners.

Naturally the expensive consignment has raised eyebrows, and questions, about the financial state of Untag soldiers, here to keep the peace.

Untag chief spokesman Cedric Thornberry is quick to point out that the cars were not imported by Untag, but by individual soldiers.

He says under Finnish law there is some provision entitling nationals serving abroad to buy certain items, including cars, and bring them into Finland duty-free "or almost duty-free".

Mr Thornberry refuses to say what the pay is for Untag soldiers serving abroad, but promises to have someone look into the "finan-

cial structure" of those serving in the UN peacekeeping force.

With the Mercedes Benz, Chevrolet Camaros and Porsches visitors from Sandton and Sea Point may soon feel very much at home in Windhoek, seeing in the streets the sights they are accustomed to back home.

Perhaps a side-effect would be increasing tourism from the affluent South African suburbs.

Namibia Third World? Have a word with the finns.

# SA speeds up Namibia withdrawal

221  
CPT. Trifis 22/5/89

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — South Africa is speeding up its demilitarisation of northern Namibia to ease pressure on the truncated UN-managed programme for the territory's independence.

The territory's military supremo, Major-General Willie Meyer, said military withdrawal and demobilisation required under the peace plan would be completed a week ahead of schedule, despite a six-week compression of the programme caused by Swapo's insurgency.

General Meyer, General Officer Commanding SADF and SWA Territory Force units in Namibia, said the required run-down to 1 500 soldiers would be completed by June 24, ahead of the July 1 deadline stipulated by the settlement plan.

"The seriousness with which the military regards this aspect of the Namibian independence plan should be apparent from the SADF and SWATF being way ahead of schedule on April 1, when Swapo armed members violated the settlement by a large-scale incursion," he said at the weekend.

Demilitarisation "will now continue until June 24, when the withdrawal process will be back on schedule.

"On that date there will be 1 500 remaining personnel confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo," he said.



## Churchman refused entry into Namibia 221

*Star 22/5/87*  
LONDON — South African authorities prevented a British Methodist minister entering Namibia yesterday to observe the territory's transition to independence, a church-linked news agency reported.

The Namibia Communications Centre, a news agency working with the Christian churches in Namibia, said South African-born the Rev Brian Brown, Africa secretary of the British Council of Churches, was held for the night at Windhoek airport police station.

Mr Brown, an active anti-apartheid campaigner, was detained on the orders of Namibia's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, after flying from Johannesburg. He had been invited by the churches in Namibia to observe its UN-supervised transition to independence from South African rule.

Mr Brown (50) is a former South African citizen who now has British nationality, the agency said. It said Namibian church leaders would try to see him at the airport but the authorities were expected to put him on the first plane out. — Reuter.

## Progress made on return of refugees

# Shaky peace plan is back on track

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia's independence appears back on track after coming perilously close to collapse.

On Friday, in another effort to reactivate the peace plan, members of the joint commission — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — held talks in Cahama, Angola.

The Cahama Minutes proclaimed a de facto ceasefire in northern Namibia on the basis of assurances that both the SADF and Swapo's armed troops have been confined to their bases.

### Implementation

The joint agreement was that the implementation of Resolution 435, which should culminate in free and fair elections in Namibia, must continue.

If there is peace in the country, especially in the north, then a major stumbling block for the return of an estimated 58 000 refugees will have been removed.

But on Friday the director of the Namibian office of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said the refugees would not be returning from today, as initially planned, because UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari "is not satisfied that there is peace in the country and safety for returnees".

Both the UN mission in Namibia and the office of the Administrator-General said on Friday that progress had been made regarding amnesty proposals for the return of the refugees and the repeal of remaining discriminatory laws.

On the face of it, the exiles' eventual return seems likely, even if the remaining conditions for

their repatriation have yet to be fulfilled.

But even without considering the many remaining aspects linked to the settlement plan, such as the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola and South African forces from Namibia, there are still serious problems.

The joint commission declared there was peace in northern Namibia on the same day that tens of thousands of school pupils boycotted classes for the second day because "the SADF has breached agreements confining it to base".

A teenager, Leonardo Nenghema, was shot dead last Sunday, allegedly by a member of the security forces, as he cycled between the northern towns of Ruacana and Mahiène. A policeman has been arrested and charged with murder.

UN police monitors, according to Untag officials in Windhoek, have reported "about 80 cases of disgraceful and undisciplined conduct, mostly on the part of the security forces".

Perhaps a bigger source of discontent in the north is the police counter-insurgency unit commonly, but no longer formally, known as Koevoet.

### Spearheaded

The unit has for years spearheaded the campaign against Swapo and has, in the eyes of ordinary villagers, become synonymous with the army. Its members are now part of the police force scouring the north for arms caches.

● The planned meeting tomorrow between UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mr Ahtisaari in New York has been cancelled because Mr Ahtisaari has more pressing business in Namibia, a spokesman said.



The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, there have been no negotiations whatsoever.

**Rent boycotts: rent arrears**

\*12. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department has authorized or approved the write-off of any rent arrears accumulating from rent boycotts by Blacks in Soweto or in any other areas of South Africa; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, (a) what total amount is owed by Blacks in respect of rent arrears and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what steps are being taken to recover these arrears?

B1035E

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING (Reply laid upon the table with leave of House):

This matter vests in the Administrators of the different provinces and they have furnished the following information:

No.

**NATAL**

(a) (i)-R3-105 017,74

(ii) 31 March 1989

(b) Town committees are constantly encouraged to take active steps to recover outstanding rentals and where justified legal action is taken against offenders.

**ORANGE FREE STATE**

(a) (i) R27 045 867,47

(ii) 31 March 1989

(b) The various Black Local Authorities are collecting rent arrears according to their own approved By-laws.

**TRANSVAAL**

(a) (i) R451 903 278 (Mainly Soweto and Lekoa)

(ii) 28 February 1989

(b) Steps taken to improve recovery of rent and services charges:  
By Local Authorities:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a) An action has been launched in which teams of officials go from house to house to collect arrear monies, and this has proved reasonably successful.

(b) In certain instances, mobile offices are used to collect rent and service charges before or after normal office hours.

(c) Defaulters are evicted by court order, and the electricity supply is disconnected.

(d) Personal interviews are conducted with tenants.

(e) Councillors arrange ward meetings with tenants to motivate them to pay.

By the Transvaal Provincial Government:

(f) Meetings are being held between the Administrator and members of the Executive Committee of Transvaal and the Mayors and Executive Committee Members of local authorities to address this issue, e.g. Soweto, Lekoa, Dobsonville, Jouberton and Ratanda.

(g) In cases where nothing is done to bring the council's financial position in order, councillors are discharged and an administrator is appointed, e.g. Diepmeadow, Embalenhle and Tokoza.

In order to address the financial problem of local authorities in the Transvaal, working groups, such as the Dr Simon Brand and Dr Deon Brand working groups, have been appointed.

**CAPE PROVINCE:**

(a) (i) R73 081 332

(ii) 31 December 1988

(b) The regional offices of the Community Services Branch are making active attempts on a continuing basis to collect the said accumulated amount in the three regions, in the following manner, namely the —

(a) intensive training of councillors and chief executive officers of local authorities to bring home to them the

responsibilities attached to their functions;

(b) taking of stringent steps against defaulting debtors by the institution of legal proceedings;

(c) intensive follow-up of unpaid/outstanding accounts of lessors and home-owners and by personal contact with them;

(d) education of Black residents by way of information brochures, circulars, etc. in which the importance of the regular payment of rental and service charges is explained to the residents.

**USSR: flight over RSA**

\*13. Mr W J D VAN WYK asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, over the past 12 months, permission was requested by or on behalf of the government of the Soviet Union to fly over any part of South Africa; if so, (a) who requested such permission, (b) what parts of South Africa were involved, (c) where did these flights start from, (d) to whom did the aircraft concerned belong and (e) what was the purpose of these flights?

B1036E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No

(a), (b), (c) (d) and (e) fall away.

**UNTAG: deaths/injuries of personnel**

\*14. Mr H J COETZEE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether he has been notified by the representatives of UNTAG in South West Africa/Namibia of any deaths or injuries of UNTAG personnel since the arrival of the UNTAG forces in that country; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any persons so injured are being treated in South West African or South African hospitals; if so, what are the relevant details?

B1038E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) The Administrator-General has not been notified in writing, but has been orally notified of the following incidents:

(a) 1 Military officer from Bangladesh was involved in an accident near the UNTAG bus at Suiderhof. He received treatment at the local hospital before he died.

(b) 2 British corporals were involved in a car accident in Ojiwarongo. One was killed instantly and the other died one week later in the Ojiwarongo hospital.

(c) A British officer was involved in a fight in which his jaw was seriously injured. He received initial treatment in the Grootfontein hospital but was later sent back to Britain for the necessary surgical treatment.

(d) A few minor cases have also been treated in the local SWA/Namibian hospitals.

(2) No member of the UNTAG personnel has been treated in South African hospitals.

**INTERPELLATION**

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign † used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

**Own Affairs: new legislation**

Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Chairman of the Ministers' Council:

Whether he still intends having legislation drafted, and introducing it, to give greater and wider effect to the concept of own affairs as defined in section 14(1) of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, No 110 of 1983; if not, why not?

B1095E.INT

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Chairman, sections 14 and 15 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act are entrenched and may consequently be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



# Inquiry launched into Namibian intimidation, political violence

Nov. 27 1978 (221)

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — No one will be exempt from testifying before the O'Linn commission appointed to inquire into intimidation and other acts of politically inspired violence and the hearings will be mostly open, according to the chairman.

Advocate Mr Bryan O'Linn, chairman of the commission, said yesterday that the commission, which would be formally proclaimed in a gazetted notice today, would have the right to summon anyone.

The commission was appointed by Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar last month at the height of intensified fighting in Namibia between the security forces and armed members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan).

A number of allegations against the security forces were

made by villagers caught in the fighting and an American television organisation made a film alleging that the armed forces "summarily executed" Plan members by shooting them through the head at close range.

The commission's investigations will spare no organisation or individual whose activities it thinks could hinder the spirit of free and fair elections.

Even newspapers will not be spared the commission's scrutiny, Mr O'Linn said.

He said: "If a newspaper reports about intimidation or a similar matter and quotes 'sources', and we believe the report could have sufficient potential for poisoning the atmosphere, we can call it in and ask it questions. We can also ask it for its sources."

There were two instances where hearings would be held behind closed doors, he said.

One was where the witness feared for his life or the lives of his relatives if he testified in public, and the other where the Administrator-General issued a certificate declaring that the evidence to be given could threaten state or public interests if heard in open session.

Asked if members of the security forces accused of alleged excesses could gain protection by claiming their evidence would not be in the interests of state security, Mr O'Linn said: "We have a discretion in such cases to decide whether the evidence must be given in public.

"But there are no privileges for policemen or soldiers and nobody can refuse for whatever reason to give evidence to the commission."

The rest of the commission's members are still being appointed. Its life will extend at least up to the elections.



# Easter troop pull-out in Namibia

BIDNEY 22/5/89 (221)  
WINDHOEK — SA is speeding up its demilitarisation of northern Namibia to ease pressure on the UN-managed programme for the territory's independence.

The territory's military supremo, Maj-Gen Willie Meyer, said military withdrawal and demobilisation required under the peace plan would be completed a week ahead of schedule, in spite of a six-week compression of the programme caused by Swapo's insurgency.

Meyer, General Officer Commanding SADF and SWA Territory Force units in Namibia, said the required run-down to 1 500 soldiers would be completed by June 24, ahead of the July 1 deadline stipulated by the UN's Security Council resolution 435 settlement plan.

"The seriousness with which the mili-

KEVIN JACOBS

tary regard this aspect of the Namibian independence plan should be apparent from the SADF and SWATF being way ahead of schedule on April 1, when Swapo armed members violated the settlement by a large-scale incursion," he said at the weekend.

Demilitarisation "will now continue until June 24, when the withdrawal process will be back on schedule.

"On that date there will be 1 500 remaining personnel confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo," he said.

Meyer's announcement of accelerated demobilisation came at the start of a week

□ To Page 2

## Troops pulling out

in which major political proclamations are expected, to start up logistically complex phases of the independence calendar.

SA Administrator-General Louis Pienaar is expected to announce this week a general amnesty on suspected crimes or security violations among tens of thousands of Namibian exiles and refugees waiting to return in a regional airlift.

Pienaar's aides are also working with UN lawyers and officials on a list of laws and regulations that must be repealed because they are deemed discriminatory or restrictive under resolution 435.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), supervising the planned return of an estimated 50 000 ex-

BIDNEY 22/5/89 (221) □ From Page 1  
iled Namibians, mainly from Angola and Zambia, have refused to start up the airlift before proclamation of those two steps.

UNHCR planners say chartered aircraft operators need at least a five-day preparation after the proclamations before launching return flights.

Reception centres for those returning are being built under the auspices of the Council of Churches of Namibia.

□ Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish head of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia left Windhoek yesterday for briefings with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the organisation's New York headquarters.

He is expected back about May 29.

# Land ownership would be spread under Swapo

PRETORIA — A Swapo government in Namibia will ensure state ownership of more of the country's natural resources than at present, but Swapo does not foresee a wholesale nationalisation of mines or land.

An article in the May edition of Southern African Special Dispatch (SASD) says, however, that farmers owning more than one farm will be "obliged to give up some land to those who do not have it".

The monthly newsletter, for decision-makers in the US, Britain and Western Europe, says Swapo's constitution will give government the right to cancel "any treaties entered into by previous administrations ... within three years of independence".

Swapo indicates that mines can expect heavy taxation and to pay the state for minerals extracted. These "considerable resources" will be transferred to agricultural development.

Another aspect of the constitution which

could be regarded as menacing is that the executive president can "rule by decree if a state of defence existed and the National Assembly was not sitting".

The president could also refuse to sign a Bill for six months, and if the piece of legislation was re-submitted within that period and he again would not sign, parliament would be dissolved.

## Trans-Kalahari

An advantage of being a member of Swapo's National Assembly, Dispatch says, would be that "no court or other forum and no official shall at any time arrest, prosecute or try a member" without the consent of the Assembly.

On human rights: "A person has the right to personal liberty, security and privacy. A peace officer may invade the secrecy of correspondence and telegram communications only in cases provided by law." — Sapa.

## Water deal for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Delegations from Angola and Namibia have decided to reactivate an agreement on the delivery of water to the Ruacana hydro-electric project, SWABC radio news reports.

The agreement was concluded between the former Portuguese administrator in Angola and SA in 1969.

The delegations, which held talks in Windhoek, were to brief their governments on the progress of the negotiations and a joint technical committee was expected to be formed to examine the issue.

Namibia's general secretary of infrastructure, Polla Brand, said before water could be pumped regularly to Ruacana, the dam at Gove in Angola would have to be repaired. This could be done within a year if financing could be obtained.

The Angolan delegation was led by ambassador Ab Ribeiro-Kubudu. — Sapa.



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(22)

# Africa's biggest airlift set to start



Australian Untag members build a shelter near Oshakati, in northern Namibia. Three transit camps are being erected in the north to provide temporary housing for returning refugees before they are absorbed back into the community.

## Namibian exiles expected to return home from tomorrow

CP Correspondent.

HOSTILITIES in Northern Namibia have ceased and both South African and Swapo forces have been confined to bases in preparation for this week's start of what has been termed "the largest airlift in Africa's history".

In a statement issued at the weekend the Joint Commission - representing Angola, Cuba and South Africa - recommended the continuation of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

The commission, which is to meet again at Ruacana tomorrow, said in the statement: "Both the administrator-general (Louis Pienaar) and the United Nations' special representative (Martti Ahtisaari) confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base and that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia.

"Swapo forces in Angola are confined to base north of the 16th parallel under Untag monitoring."

Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe have confirmed their readiness to begin sending in hundreds of planes every day for the next two months carrying an estimated 58 000 returning Namibian refugees.

Meanwhile, the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Lusaka has completed the registration and immunisation of about 4 400 Namibians expected to start going home on Monday.

The UNHCR is already operating reception centres in Namibia where they will be looked after before proceeding to their final destinations.

The registration and

immunisation will be kept going until June for those who may turn up late for repatriation.

Refugees from the 23-year-long war for liberation are scattered as far abroad as Britain and the United States, but the majority are under Swapo's care.

The UNHCR director in Namibia, Nicholas Bwakira, and his staff have been waiting since last Monday to welcome the refugees and re-introduce them into the society many left decades ago.

In terms of Resolution 435, the first plane-load should have arrived on May 15. Since then the airlift has been repeatedly postponed.

A number of hitches came up, not least the issue of an assurance that the refugees would be safe once back in the country.

Since last Monday there have been a series of meetings between Pienaar's advisors and their counterparts in Ahtisaari's office.

Both sides have reported "considerable progress in respect of the amnesty proposal and aspects of remaining discriminatory and restrictive legislation".

The returning refugees present an enormous housing problem but the silver lining is that about 70 per cent of them are highly skilled.

Namibia, a developing nation whose gift from South Africa as they part ways has been a measly grant of R84-million this year instead of the usual annual figure of almost R500 million, will immediately need their skills. They will also be a useful back-up if whites decide to pack their bags and head for the southern borders.

## New group to fight Swapo in Zambia

A PARTY opposed to Swapo's presence in Namibia has launched a campaign to distribute T-shirts along the country's borders with Zambia, it is reported from Lusaka.

An MP for Dundumwense in Livingstone, southern Zambia, Jonathan Sing'Ombe, brought this to light this week.

He said the T-shirts bore the inscriptions of the United Progressive Party (UDP).

Sing'Ombe, who is also senior governor for Ndola on the copperbelt, discovered the T-shirts during a current tour to the constituency, adjacent to the Caprivi Strip.

He said he had already directed Zambian party officials in the area to take steps to trace the distributors. - ANO

## Stores in Namibia's north may face ruin

NAMIBIA'S coming independence means rich pickings in the capital, but could spell ruin for some people living in the vast northern bush.

Business is booming in Windhoek as thousands of United Nations personnel, diplomats and foreign journalists pack it to overflowing.

But as South African troops prepare to leave the territory, northern Namibia's rural stores face hard times.

Namibia's Secretary for Economic Affairs, Deon Gous, says: "The economy as a whole is doing well, but the gap that is going to be left (by the South Africans), will not be filled by foreign spending, especially in the north."

The hotel and housing markets are booming in Windhoek as 6 000 military personnel, police and administrators of the UN Transitional Assistance Group search for accommodation.

But the future seems grim for mainly black-run business in Namibia's north, particularly the hundreds of "cuca" shops that sell beer and provisions in villages and garrison towns.

For years the South African army has been the sole source of cash in the north. Many fear these businesses will

go bust once their "foreign" customers disappear, with no industry or employment to keep money flowing.

Gous predicts many black northerners will return to raising cattle or subsistence crops, or flock to towns further south in search of work.

Meanwhile, life in Windhoek has become costly. A year ago, a single three-star hotel room cost R80 a night. The charge is now R180.

A room in a comparable Johannesburg hotel run by the same group is half the price.

The president of Namibia's Institute of Estate Agents, Bennie Joseph, says Windhoek houses are often let for between R3 500 and R5 000 a month, with some touching R10 000. Purchase prices in the top bracket have doubled since January and embassies have bought between 30 and 40 houses.

Many of Namibia's 80 000 whites expect the boom bubble to burst once the country becomes independent.

Namibia stands to lose R1-billion a year in military spending after the South African force withdrawal, scheduled for completion by November. - Sapa.



City Press

21/5/89

## **Motswana deputy for UN in Namibia?**

UN chief Javier Perez de Cuellar has not yet decided who to name as deputy head of the UN operation in Namibia, or even that the appointee would be from Africa, a UN spokesman said this weekend.

But Botswana's UN delegate, Joseph Legwaila, a political moderate, is a likely bet.

The appointee will be deputy to UN under secretary-general Martti Ahtisaari, the head of Untag in Namibia.

Ahtisaari is due to leave Windhoek this weekend for talks in New York with Perez de Cuellar, according to UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry.

Thornberry said the withdrawal of SADF units from Namibia was underway and that complaints of "undisciplined and disgraceful conduct" by people in the north were still being received.

Asked who the complaints were directed against, Thornberry said they were "mostly on the part of the security forces".



# Ahtisaari heads off for talks at UN

W/C Ahtisaari 20/5/89

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Weekend Argus Africa Service

WINDHOEK. — United Nations special representative in Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari leaves on Sunday for New York for consultations with UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Ahtisaari this week was present at the Cahama session of the Joint Commission in Angola as an observer and will report to Dr Perez de Cuellar about the latest initiative to salvage the tottering Resolution 435.

Yesterday, his office here downplayed his trip to UN headquarters, saying it was routine for special representatives to consult with Dr Perez de Cuellar from time to time.

## Criticism

However, Mr Ahtisaari has come under strong criticism recently from many sides for the way he handled South Africa's response to the presence in northern Namibia last month of large numbers of armed fighters attached to the People's Liberation Army (Plan), Swapo's military wing.

Swapo itself on several occasions has called for Mr Ahtisaari's withdrawal from the country and African nations have called for a replacement

and also for an urgent session of the UN's Security Council.

In Namibia, Mr Ahtisaari has come in for censure by one of the most influential organisations in the country, the Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN) and at public rallies which the internal wing of Swapo has organised, he has been roundly condemned for "allowing" units of the SADF to be reactivated and "let loose" among the civilian population.

Mr Ahtisaari's visit to the UN is also believed to have a bearing on a probable visit Dr Perez de Cuellar might make to Namibia soon at the insistence of many African countries.

There has been persistent speculation that Mr Ahtisaari might be recalled and replaced by someone else, possibly an African ambassador to the UN.

However, such speculation fell away when Mr Ahtisaari's chief spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said the UN special representative would be back in Namibia by May 29.

After meeting Dr Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday Mr Ahtisaari heads for Finland where, according to Mr Thornberry, his former university will award him an honorary doctorate.

# Hostilities stop as SA and Swapo forces go to base

w/c Albus 20/5/89 221

HOSTILITIES in northern Namibia have ceased and South African and Swapo forces have been confined to bases, according to the Joint Commission.

A statement issued by the governments of Angola, Cuba and South Africa said: "Both the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base and that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia.

"Additional measures to avoid further interruption of the peace process in southwestern Africa were also discussed.

"Angola and Untag informed the commission that Swapo forces in Angola are confined to a base north of the 16th parallel under Untag monitoring."

The members of the Joint Commission meeting at Ru-

cana and Cahama recommended the continuation of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States attended the meetings as observers. The United Nations special representative in Namibia and the Untag commander, as well as the Administrator-General of Namibia, also took part in the meetings, the commission said.

## Difficulties

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, outlined the minutes of the Cahama meeting.

"At the meetings of the Joint Commission created by the Brazzaville protocol of December 13 1988 at Ruacana and Cahama, Angola, on May 15 to 19 1989 respectively, the commission reviewed the situation which had come about since

April 1 1989 and the subsequent steps undertaken by the governments concerned to resolve the difficulties and ensure the uninterrupted implementation of the peace process in southwestern Africa.

"The commission took note of the positive steps undertaken by the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Cuba, to fulfil their obligations and responsibilities in terms of the Mount Etjo declaration and subsequent agreements between the parties.

"In particular the commission noted the information provided by Untag that armed Swapo elements were now confined to base under Untag monitoring, north of the 16th parallel.

"Both the United Nations special representative and the Administrator-General confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base under Untag monitoring. — Sapa.



# Big Things Ahead

ONE THING 20/5/89

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE complicated Namibian peace settlement, which was seriously jeopardised by a Swapo invasion on April 1, has been saved.

Last night's dramatic statement from the Joint Commission means the fighting in northern Namibia has ended.

It was announced that the South African forces were again confined to base under Untag monitoring. South Africa also accepted Angolan and Untag assurances that Swapo forces had been confined to north of 16th parallel in Angola.

The statement was issued after the commission, consisting of South Africa, Angola and Cuba with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers, met at the remote venue of Cahama, 120km into Angola.

The statement, the Cahama Minute, said "a de facto cessation of hostilities had been re-established in northern Namibia".  
A Department of Foreign Af-

## Talks Save troubled Namibia peace

fairs spokesman said last night that the agreement reached yesterday meant that the original Resolution 435 was back on track and the parties would adhere to the deadlines.

This means that the original deadlines for elections for a constituent assembly on November 1, and the reduction of South African troops, will take place according to schedule.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the secretary-general of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez

de Cuellar, outlined the minutes of the Cahama meeting.

His letter said Swapo forces would remain confined to base under Untag monitoring until one week after the date of certification of the election in accordance with the settlement proposal in terms of Resolution 435.

The Namibian police Swapol would continue with its role of maintaining law and order. Swapol would also look for any arms caches remaining in Namibia.

The letter also said the commission asked Mr Ahtisaari to give thought to increasing the number of Untag monitoring personnel in Angola.

The governments of Angola and South Africa agreed to a reciprocal arrangement whereby they would meet frequently until the election results were certified, to exchange and compare information and to initiate further investigation if one of the parties so requested, Mr Botha's letter said.

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek that the South African military withdrawal from Namibia continued yesterday.

Officials said military commanders were winding down operations and pressing ahead with the force reduction required under Resolution 435.



### LOCAL LOVELLY

Hostel demo 20/5/89

Maties may be expelled

By MONICA GRÄFF

MATIE students and lecturers involved in Thursday's on-campus clash over the issue of segregated hostels may be expelled.

This was confirmed yesterday by the rector's personal assistant, Mr Douglas Davis.

Thursday's protest included a 1 500-strong mass meeting which was continually disrupted by a group of men from Matie residences who pelted the demonstrators with eggs, milk, water bombs and mud.

Mr Davis said expulsions may take place in



# SA, Swapo forces confined to bases, 435 to go ahead

CAPE TOWN — Hostilities in northern Namibia have ceased and both South African and Swapo forces have been confined to bases, a press statement by the Joint Commission confirmed yesterday.

The statement, issued last night by Angola, Cuba and South Africa

said: "Both the Administrator-General (Mr Louis Pienaar) and the United Nations Special Representative (Mr Martti Ahtisaari) confirmed that South African forces were again confined to base and that a de facto cessation of hostilities existed in the northern area of Namibia. Additional measures to avoid further interruption of the peace process in south-western Africa were also discussed.

"Angola and Untag informed the Commission that Swapo forces in Angola are confined to base north of the 16th parallel under Untag monitoring." The members of the Joint Commission meeting at Ruacana on Monday and Cahama yesterday, recommended the continua-

tion of the implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, outlined the minutes of the Cahama meeting.

He also stated that:

"The South African Government wishes to reiterate that the responsibility for the administration of Namibia during the transition period is the primary task of the Administrator-General, which includes the responsibility for maintaining law and order in the territory.

"Particularly in the light of the incursions which took place as from the night of 31 March, 1989, and to avoid any misunderstanding which may arise in future, the South African Government wishes to make it clear that the Administrator-General has the right to use such measures and means as he would deem appropriate to counter activities of an aggressive, violent or intimidatory nature emanating from whatever quarter.

"The South African Government trusts that you and the members of the Security Council will ensure that all political parties appreciate the importance of adhering scrupulously to the provisions of the relevant agreements." — Sapa.



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# Crucial peace talks

## Intimidation: Soldiers face charges

**From KEVIN JACOBS**  
**WINDHOEK.** — The United Nations programme for Namibian independence hangs on a three-nation meeting today in a remote southern Angolan town. South African, Angolan and Cuban officials resume talks called by their Joint Commission and broken off after 16 hours on Monday.

Focus of the talks is verification of the withdrawal to Angola of Swapo guerrillas who invaded northern Namibia on April 1.

With deadlines backing up in the staggered calendar for steps towards independence, South African and UN officials in Windhoek are hoping for quick decisions today that will release the brake and get the settlement programme rolling.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the chief of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), and United States and Soviet offi-

cials will again be observers at the meeting, scheduled this time at Kahama, about 120km north of the Angolan border. Monday's first round was at the Ruacana border crossing in north-western Ovambo, but officials said Angola sought this time to isolate the meeting from journalists.

Sources said an expected joint statement by the three delegations will probably address South Africa's mistrust of Swapo's commitment to the independence plan and reassure Pretoria that UN monitoring teams will keep tight watch on guerrillas confined at assembly points behind the 16th Parallel in southern Angola.

Speculation that Swapo leaders may be summoned to the meeting could not be confirmed yesterday.

Diplomatic sources said South Africa was apparently satisfied that most of Swapo's guerrillas had pulled out and

was emphasising instead a hard line that threatens a tough military backlash if the guerilla movement violates the peace accord again.

South Africa's delegation on Monday linked their threats to abandon an earlier conciliatory attitude to the looming national election that could mark up right-wing gains if South Africa is shown up as soft on perceived Swapo treachery.

"I think that a lot of progress was made at Ruacana," government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said yesterday. "One can only hope that quick agreement will be reached."

Key deadlines in the independence programme have already been missed.

Officials of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) delayed by a week the start of a refugee repatriation programme scheduled to bring at least 40 000 exiled Namibians back to the territory.

Monday was set as the later starting date, but UNHCR officials said other steps had to be taken at least a week earlier by South Africa's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Among them are a proclamation of a general amnesty on possible criminal action against returning refugees, repeal of discriminatory laws and release of political prisoners.

None of those steps has been achieved.

Untag spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday: "Consultations (with Mr Pienaar) in regard to the proposed amnesty law and on procedures to repeal discriminatory legislation are now continuing with increased momentum."

Mr Roux said that "considerable progress has been made" in discussions between Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari.

"Those negotiations are very close to a final solution," he said.

**WINDHOEK.** — Five Namibian security-force members facing charges from murder to assault are scheduled to appear in Ondangua Magistrate's Court early next month, UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

He said the appearances follow complaints of assault and intimidation reported to UN police monitors.

The murder charge arose after the fatal shooting of a 16-year-old Ovambo boy, Joseph Nenghama, allegedly from a security-force vehicle, on Sunday.

The charges of assault "and in some cases multiple charges of assault" involved members of 61 Mechanised Battalion and a member of 101 Battalion, Mr Thornberry said. — Sapa

# The Swapo man who waits on death row in Pretoria

By SHAUN JOHNSON

LATE last month Leonard Shiihama was transferred to death row in Pretoria Central Prison. However, he is different from others who face the noose — he is a Swapo guerrilla convicted for acts undertaken on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

After receiving multiple death sentences in Walvis Bay's supreme court on April 21 — he was found guilty of planting at least three bombs in 1986 — Shiihama was removed from the South African enclave to South Africa itself.

His eventual fate is an important indicator of a broader question which could bedevil the Namibian peace

process: Who will qualify for the amnesty provided to political prisoners by the settlement proposal?

In three weeks, the United Nations-imposed deadline falls due for the release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees, so that they can participate in the electoral process.

According to Windhoek attorney Hosia Angula, who acts for Shiihama, there are several Swapo combatants in Namibian jails who he would classify as "political prisoners" and therefore be eligible for the amnesty.

However, he indicated that the South African-appointed Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, may insist that they be considered common criminals.

If he is right, the discussions between Pienaar and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari could be acrimonious.

The Untag media representative in Windhoek, Anouar Cherif, said the UN understood that political prisoners would be released "wherever they are being held."

"We hope this will happen as soon as possible," he said, adding that "each individual case would have to be looked at." If there were disputes over the status of prisoners, he said, the UN understood these would be referred to a nominated, independent international jurist, Professor Carl Norgaard of Denmark.

Speaking from Windhoek yesterday, the administrator-general's spokesman, Gerhard Roux, also expressed optimism: "The discussions are going on all the time regarding the amnesty and we believe it is still feasible that the deadline will be met."

"Most remaining issues have been concluded to the satisfaction of both (the administration and Untag) and the talks are in the final stages of completion."

According to Angula, it would be argued that the motive of each prisoner should be taken into account, and where they had been acting on behalf of Swapo, they should be classified as political.

However, Namibian police commissioner General Dolf Gouws said earlier this year that "there were no political prisoners in Namibia", adding that convicted Swapo members were "just people who have committed crimes".

Some observers view the removal of Shiihama from Walvis Bay to Pretoria as an ominous sign. Swapo supporters feel this could mean he faces hanging because of the geographical quirk of having committed his crimes in a faraway piece of South Africa.

## Wits in military research fracas

A ROW has flared over the alleged use of facilities of the University of the Witwatersrand for military research. The university has no stated policy against military research.

According to the article published in the campus newspaper, *Wits Student*, the research was being done at the Engineering Faculty and has been funded by Kentron, a subsidiary of Armscor, that specialises in missile systems.

Professor A Nurick, head of Aeronautical Engineering, is alleged to have received a contract from Atlas Aircraft to carry out research on helicopter rotor blades. Atlas Aircraft is an Amcor subsidiary manufacturing airplanes for military purposes.

Nurick told *Wits Student* that "it is accepted that the university does not support research for military purposes". He described research at Wits as being "of a generic nature" and said the work in question "could be used for a wide range of applications".

He told *Wits Student* that "the prime role of the SADF is to protect the country and all its people from external aggressors," adding that "it may be argued that the SADF has from time to time been involved in other activities. This is unfortunate but does not detract from the role it should and has played".

Asked to comment yesterday, Nurick said: "I have said all I need to say to *Wits Student*. There is nothing more I can say."

As the case with other private research conducted at the university, payment for the project did not go through official university channels.

Professor J Sellschop, Deputy Vice-Chancellor in charge of research, said the university was "against secret research".



Star 19/5/87

(22) (22)

'Enemy air attacks never a threat'

# SAAF supreme in Angola — Malan

By Peter Fabricius,  
Political Correspondent

WARMBATHS — Enemy air attacks in the Angolan war had "never turned out to be a real threat to our forces", says General Magnus Malan, the Minister of Defence.

Addressing the SA Air Force Association's Congress in Warmbaths yesterday, he said, "At one stage rumours were spread that the Air Force had lost its supremacy in the air."

General Malan said that Cuban propagandists argued repeatedly that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes.

## Position of strength

"Facts, however, dispute this assertion. The reality is that South Africa's military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for South West Africa/Angola.

"This is why we entered into the talks from a position of strength."

General Malan spelt out the South African involvement in south east Angola which he said began towards the middle of 1987.

He said in contrast to the "vast" combined Angolan and Cuban force which at times numbered more than 23 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 South African troops deployed.

More than 7 000 enemy forces were known to have been killed. "In the same period South Africa lost 31 brave heroes.

"We lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft."

Examples of the losses on the other side were 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems and 8 helicopters.

"We manipulated the air situation in south east Angola to suit us best," General Malan said.

"However when the SAAF was called upon they performed in a fantastic way and achieved, as always, only success.

"The strength and capability of our Air Force should not be underestimated. To put it bluntly: we are not helpless.

"The opposite is true — with our capabilities in the sky we can hit far and hard," he said.

General Malan said that one of the spin-offs of the Namibian/Angolan peace plan was national reconciliation in Angola.



# Louis Pienaar 'perturbed' at allegations of cruelty

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar is said to be "very perturbed" about allegations of horrifying acts of cruelty committed in northern Namibia by former members of Koevoet.

The allegations were published by *The Times* of London.

A spokesman said Mr Pienaar would not hesitate to remove the highest officials from duty if such allegations were found to be true.

A statement issued here said: "Mr Pienaar is very perturbed about these allegations, and appeals to all members of the public to make them known to the police so that they can be fully investigat-

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar

ed. "The public could also come forward to make sworn statements."

Star 19/1/84

## A-G of Namibia to prosecute four soldiers

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General of Namibia has decided to prosecute four soldiers on charges of assault and malicious damage to property.

Details of the pending trials, which will be heard in the Ondangwa District Court in northern Namibia early next month, were conveyed yesterday to the United Nations special repre-

sentative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Two of the soldiers are attached to 61 mechanised battalion and the other two to 101 battalion. No further details were released.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the member of the South West Africa Police who was arrested at the weekend after the fatal shooting of a Leonard Nenghama (16) in the village of Omahenene, has been charged with murder.



# Namibian refugees' homecoming delayed

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The arrival of thousands of refugees from various parts of Africa, expected to begin on Monday, will not take place on that day after all.

The head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Namibia, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said yesterday that a number of issues accounted for the delay.

At least 58 000 refugees will soon precipitate the biggest airlift in Africa's history when hundreds of planeloads begin arriving at Windhoek, Ondangwa and Grootfontein, while hundreds of others will make their way into the country by road through the Oshikango border in the north.

Mr Bwakira said an announcement would be made early next week about the arrival of the refugees, whose return is timed to enable them to take part in the November 7 general elections.

Asked how the UNHCR could hope to cope with an influx of thousands of people, Mr Bwakira said such facilities would be made available.

● See Page 6.

# 'Support Swapo or die' threat

17/4/80  
The Star's Africa News Service (22)

WINDHOEK — A senior member of the Christian Democratic Action Party (CDA) has received a letter from Swapo threatening him with retribution, possibly death, unless he switches his support to Swapo, the CDA said yesterday.

The letter, produced by the CDA, is on a printed letterhead identifying it as coming from Swapo's department of defence, whose address is given as a post box number in Lubango, Angola. It is unsigned, but it has a stamp reading Office of the Chief Political Commissar of Plan.

Plan stands for the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, which is the name of the Swapo armed force. In calling on the recipient to start working for Swapo in the Namibia independence election, the letter urges him to "think cautiously to avoid risking your life".

Mr Werner Neef, a member of the CDA executive, said the letter, dated March 18, was posted in Oshakati in Owambo on April 9. He declined to identify the recipient, saying this might put him at risk of retribution by Swapo.

"We presume that members of other parties

have received similar letters," Mr Neef said, "and we therefore ask all the political parties participating in the Resolution 435 exercise to join us in condemning this type of intimidation in the strongest terms possible."

The letter says that with independence for Namibia in sight, Swapo is now concerned about which Namibians "are to enter this stage of our struggle with lost souls".

"It would be painful if (the recipient) is one of the few Namibian die-hards who are to opt for an everlasting collaborating stance with the enemy of our nation."

It will be unfortunate, too, the letter says, if the recipient is one of those "planning to pack their things for South Africa." It says he should "think cautiously to avoid risking your life".

It says Swapo expects the recipient, in order to avoid "censure and contempt", should undergo a change of heart and "start forthwith with political mobilisational work".

He should begin with his own followers and make sure that "no-one is going to turn his/her back against Swapo during the election".



# SA to make demands at crucial Namibia talks today

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Argus Africa News Service.  
WINDHOEK. — The Joint Commission meets today for a vital round of talks on which the outcome of the Namibian independence plan virtually hinges.

After 16 hours of hard bargaining in Ruacana this week the commission adjourned its business early on Tuesday for the representative parties, South Africa, Angola and Cuba — with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers — to report back to their gov-

ernments and formulate fresh positions for today's round.

At the core of the deadlock are three issues South Africa wants resolved before the rest of the Namibian peace plan can be implemented:

- South African monitors in Angola to ensure complete withdrawal of Swapo from Namibia and repatriation to bases north of the 16th parallel;

- Guarantees of no more incursions like that of April 1; and

- In the event of repeated

incursions the right to mobilise its armed forces without first having to consult other parties.

At least two of South Africa's demands were announced by Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar when he addressed the white farming community of Namibia's north-eastern districts at Grootfontein on Wednesday.

In a statement later the same day he said some of the matters he spoke about in Grootfontein would be raised at today's summit.

# 'SA stance on Namibian independence is clear'

15/Dec 1915/87

**WARMBATHS** — Any intentional delay in the Namibian settlement plan would be held to the account of those who apparently had hidden motives and did not regard the orderly development of the territory as a first priority, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said yesterday.

He told the congress of the SA Air Force Association here that he trusted the settlement plan would now get back on course. Those involved in it knew precisely where they stood with SA and knew the Republic's points of departure and expectations.

The successful implementation of the settlement plan was important, because the door was open for peace and stability in Namibia, with positive spin-offs for Angola, where the concept of national reconciliation seemed to be taking off.

ANC terrorists would lose some of their hideouts, and their freedom of movement would be restricted.

The US was honour-bound to support Unita, and claims and accusations of SA destabilisation of Angola would therefore no longer be made.

He said SA could no more prescribe the particular form of government of the future independent Namibia than it

could for Angola or neighbouring territories. "We would have preferred a government that is stable, and under which progress and development was pursued on a broad front. This would also be to SA's advantage.

"But when the day of independence comes, SWA/Namibia will have to accept its responsibility as a self-sufficient state just like any other country."

Present world politics made one thing very clear: independence alone could not satisfy people in the long term. It had to be accompanied by freedom of thought and action in the political field and reward of initiative in the economic field.

Dealing with SA's involvement in Angola in 1987 and last year, Malan said it had been argued that the peace agreement followed Cuban military successes and a loss of air supremacy.

The reality was that SA's military achievements actually forced the Cubans and the Angolans to start talking about the settlement plan for Namibia.



● MALAN

"This is why we entered the talks from a position of strength."

In contrast to the vast combined Cuban and Angolan forces, which at times numbered more than 23 000 men, there were never more than 3 000 SA troops deployed.

The enemy had lost more than 7 000 killed and in the same period SA lost 31 brave heroes.

SA also lost three tanks, four infantry combat vehicles, one fighter aircraft and one light aircraft.

The losses on the Angolan side, apart from lives, confirmed why Angola and Cuba had to negotiate.

"I give only a few examples of their losses, namely 94 tanks, 14 sophisticated fighter aircraft, 108 armoured personnel carriers, 372 logistics vehicles, 48 missile systems of various kinds and eight helicopters," said Malan.

Experts estimated the cost of these losses as well over \$1bn.

Enemy attacks from the air never "and I repeat never" turned out to be a real threat to SA forces. "In fact we manipulated the air situation in SE Angola to suit us best."

The SAAF was not helpless, could hit far and hard and could provide close support to ground forces whenever necessary. — Sapa.



## Independence plan 'hangs on meeting'

510  
191578 KEVIN JACOBS (22)

WINDHOEK — Namibia's independence programme hangs on a three-nation meeting today in a remote southern Angolan town.

South African, Angolan and Cuban officials will resume the talks called by their Joint Commission and broken off after 16 hours on Monday.

The talks will focus on verification of Swapo fighters' withdrawal.

With deadlines piling up in the staggered calendar for steps towards independence, SA and UN officials are hoping for quick decisions to get the settlement programme rolling.

Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari, with US and Soviet officials, will observe the meeting at Kahama, about 120km north of the Angolan border. Officials said Angola sought this time to isolate the meeting from journalists.

### Swapo leaders

Sources expected that a joint statement by the three delegations would probably address SA's mistrust of Swapo's commitment to the independence plan, and reassure Pretoria that UN monitoring teams would keep tight watch on guerrillas confined behind the 16th parallel.

Speculation that Swapo leaders might be summoned to the meeting could not be confirmed yesterday.

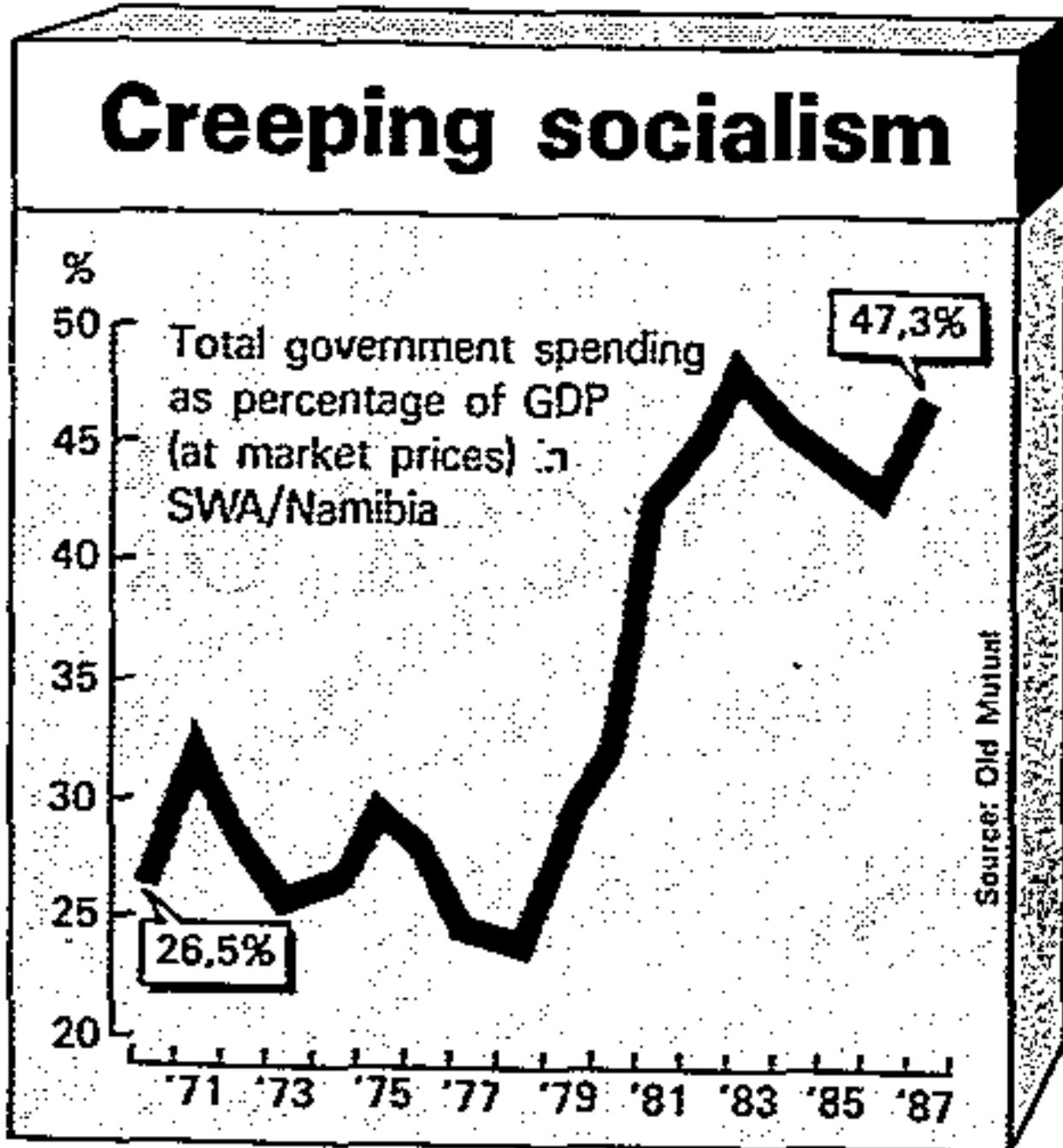
Diplomatic sources said SA was apparently satisfied most of Swapo's armed guerrillas had pulled out, and was emphasising instead a hard line threatening a tough military backlash if the guerrilla movement violated the peace accord again.

□ UN High Commission for Refugees officials delayed by a week the start of a refugee repatriation programme. Also delayed were proclamations of a general amnesty on criminal action against returning refugees, repeal of discriminatory laws and release of political prisoners.

### Bigger government

Some fear Swapo will win Namibia's independence elections and, wedded to socialism, increase government's role to the detriment of economic growth. If so, the SA-backed transitional government will have made the task easier.

Government spending, which fluctuated from 25%-33% of GDP in the Seventies, jumped to nearly 50% in 1983 and remains



over 45%, says Old Mutual's *Economic Monitor*. And, as in SA, current spending has flourished at the expense of investment.

"After the internal elections of 1978, pressure on current expenditure by different levels of government rose dramatically. Current government expenditure to GDP escalated from below 20% in 1980 to 40% in 1983 and 41% in 1987. Because of increasing pressure on current spending and efforts to maintain

(221)

some discipline over total spending, the relative share of capital expenditure fell sharply" — from about 45% of government spending in the Seventies to 10% of recent budgets.

Meanwhile, annual GDP growth has fallen from dismal to non-existent: from an average 8,7% in the Sixties, to 1,8% in the Seventies and -1% in 1980-1987.

With Namibia facing cutbacks in subsidies from Pretoria, the *Monitor* recommends the new government seeks higher economic growth, broad-based development and lower government spending, so tax levels don't become crippling — a prescription that makes sense for SA to. ■



# SA wants to post monitors inside Angola, says Pienaar

221 By Jon Qwelane,   
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa has insisted on posting its own monitors inside Angola to make sure Swapo forces are withdrawn north of the 16th parallel, according to the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

He said in Grootfontein yesterday that South Africa had insisted on this right at the meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) at Ruacana this week.

He said South Africa felt the SWA police should continue unhindered in its search for arms caches believed to be still hidden in Namibia.

Mr Pienaar's statement was the first since the JMMC meeting, consisting of South Africa, Angola and Cuba with the US and Soviet Union as observers,

Star 18/5/67  
adjourned on Tuesday morning. The meeting was unable to come to a conclusion and was postponed until tomorrow, when it is expected to resume at Cahama, about 180 km inside Angola.

South Africa had no guarantees that the incursions on April 1, which resulted in more than 320 Swapo deaths and close to 30 policemen killed, would not be repeated, Mr Pienaar said.

But, despite this, it was unlikely that Resolution 435 would not go ahead.

South Africa was determined to forge ahead with the implementation of Resolution 435, but several problems could arise and the impartiality of the UN Transition Assistance Group could be among the most important, he said.

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# Pienaar: 'No guarantees on new Swapo incursion'

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — No guarantees could be given that Swapo incursions similar to those of April 1 would not be repeated unless the confinement of Swapo fighters north of the 16th parallel in Angola could be effectively monitored, Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said here.

He had just returned from the north-eastern farming district of Grootfontein where he addressed more than 500 whites representing the communities of Outjo, Olavi, Tsumeb, Otjiwarongo and Grootfontein.

Mr Pienaar said he remained "firmly committed" to the maintenance of law and order throughout the process to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, and said he would not tolerate any elements within the communities he had addressed taking matters in their own hands.

Apparently the white farming community has threatened, after making demands which must be met by June 1, to take the law into its own hands.

Questioned about the demands, Mr Pienaar's chief spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said he could not say what they were.

But he said the farming community, "conservative in their political outlook", had in the past experienced the consequences of armed Swapo incursions and it was in their areas where units of the army had been reactivated.

The white communities of the eastern areas Mr Pienaar visited apparently staged an anti-United Nations demonstration in Mr Pienaar's presence, but Mr Roux said it came as more of a surprise than a shock.

Relations between UN peacekeeping forces and their counterparts in the SADF were cordial and the "relationship at officer level is one of the best in the country", Mr Roux said.

He did not know if the UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had conveyed to Mr Pienaar the contents of a telex message sent from Luanda to the Untag in which UN monitors in Angola said they had counted 5 166 Swapo combatants at a drill in the Angolan village of Chibemba, 30km north of the 16th parallel.

A member of the South West Africa police has been arrested and charges are being formulated against him following the fatal shooting of a 16-year-old boy in the northern Namibian village of Omahene at the weekend.

Mr Pienaar's office confirmed that Leonardo Nengama was killed in the village near Ruacana and a policeman had been detained.

Mr Cedric Taberner, chief spokesman for Mr Ahtisaari, said UN police were investigating.



PAST AND PRESENT: Commandant Brian Williams, officer commanding 27 Squadron, and Mr (Sergeant) Jack Edwards hold up a crest of the squadron. Behind is the Albatross aircraft in which Mr Edwards was taken for a flip.

## Reunion for World War 2 SAAF 27 Squadron pilots

By HENRI du PLESSIS  
Defence Reporter

A 71-year-old ex-member of the South African Air Force's 27 Squadron was one of a party of 17 ex-Royal Air Force men who visited Air Force Base Ysterplaat while on a reunion tour of the country.

Mr Jack Edwards, with 98 fellow members of the War Air Training Schemes organisation, arrived in the country early this month for a reunion meeting with South African members.

After the meeting, held in Johannesburg from May 4 to May 7, 17 visitors, all from Britain, started a tour of the country.

They were entertained in Cape Town yesterday by the Friends of the Air Force Museum Society and the officer commanding Ysterplaat, Colonel Des Lyuch.

Mr Edwards served with 27 Squadron in Malta for three months in 1944 after undergoing flying training in the then Rhodesia and at George.

While with the squadron as sergeant he flew Ventura bombers on anti-submarine patrols and convoy escort flights in the Mediterranean.

"I had an easy time. That period was quiet as the Med was no longer a very active-war theatre."

Mr Edwards was taken for a "flip" in one of 27 Squadron's present planes, an Albatross Maritime Patrol aircraft.

He was flown to the squadron's headquarters at D F Malan Airport and shown around by the officer commanding 27 Squadron, Commandant Brian Williams.

Meanwhile the rest of the party was taken on a flight around the Peninsula in a Dakota.

During a reception at Ysterplaat Mr Edwards was handed a plaque with the badge of 27 Squadron. He in turn presented Commandant Williams with two historic photographs taken while he was on Malta.

## Shuttle pilot's jet in near-miss with airliner

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK — The mission commander of the space shuttle Atlantis, which completed a brilliant four-day orbital mission in space on May 8, is under investigation for flying his ultra-fast jet trainer within 35 metres of a Pan Am airliner — a narrow squeak that would have blasted the airliner apart and killed all its 166 passengers and crew of 10.

At just what point, said a member of the Pan Am's crew, the airliner had just taken off from Dulles Airport near Washington en route to Paris.

The shuttle pilot, Captain David Walker, was flying to Andrews Air Force base south of Washington to attend a presidential reception being given in the White House for

administration official last night. Before a traffic controller's radio alert could have any effect, the astronaut's T-38 crossed perpendicularly in front of the Pan Am aircraft.

The two pilots of the airliner estimated that the planes passed at a distance of 152 metres. A preliminary FAA report, however, puts the distance at much less — a vertical distance of only 30 metres.

The 44-year-old Captain Walker declined to comment on the near-miss. The former US Navy pilot became an astronaut in 1979 and was the pilot in the second flight of the space shuttle Discovery in November 1984. He was a jet fighter pilot in Vietnam and completed two tours of duty aboard

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Namibian Mineworker leader Ben Ulenga addresses a public meeting of the Western Cape Namibia Solidarity Committee at the University of the Western Cape. Also on the platform are conscientious objector Mark Behr, left, and Cosatu's Jay Naidoo

## Nujoma home next month - Swapo

WINDHOEK. — The leaders of Swapo's election committee, some of whom have been in exile for more than 20 years, will arrive in Namibia in two weeks.

And Swapo president Sam Nujoma is expected in Windhoek by the end of next month.

This was announced this week by the organisation's deputy national chairman, Mr Dan Tjongarero, who said their return to Namibia will mark the start of Swapo's official campaign for the November-scheduled elections.

"In the next few weeks, you will see Swapo flags hoisted everywhere. We will be present at the Orange, the Kavango and the Kunene rivers," he said.

The election leaders, believed to

number more than 50, were appointed at a Swapo Central Committee meeting in Luanda last week.

The organisation's election campaign, promised by leaders to be the biggest ever in Africa, will probably be led by Hago Geingob, Swapo's director of the United Nations Institute in Lusaka.

Tjongarero and other internal leaders, including joint Foreign Affairs Secretary Niko Bessinger, returned from Luanda last Thursday. The meeting was attended by the more than 50 members of the party's Central Committee.

The message from the leadership in exile, said Tjongarero, was that they had already packed their suitcases and would be in the country in six weeks.

The next Swapo public rally in

Namibia would be addressed by one of the returning leaders.

Nujoma, who turned 60 last Friday, would have Namibian independence as a birthday present, Tjongarero said.

Meanwhile, a senior Soviet diplomat has denied his recent trip to South Africa was to discuss establishing diplomatic relations.

The only purpose of the trip by a Soviet delegation to Cape Town was to attend the meeting of the Joint Commission of Enquiry into Namibian affairs.

Ambassador-at-large Vyacheslav Ustinov said at a briefing he had been in Cape Town, where he had taken part in the work of the third regular session of the Commission.

Ustinov said the meeting focused on the normalisation of the Namibian situation.

# SA 'hardens attitude to breaches'

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — SA is hardening its attitude to guerrilla breaches of Namibia's independence programme, and has warned it may rush its military back to the territory if further violations occur.

Despite the presence of 4 600 UN troops in Namibia and a UN obligation to ensure Swapo's armed guerrillas stay out of Namibia, SA insists it will unilaterally intervene if the guerrillas repeat their April 1 incursions.

Sources say Pretoria's tough insistence on the right to confront any further breaches of resolution 435 was the issue that stretched Monday's Joint Commission discussions through 16 hours at the Ruacana frontier post.

Monday's meeting was scheduled at the end of an agreed two-week period that allowed SADF and SWA Territory Forces to sweep Owambo to ensure Swapo guerrillas had quit the territory and returned to Angola.

SA broke off the discussions with Angolan and Cuban counterparts at 3am yesterday under a three-party agreement to take the guerrilla question back to their governments and convene again on Friday.

## Venue

Defence Force chief Gen Jannie Geldenhuys said yesterday the commission — with Soviet, US and UN officials in the wings — would gather again on Friday.

Sources said the venue was likely to be Kahama, about 120km north of the border in southern Angola.

The three delegations are expected on Friday to agree on a statement of shared concern for the independence plan and insistence that Swapo guerrillas observe agreements linked to it.

Geldenhuys said SA, Angola and Cuba had undertaken not to discuss publicly their talks.

Asked if his security forces accepted UN assurances that all Swapo infiltrators who survived clashes last month had pulled out of Namibia, Geldenhuys said: "That is still under discussion and will be pursued on Friday."



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Picture: DANA le ROUX, The Argus.

PAST AND PRESENT: Commandant Brian Williams, officer commanding 27 Squadron, and Mr (Sergeant) Jack Edwards hold up a crest of the squadron. Behind is the Albatross aircraft in which Mr Edwards was taken for a 'rip'.

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# Namibia peace plan back on rails

## SA Press Association

A UNITED Nations official said yesterday Namibia's transition to independence was likely to get back on schedule now that South African troops have returned to base and almost all Swapo guerillas have withdrawn to Angola.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, a senior spokesman for the UN monitoring force in Namibia, predicted that South Africa would comply with a timetable calling for removal of all but 1,500 of its soldiers by June 30. The planned one-year transition to independence was disrupted on April 1, the day it began, when an estimated 1,600 guerillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation crossed into northern Namibia despite an arrangement for them to remain at their bases in Angola.

South African officials say 316 guerillas and 27 members of the security forces were killed in clashes that followed the incursion. Swapo leaders



Swapo leader Sam Nujoma.

subsequently instructed their men to withdraw to Angola. Yesterday officials from South Africa, Cuba and

Angola met at Ruacana, an Angolan town near the Namibian border, to assess the extent of Swapo's withdrawal.

South Africa has said the entire independence process could be jeopardised if it determines that substantial numbers of guerillas have failed to move to bases at least 160 kilometres inside Angola.

US, Soviet and UN officials attended the talks as observers. The discussions reportedly were continuing into the night.

South African military units, which were supposed to be confined to base in terms of the UN independence plan, emerged to assist territorial police in pursuing the guerillas. The troops returned to base on Saturday.

South Africa agreed to end its 74-year rule over Namibia as part of an agreement signed in December, which also calls for a phased withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola. — Sapa.

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# Swapo 'time bomb' 221

LONDON. — The return of about 30 000 exiles from Swapo detention camps in Angola and Zambia is a "time bomb" that could split the movement's leadership and blow the settlement process in Namibia apart, the newsletter Africa Confidential said yesterday.

It said the question was "whether the explosion will come before or after the November elections for the Constituent Assembly".

Many of the returning exiles had been treated with brutality and had grievances against Swapo and its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, whose future may be in doubt.

"No one doubts that Swapo currently has overwhelming support, probably from more than two-thirds of the population," said the newsletter. "But from now until November, Swapo will be fighting a defensive battle, seeking to fend off criticisms from within and attacks from rival parties better funded and better organised."

## 'Will they appear at all?'

So far none of the internal or external Swapo leaders had publicly distanced themselves from the leadership but "many appear prepared to do so".

Africa Confidential said the best guide to things to come could be the attitude of former Swapo dignitaries detained in exile, including Mr Eric Biwa, Mr Lucas Stephanus and Mr Ben Boois who "are not likely to keep silent about the injustices they have suffered".

It asked whether "the most important detainees will appear at all — or have they disappeared?"

The newsletter said Mr Hage Geingob, a member of the Swapo political bureau, would be the first of the external leaders to return home.

It said Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's foreign secretary, had also been asked to return early but had been showing "increasing reluctance".

The newsletter said that how Mr Geingob, a competent administrator, handled the crisis created by the detainees "will determine the attitude of others in the external leadership".

It said criticism of Mr Nujoma's leadership could lead to a strong challenge from the movement's internationally respected information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, an ally of Mr Geingob.

Star 16/5/89

## Swapo leader 'will return<sup>(22)</sup> in six weeks'

By Brendan Seery,

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, who turned 60 on Friday, will return to Namibia within six weeks, a member of the organisation's Central Committee says.

Mr Danny Tjongarero told a Swapo rally in Windhoek at the weekend that suggestions that Mr Nujoma would not be returning home were not true.

The leadership of Swapo had packed their cases and were ready to return home, he said.

"Within the next weeks you will see Swapo flags hoisted everywhere."

Mr Tjongarero said the leaders of Swapo's election committee would be arriving in Namibia within two weeks, marking the start of the party's official campaign for the election, scheduled to take place in the first week of November.

The *Namibian* newspaper in Windhoek reported that it was believed the head of the UN Institute for Namibia and Swapo Central Committee member Mr Hage Geingob would head the group's election committee.

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# Swapo presence in Angola blamed for stalled talks

New 16/5/89

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By BRUCE CAMERON  
Political Staff

THE Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa failed to reach agreement apparently because there is still a significant Swapo presence in Angola south of the 16th parallel.

A weary South African delegation arrived back in Cape Town early today to brief the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan.

In a brief statement, Mr Botha said he and General Malan would be briefing President Botha and the State Security Council later in the day.

Mr Derek Auret, a senior director of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who headed the Foreign Affairs section of the delegation, said today on his return that the delegations had agreed to adjourn the meeting until Friday to enable them to report back to their respective governments.

## No statements

He said it had been agreed that no other statements would be made. He would be briefing the government on the situation.

Although sources indicated that the presence of Swapo troops south of the 16th parallel in contravention of the peace agreements was the major issue there were also other issues causing problems.

It is understood these could include South African troop strengths, the position of the SWA Police anti-insurgency forces and remaining elements of Swapo in northern Namibia.

The talks between the delegations 600m across the border in Angola at Ruacana lasted a marathon 16 hours before adjourning early today.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek that Swapo claimed yesterday its forces had all been pulled back north of the parallel, and Major John Ryan of the UN monitoring force, Untag, reported that the Swapo withdrawal had been completed.

He said Untag had counted 5 166 Swapo guerrillas at the weekend at Chibemba, 30km north of the parallel.

In Windhoek yesterday the Untag spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, implied that South Africa was satisfied with the situation.

He said his information was that South Africa would continue with the demobilisation and withdrawal of the security forces and that its troop strength would have been reduced to 1 500 by June 30 in accordance with the independence plan in UN Resolution 435.

Issues other than the verification of the Swapo withdrawal also posed problems at the Ruacana talks, according to unconfirmed accounts.

## Boy's arm torn off

The Argus Correspondent BLOEMFONTEIN. — A Grey College pupil, Oscar Schneider, 17, had his left arm wrenched off in a car accident. The arm was put in a plastic bag with ice and water and taken with Oscar to the Universitas Hospital, but a plan to have it sewn back was abandoned.

## Namibia talks adjourn <sup>(22)</sup>

RUACANA — The Joint Commission talks between Cuba, South Africa and Angola near Ruacana on the Namibian border were adjourned this morning after about 16 hours.

The Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, told a media conference this morning the parties had agreed to take a break to report to their respective capitals and governments. *Star 16/5/89*

He said the talks will resume on Friday.

He refused to elaborate on any of the issues discussed.

Asked if the issue of the Swapo insurgents leaving Namibia had deadlocked the talks he refused to comment, other than to say it was a matter still under discussion. — Sapa.



## Swapo presence stalls talks

Political Staff *(22)*

CAPE TOWN — The Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and South Africa failed to reach agreement yesterday apparently because there is still a significant Swapo presence in Angola south of the 16th parallel.

A weary South African delegation returned today to brief President Botha, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan on the situation.

Mr Derek Auret, a senior director of the Department of

Foreign Affairs, who headed the foreign affairs section of the delegation, said today the delegations had agreed to adjourn until Friday to report to their governments.

Although sources indicated that the presence of Swapo troops south of the 16th parallel was the major issue there were also other issues causing problems.

These could include South African troop strengths and the position of the SWA police anti-insurgency forces.

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# Swapo has pulled back, says UN

LUANDA — A senior UN official said yesterday Swapo guerillas had pulled back into Angola and been confined to camps there.

Major John Ryan of the UN Transition Assistance Group for Namibia (Untag) said in Luanda that 5 166 Swapo guerillas paraded at the weekend at Chibemba in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials.

Earlier, Swapo Information Secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said: "Our fighters are all out."

He said South Africa now had no reason for not demobilising its military presence in Namibia under a withdrawal pact agreed on last month.

Major Ryan spoke as officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the frontier to decide if all Swapo fighters had left Namibia.

If they agree, Pretoria is expected to resume its own withdrawal under a UN independence plan which was thrown off course on the day it was due to start, April 1.

A Swapo incursion led to fighting with South African-led security forces.

Mr Hamutenya said of Pretoria's troops:

"We want them to go back to their bases and then leave. Whether they will or not is something else. They can always find excuses."

He said the guerillas were confined to bases above the 16th parallel in Angola, 150 km north of the Namibian border.

Chibemba, where the Swapo parade took place, is 30 km north of the 16th parallel.

Mr Hamutenya said three top Swapo figures would return to Namibia this week from exile in Angola to prepare for the UN-supervised repatriation, starting on May 22, of more than 50 000 Namibian exiles from Angola, Zambia and other states.

They were Nicky Iyambo, Nangolo Ithete and Pashukeni Shoombe, all members of Swapo's policy-making central committee.

● Indications were that the phased reduction of SA forces in Namibia to 1 500 men would be completed before the due date of June 30, a senior UN spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek yesterday, Sapa reports.

The withdrawal of the SADF from Namibia "may be a little wobbly at the edges now but we have been given assurances by the SADF, which we accept, that the withdrawal will get fully back on schedule in three to four weeks," he said. — Reuter.



*Hummer*

*Hummer*

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member for Greytown will withdraw from the Chamber. [Interjections.] The hon member deliberately said the hon the Minister was telling lies. He may not say it, particularly not after I had observed that he should make fewer interjections. The hon member will withdraw from the Chamber.

Mr D J N MALCOMESS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: It is customary in this House, as you are well aware, to call upon an hon member to withdraw what he has said before summarily dismissing him. May I suggest or may I ask you kindly to ask the hon member whether he is prepared to withdraw or not before summarily dismissing him from this House?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member must realize that I am charged with the interpretation of the rules and regulations and decorum in this House. The hon member for Greytown was continually making interjections and immediately after I had called upon him to stop doing so he interjected that the hon the Minister was telling lies. I think that is going too far but in view of the fact that the hon member put the interpellation, I will ask him to withdraw that remark.

Mr P C CRONJÉ: Mr Chairman, I withdraw it.

\*The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I hope I can be given a little injury time, otherwise I am not going to complete the match. [Interjections.]

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: The hon the Minister will receive injury time.

\*The MINISTER: I just want to tell the hon member for Pinetown that he knows why we cannot succeed in arraigning these people before the courts. It is because there is so much intimidation that people do not want to come forward as witnesses. Now the hon member wants us to appoint a commission of inquiry to find witnesses. They will not testify. Intimidation plays a role before a commission and it plays a role before the courts.

That is why we say let us stabilise the situation as we are now doing and then I ask UDF and Cosatu and the hon member for Greytown to stay out of it. . . . [Interjections] because the UDF is the public arm of the ANC. [Interjections.] The ANC stands for violence. They are not prepared to renounce violence. That is why

violence is continuing; they do not want peace. After all, we have a great deal of evidence of this . . .

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! Even the injury time of the hon the Minister has now expired. Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Meyerton: SAP present at public meeting

\*1. Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

Whether any members of the South African Police were present at a public meeting held at Meyerton on or about 20 April 1989 and attended by a certain Minister, whose name has been furnished to the Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, (a) how many members were present there and (b) what is the name of the Minister concerned? B932E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) Sufficient police officials to deal with any given situation which could have arisen.

(b) The name furnished by the hon member.

Stella Hospital: medicine disappearing

\*2. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:†

(1) Whether a quantity of medicine disappeared at the Stella Hospital recently; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the estimated cost of this medicine;

(2) whether a charge of theft was laid with the South African Police in this regard; if not, why not;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B940E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No,

(a) and (b) fall away;

(2) falls away;

(3) no.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, the fact that the price of the missing medicine was paid by the doctor concerned was probably the reason for no charge being laid with the Police. Does the Minister agree, however, that the disappearance of the medicine, which has been admitted, is a serious ethical offence? Secondly, the hospital board concerned requested an investigation into the management of medicine in that particular hospital. I am asking the Minister if he knows anything about that.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the facts at my disposal, furnished to me by the Cape Provincial Administration, are the following. Firstly, the Stella hospital is privately subsidized. Secondly, it does not have a hospital board, but is managed by an autonomous committee. Thirdly, the standards and the tariffs fall under the Provincial Administration, but nothing else. Fourthly, according to facts at my disposal, a doctor who worked sessions in the hospital bought medicine amounting to R470 from the hospital.

SADF/SWA Territorial Force: full/partial pay

\*3. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Defence:

Whether any members of the South African Defence Force and the South West African Territorial Force who belong to units that (a) have been demobilised since 1 April 1989 and (b) are still to be demobilised are being retained in South West Africa/Namibia on full or partial pay; if so, (i) how many, (ii) for what purpose and (iii) for what period? B941E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Although elements of the South West African Territorial Force were demobilised in accordance with the settlement plan, the infiltration by heavily armed Swapo forces necessitated certain re-mobilisation. Negotiations are at present being conducted to re-instate the settlement plan as it was on 31 March 1989. It

is for this reason that I can at present not reply to the hon member's questions. (a) and (b) Fall away.

Skin-lighteners: representations regarding potential danger

\*4. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether he and/or his Department has received any representations with regard to the potential danger of the use of so-called skin-lighteners; if so, what is the nature of these representations;

(2) whether he is considering taking any steps with regard to the distribution of these products; if so, what steps; if not, why not? B942E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes, the banning of skin-lighteners was requested;

(2) yes, I have already banned the sale and distribution of skin-lighteners with effect from 1 January 1991.

Civil case on hormonal herbicides

\*5. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Agriculture:


(1) Whether, with reference to the now withdrawn civil case on hormonal herbicides which was before the Natal Supreme Court, his Department supplied any aid and/or information to either of the parties then involved; if so, (a) to which party, (b) what information and (c) why;

(2) whether he and/or his Department has at any time considered or discussed with any parties the question of compensation for damage caused by the use of hormonal herbicides; if so, what was considered or discussed? B945E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) Yes, (a), (b) and (c) The relevant scientific information as well as the results and findings of the advisory committee on the use of hormone herbicides were made available to both parties in order to

## Swapo back in Angola

LUANDA — A senior UN official said yesterday Swapo forces had pulled back into Angola and been confined to camps there.  22

Untag's Maj John Ryan said 5 166 Swapo guerrillas paraded at the weekend at Chibemba, in southern Angola, where they were counted by UN officials. BDM 16/5/77

Swapo said earlier "our fighters are all out".

Ryan spoke as officials from SA, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the border to decide if all Swapo fighters had quit Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.



# Worrall blames De Klerk for Rubicon mess

DP CO-LEADER Denis Worrall claimed last night NP leader F W de Klerk persuaded President P W Botha to change his 1985 Rubicon speech which prompted the rand's collapse.

He added, in a blistering attack on De Klerk at a public meeting in Milnerton, the next president would be more of an economic illiterate than Botha, judging by Sunday's Network TV performance.

Heaping scorn on De Klerk's claim that government was not responsible for the rand's debased value, Worrall, SA ambassador in London at the time, said De Klerk had persuaded Botha to rewrite his Rubicon speech.

"De Klerk should tell the public what

PETER DELMAR

role he played in that episode. It was he, F W De Klerk, who persuaded Botha to rewrite that speech.

"He told him the Transvaal congress (of the NP), which was to come, was more important than the Natal congress. And so the international banks closed down on us and we got Rubicon rands."

Worrall added: "Judging from his answers to the economic questions, De Klerk is more of an economic illiterate than President Botha.

"For him (De Klerk) to say that the unemployment, inflation, soaring costs and general economic misery which South Africans are experiencing is the result of

circumstances beyond the NP government's control, is both insulting and insensitive," Worrall said.

After addressing scores of political meetings in the past two months, Worrall said he could tell De Klerk that the "feeling out there is one of anger — anger at the economic mismanagement, anger at the excessive taxes, anger at rising costs and especially bitterness at the inability to find work for many millions."

Worrall threatened to make the SABC and Network news an election issue unless the corporation proved its impartiality.

"Our stand on the NP's abuse of what should be a neutral public corporation is a principled one," he said.

# Agricultural exports to boost earnings

PRETORIA — SA's foreign exchange earnings will be boosted this year by record export earnings from the best agricultural season in a decade.

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) economist Koos du Toit said a preliminary estimate based on current trends indicated these could reach, or even exceed, R4,5bn.

This was assuming, too, that the country's transport system could handle the five-million tons of maize available for export before the year's end.

The SAAU estimates about 25% of the estimated total value of agricultural production this year will be exported.

Total value is expected to exceed R16bn.

Maize Board estimates are that exports will earn R1,5bn.

GERALD REILLY

The last biggest maize export surplus was in the 1981/82 season, when around five-million tons was exported, earning about R636m in foreign exchange.

Du Toit added that last season's record wool earnings of around R760m could be exceeded.

Sheep numbers were increasing and wool prices were stable.

Sugar earnings too could reach record levels, he said.

Exports from this year's record wheat crop of 3,5-million tons would amount to around one-million tons. Under current rand exchange value, this should realise between R380m and R400m, Du Toit said.

# Swapo back in Angola

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Swapo said earlier "our fighters are all out".

Ryan spoke as officials from SA, Angola and Cuba, and Soviet and US observers, were meeting on the border to decide if all Swapo fighters had quit Namibia. — Sapa-Reuter.

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# Untag team conquers Namibian logistic

**WINDHOEK** — Without Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse and his team of 70 experts operating in both New York and in Namibia, the United Nations operation may never have got off the ground.

As head of the reception and assistance team, Colonel Hinse was the man who was responsible for seeing that 4500 soldiers, 500 police monitors, 637 vehicles of all types, 309 cargo containers and more than 10 000 tons of freight all found their way to Namibia.

A total of 75 different air flights, involving airforces of Britain, USA, Canada, Australia, Spain and Italy, as well as airlines from Mozambique, the USSR, Ethiopia, Kenya and Switzerland were drawn in.

Troops and equipment left for Namibia aboard aircraft and ships that left from 33 different departure points around the globe.

US Airforce C-5 Galaxy jet transport planes ferried Australian engi-

neers via Nairobi, Finnish infantry soldiers via NATO bases in Western Europe, and Malaysian troops via Europe and Africa.

The men and women of the Canadian logistics unit handling Untag's supplies arrived in Windhoek aboard a Boeing 707 and a C-130 Hercules from their country's airforce.

Polish peacekeepers came in via Italy on board an Ilyushin passenger plane belonging to the USSR state airline, Aeroflot, while another Ilyushin high-wing jet cargo plane made history by becoming the first Soviet plane to touch down here.

The five cargo ships docked according to schedule in the harbour at Walvis Bay, and convoys of white-painted UN trucks streamed along the desert road to a marshalling point at the resort town of Swakopmund. A team of 70 drivers, were

The head of the UN advance party in Namibia, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse of the Canadian Army has completed an arduous job. His team ensured men and equipment were correctly placed.

**BRENDAN SEERY** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

flown in aboard a giant Galaxy from Denmark to help move the mass of vehicles.

The figures are awesome:

- 4 456 military personnel and 500 police monitors moved by air.
- 637 vehicles moved by sea.
- 80 vehicles moved by air.
- 10 000 tons of cargo seafilled.
- 1 100 tons of cargo airlifted.
- 22 special trains used for in-country deployment.
- 1 300 flying hours chartered.

For his role in the successful deployment of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia Colonel Hinse has received the warm praise of his UN colleagues.

The deployment phase officially

finished last week.

The job had been "a big headache", Colonel Hinse admitted in an interview in Windhoek.

However, he made no secret of his pride in completing the operation within the 60-day deadline provided for under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia.

Colonel Hinse and his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Andy Seguin, were seconded to the UN Headquarters in New York by the Canadian Government in August last year.

Colonel Hinse, who is ordinarily stationed at the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, said Canada-

The fierce fighting which broke out in northern Namibia at the beginning of April between insurgents of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) and South African troops necessitated some fancy footwork.

Colonel Hinse and his team hastily arranged additional airlifts to bring in an infantry battalion from Finland to bolster the UN forces who were thin on the ground in the battle zones.

He said, however, that the fighting did not mean drastic changes to the rest of the timetable.

Colonel Hinse, who comes from Quartier Villerey in Montreal, now heads for home — hopefully for some well-earned rest.

He doesn't yet know what his next assignment will be.

da's armed forces were considered some of the world's leaders in military logistics, supply and deployment, and had helped in this capacity on a number of previous and current UN missions.

In October last year, before the UN peace plan had been accepted and ratified by all the countries concerned and the world body itself, Colonel Hinse flew to Namibia with an advance team.

The team was responsible not only for transport troops and equipment, but also for arranging accommodation and food for them on arrival, as well as air traffic control and medical services.



Canada's Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse, head of the 70-strong Untag advance party.

nightmare





**FREEDOM SALUTE . . .** More than a thousand people attended a Namibia solidarity rally at the University of the Western Cape yesterday. Speakers included (from third left) Mr Mark Behr, a conscientious objector, Mr Ben Ullenga, a former Swapo fighter, Mr Jay Naidoo, Cosatu general secretary, Mr Mandla Gxanwana, a union organiser and leading activist Ms Cheryl Carolus.

PICTURE: ANDRE KOOPMAN

# Swapo 'will help ANC in SA fight'

Staff Reporter

MORE THAN 1 500 people yesterday packed the University of the Western Cape main hall to listen to a former Swapo guerrilla speak at the jubilant launch of the Namibia Solidarity Support Committee.

Speakers included Mr Ben Ullenga, a former guerrilla with the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), Mr Vincent Lekora, of the Namibian National Students' Organisation, Mr Dullah Omar, activist

leader and advocate, Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of SA Trade Unions, activist Ms Cheryl Carolus and Mr Mark Behr of the Conscientious Objector Support Group.

Mr Ullenga, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment after being captured by the SA Defence Force, said the Namibian people regarded it as their duty ultimately to liberate SA.

"We in Swapo feel that this fight of

ours is not going to end with the Namibian liberation, but will go on until the last vestiges of apartheid have been destroyed.

"Swapo will have to look at the ANC and see what they need, and then we will be duty-bound to give them what they need to fight in SA," he added to loud applause.

He said SA was arming pro-SA government parties in Namibia "to the teeth" and was openly training paramilitary forces.

Mr Ullenga said apartheid still existed in Namibia and "progressive forces" were still denied freedom of movement and association.

Mr Lekora said the impending Namibian independence had shown that the SA Defence force was "prone to defeat".

"It is this defeat and jubilant victory of the Namibian people that we should use to enhance the struggle in SA," he added.

CHM-TMIS 15/5/87

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# 'All is calm' in Namibia <sup>(21)</sup>

WINDHOEK — No incidents had been reported in northern Namibia during the weekend and it appeared the situation was calm, an official spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek.

Today the United Nations Special Representative and the Administrator-General have to decide whether the settlement process is back on schedule.

South African troops ceased hostile action at 6 am on Saturday against Swapo guerillas who may still be in northern Namibia.

A military spokesman said South African forces resumed movements to pull out equipment and to reduce the number of troops in Namibia — monitored by UN personnel.

The UN settlement plan requires Pretoria to have no more than 12 000 men in Namibia six weeks after the implementation date, April 1.

On Friday, the first 12-week phase of the UN decolonisation process reached the half-way mark, but fighting from

April 1 had disrupted the schedule.

The UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, have to determine today whether peace and order have been restored and the settlement process is back on track.

They are due to attend a meeting today of the Joint Monitoring Commission of South African, Cuban and Angolan representatives near Ruacana, on the Namibia/Angola border.

● From London it is reported that Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of the leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party, has called for funding for Swapo to help it win Namibian elections.

Addressing a Children Under Apartheid conference in Aberdeen, she said: "Namibia deserves a generous response. The problems will be enormous as hundreds of children return to Namibia and where the new government will inherit an education system geared to the needs of the Afrikaner community." — Sapa.



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SA, Angolan, Cuban officials meet today

# Namibia's peace signs look good

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Signs that peace has returned to northern Namibia and that the stalled Resolution 435 independence plan can get going again are looking good.

Officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba meet today on the Angolan side of the border at Ruacana to discuss the current security situation in northern Namibia and to decide if things have returned to what they were before April 1, when large-scale Swapo incursions brought fierce fighting that left nearly 350 people dead.

Delegates to the Ruacana talks — being held under the auspices of the Joint Commission — must decide if all the remaining Swapo insurgents inside northern Namibia have returned to their bases in southern

Angola north of the 16th parallel, where they should have been on April 1.

United States and Soviet observers will be at the Ruacana meeting, as will South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Ahtisaari will be particularly anxious that delegates declare the status quo has been restored.

## Refugees

That will mean a resumption of the implementation of Resolution 435. Officials of the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees are waiting for the go-ahead to start the repatriation of the estimated 58 000 Namibian exiles and refugees living in neighbouring African countries — an operation that cannot begin until peace is secured in

Owambo and Kaokoland.

South African troops in northern Namibia were officially confined to their bases at 6 am on Saturday, in advance of the Ruacana meeting, and at the end of the two-week "verification" period allowed by the Cape Town meeting of the Joint Commission on April 28.

South African officers have said, however, that the programme for the withdrawal and demobilisation of SADF and SWA Territory Force units has continued, with much equipment having already been moved back to South Africa.

That fact, coupled with comments by South African official sources last week that most Swapo fighters had returned to Angola, is seen by political observers here as a positive indication that the independence plan will soon continue as planned.

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# Will maritime zones dispute arise over Namibian islands?

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By JOHN YELD  
Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA has an indisputable claim to territorial sovereignty over the Prince Edward group of islands, which includes Marion Island and the Penguin Islands off Namibia, according to State law adviser and advocate Mr Albert Hoffmann.

However, there could be a conflict of interest following possible claims to maritime zones by an independent Namibia, Mr Hoffmann added.

The Penguin Islands, which include Ichaboe and Plum Pudding, are 12 small islands fringing the Namibian coast between Walvis Bay and the mouth of the Orange river. Two of them — Penguin and Seal Islands — are in Luderitz Bay.

In a paper read on his behalf by Professor Derry Devine of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Marine Law, Mr Hoffmann told the National Maritime Conference in the city last week that all these territories could be regarded as true islands in international law.

## OVERLAPPING CLAIMS

Marion and Prince Edward Islands each had a territorial sea zone of 12 nautical miles and an exclusive fishing zone of 200 nautical miles. All 12 of the Penguin Islands were, in principle, also entitled to a territorial sea and an exclusive fishing zone, Mr Hoffmann said.

"The proximity of the Penguin Islands to the coast of SWA/Namibia and the latter's own possible claims to maritime zones would result in claims overlapping which will have to be resolved by a delimitation agreement between South Africa and an independent SWA/Namibia."

● The present value of shipping repairs in South Africa

was about R80-million but the future of the local shipbuilding industry was bleak, the conference heard.

In a paper read on his behalf, Mr B O'Connor, executive director of Dorbyl Limited, said the low value of the rand made the local repair of ships attractive to international owners, although this was being eroded by inflation.

"It is also unfortunate that ship repairers in South Africa generally rely on one or two major accidents or disasters each year to achieve their profits, and conditions along our coast have usually provided these."

## EFFICIENT HARBOUR

Mr O'Connor said that although the probable cost of replacing local ships was estimated at more than R1-billion at present values, the shipbuilding industry could not remain competitive.

"Unless there is a favourable change in world market conditions or some form of assistance to the industry there is a distinct danger that the infrastructure and resources of the shipbuilding industry, which have been created over decades, will be allowed to disintegrate," Mr O'Connor said.

● Maputo was the most efficient foreign harbour on the east coast south of the Equator but was operating at less than half its original capacity, Mr N W Oosthuizen, Sats' chief director (harbour operations), told the conference.

Of the total imports and exports on the sub-continent, 98,7 percent was landed and shipped through South African ports. The share of Maputo and Luderitz amounted to only 1,3 percent, Mr Oosthuizen said.

Richards Bay, commissioned in 1976, was the largest single coal terminal in the world and Southern Africa's fastest growing port.

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# Signs good for peace as commission meets

ARGUS 15/5/89



**TOUGH COMPETITION:** Flexed muscles and pretty faces were the order of the day at the 1989 West Coast Body Building Championships and Beauty Competition held at the weekend. And the best looking bodies belonged to Mike Adamo, Yolanda Pulvi and, front, Mabel van Schalkwyk, who respectively won the Mr West Coast, Miss West Coast and Ms West Coast competitions. Pictures: LEON MÜLLER, The Argus.

**Argus Africa News Service**  
**WINDHOEK.** — The signs look good that peace has returned to northern Namibia and that the stalled Resolution 435 independence plan can get going again.

Officials from South Africa, Angola and Cuba meet today on the Angolan side of the border at Ruacana to discuss the security situation in northern Namibia and decide whether or not things have returned to what they were before April 1, when large-scale Swapo incursions brought fierce fighting which left close to 350 people dead.

Delegates to the Ruacana talks — which will be held under the auspices of the joint commission — must decide if all the remaining Swapo insurgents inside northern Namibia have returned to their bases in southern Angola north of the 16th parallel, where they should have been on April 1.

### 58 000 exiles

The United States and the Soviet Union will be observers at the Ruacana meeting, as will South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar and United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Officials of the UN's High Commission for Refugees are waiting for the go-ahead to start the repatriation of the estimated 58 000 Namibian exiles and refugees living in neighbouring African countries.

This operation cannot begin until peace is secured in wartorn Owambo and Kaokoland.

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That fact, coupled with comments by South African official sources last week that most Swapo fighters have returned to Angola, is seen by political observers here as a positive indication that the independence plan will shortly continue as planned.

Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma will return to Namibia within six weeks, says one of the organisation's central committee members.

Mr Danny Tjongarero told a Swapo rally in Windhoek yesterday that suggestions that Mr Nujoma would not be returning home were not true.

### Cases packed

All the exiled leadership of Swapo had packed their cases and were ready to return home, he added.

Mr Tjongarero said the leaders of Swapo's election committee would be arriving in Namibia within two weeks, marking the start of the party's official campaign for the majority-rule polls, which are scheduled to take place in the first week of November.

The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek reported that it was believed the head of the UN Institute for Namibia and Swapo central committee member Mr Hage Geingob would head the organisation's election committee.

See page 6.

## Israel approves peace moves in occupied areas

The Argus Foreign Service

**JERUSALEM.** — Israel's coalition government approved by 20 votes to six a peace initiative proposed by Prime Minister Mr Yitshak Shamir aimed at ending the 17-month-old Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The endorsement, by a majority of ministers from both Mr Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc and the left-of-centre Labour Party, will strengthen the Prime Minister's efforts to win international backing for the proposals.

The proposals' main feature is to hold elections in the occupied territories to choose a local Palestinian leadership to negotiate an interim and, eventually, a final settlement with Israel.

Summing up his offer to the Palestinians, Mr Shamir said: "One hand holds the stick, the other the peace initiative."

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# Vital frontier discussions due today

*Chic Times 15/5/89*  
*221*

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — South African officials meet their Angolan and Cuban counterparts today in vital frontier discussions that could restart the stalled United Nations-managed independence programme or tip the international mission into further chaos.

Military and counter-insurgency police units were confined to bases and held off operations against Swapo at the weekend.

Back-to-base instructions were effective from dawn on Saturday, in advance of today's meeting at Ruacana of the three-nation Joint Commission that hopes to prove all of Swapo's guerillas have withdrawn from Namibia and gathered behind the 16th parallel in southern Angola.

South Africa is adamant that without that assurance — from Angolan authorities and UN military monitors — the troubled UN-supervised independence programme for Namibia goes no further.

Late last week, security sources still believed that up to 300 guerillas were hiding in the territory and that about 1800 remained south of the

16th parallel in Angola.

Managers of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are nervously watching their planning calendar, already stalled for six weeks by Swapo's April 1 incursions that violated a ceasefire and other settlement agreements.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux yesterday said that no weekend conflict had been reported from the militarised northern Ovambo region after troops and paramilitary police suspended action against Swapo.

A military spokesman said patrols and bush sweeps were ended and troops stayed in bases from dawn on Saturday.

"We have ended intensive operations against Swapo," Cmdt Frans van der Merwe said from Oshakati, nerve centre of security and administrative operations in Ovambo.

"We are going ahead with the normal withdrawal, and administrative and logistical work where necessary. But that all has to be cleared with Untag.

"Operations against Swapo have stopped and so has the verification process (of Swapo's withdrawal)," he said.

## SADF's SWA role lauded

Political Staff

THE Defence Force's military successes had paved the way for a negotiated settlement in Namibia, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said at the weekend.

"Our forces have again done their task in the certain knowledge that their strength and operational efficiency have once more underlined South Africa's role as stabiliser and regional power on the sub-continent," he said when he opened the East Rand Tattoo.

The SADF had a proud record in South West Africa and over seven decades it had been called to service

there and every time the mission was executed with success.

"Over the last 21 years, the Defence Force not only broken Swapo militarily, but it also created infrastructure in that area which created the opportunities for development and progress."

It was now the task of the democratic parties in Namibia lead that area independence with dedication and unity and to protect democratic freedoms, General Malan said.

"The new spirit of increased reduction of tension and co-operate holds great promises. Those that try to disrupt this will pay a heavy price for their short-sightedness," he said.



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15/5/87

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — British Labour Party leader Mr Neil Kinnock's fiery wife Glenys called at the weekend for sanctions against "apartheid's aggression" and world-wide financial and material support to ensure that Swapo rules an independent Namibia.

She told a United Nations-sponsored conference titled "Children under Apartheid" in Aberdeen that a Swapo government would replace war, injustice and exploitation with freedom, peace, equality,

## Kinnock's wife tells of 'atrocities' in Namibia

health and equal education for future generations.

She said South African rule in Namibia had created conditions in which the average life expectancy was 40 for blacks and 69 for whites.

Cape Times, Monday

She said SADF atrocities included "accounts of children as young as three being whipped, of children roasted alive over fires and of children's small faces being held against the exhaust pipes of military vehicles".

South Africa continued to "wage its war against the frontline states and remains committed to its attempt to keep them in a state of dependence, political weakness and instability".

She called for "effective sanctions against South Africa".

**HARARE** — Swapo is ready to start returning its exiles to Namibia provided all provisions of the UN plan are observed, the party's logistics and supplies secretary Festus Naholo said yesterday.

He said about 100 000 Namibian exiles were expected to return home under the UN repatriation programme.

Swapo was ready to send the first group today, but was prevented from doing so by arrangements inside the country. They had been advised to begin moving on May 22.

An advance party of Swapo leaders would arrive in Namibia charged with

## 100 000 exiles are set to return home — Swapo

*B/Day 15/5/76*

*221*

receiving the returning refugees, Naholo said.

The second extraordinary meeting of the Swapo Central Committee recommended that members return to Namibia to prepare for the November elections.

Naholo said a technical team was already in Namibia, while the election directorate would move in during the first two weeks of June. After this, executive members of the party would be entering Namibia progressively,

culminating with Swapo leader Sam Nujoma's arrival.

"There will be problems, but we are prepared to face them. We have already gone through many problems in the last 23 years," Naholo said.

He predicted that Swapo would capture no less than 90% of the vote in the elections.

Concerning the 45 registered political parties in Namibia, most of them with ethnic bases, he said: "The so-

called other parties will die a natural death."

The UN peace plan for Namibia under the world body's Resolution 435 was derailed on April 1 when SA accused Swapo of violating a ceasefire.

This effectively suspended the plan, including preparations for the release of political prisoners and detainees and the repeal of restrictive and discriminatory laws leading to the safe return of exiles. — Sapa.



## Worrall warns of onslaught

Political Staff (22)

CAPE TOWN — SA should be prepared for an all-out diplomatic, political and economic international onslaught once Namibia was independent, DP co-leader Denis Worrall said on Friday.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Nelspruit Chamber of Commerce, Worrall said that while UN Resolution 435 was being implemented the main international pressure would be off SA.

Worrall said his recent exposure to voters around the country had shown that the majority of whites, including supporters of the NP, "know that the apartheid game is up".

"People are yearning for a more just and democratic SA. They and the leaders committed to this vision, should be helped and not impeded," he said.

After 1992, SA's exports to Europe would be under close scrutiny, "and there is no way we are going to have the access presently enjoyed if we still have the apartheid albatross".



Namibian educationist Dr Ndeutala Hishongwa raises a fist in greeting as she arrives at Windhoek Airport. Next to her is Mr Nicholas Bwakira of the UN.

Pic: ROBERT MAGWAZA

*Continued 14/6/89*

# Flights for exiles delayed

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WINDHOEK — United Nations officials said yesterday that likely delays in completing the airlift home of 41 000 Namibian exiles would endanger the timing of elections planned for November.

"If the airlifts fall behind schedule, that puts the election date in doubt and that will throw another spanner in the works," a senior UN official told Reuters.

Hundreds of political refugees, some of whom have lived in exile for decades after fleeing South African rule in Namibia, were airlifted into three airports in different parts of the country on the second day of a UN-organised repatriation operation.

Some flights from neighbouring black states have already been delayed, making it unlikely that the airlift will be completed within the six-week timetable.

Independence elec-

## Reuters

tions are planned for November, when a constituent assembly is due to be voted into power.

The independence plan has already come close to collapse following bloody clashes between South African-led security forces and black nationalist

guerillas of the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo).

It was saved by the diplomatic efforts of the three major parties to the agreement — South Africa, Cuba and Angola.

Pretoria has agreed to decolonise Namibia if Cuba withdraws 50 000 troops from neighbouring Angola.



# An ecstatic welcome home for 95 exiles — as in the distance, the Casspirs idle

Fearfully clutching Swapo flags, as if they were charms against evil, the first Namibian 'returnees' touched down at Ondangwa this week. The country they returned to is one of jubilant hope as long-delayed independence approaches — but where terror is never far from the surface. DAVID BERESFORD reports



Welcome home ... Returning exiles greet spectators as they leave for refugee camps

Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG, Afpix

In another time and another place they might have been superstitious villagers, brandishing cloves of garlic and silver crucifixes as they ventured into Count Dracula's abandoned castle. In the sunshine of northern Namibia it was with a similar air of repudiation that 95 refugees clutching Swapo flags filed silently into aircraft hangars which until recently had housed the Mirage fighters that represented the apex of South African military power.

But the nervousness was soon forgotten in jubilant scenes as the first of some 41 000 Namibian exiles emerged from the Ondangwa airforce base this week, to an ecstatic welcome from hundreds of Swapo supporters gathered to escort them on the last stage of their long-awaited journey home.

The start yesterday of what is billed as the biggest airlift in African history provided the most tangible evidence to date that the mandated territory really is moving towards much-delayed independence. Hercules transport aircraft, Boeings and other planes hired from charter companies around the world began flying into Windhoek, Grootfontein and Ondangwa in the first of 350 flights scheduled to come in from Angola and Zambia over the next six weeks.

The airlift has begun nearly a month later than intended, largely as a result of the failure of South Africa and the United Nations to reach agreement on the implementation of crucial phases of the peace plan. In terms of UN Resolution 435 the refugees could only return once an amnesty had been proclaimed and discriminatory and other legislation repealed which could compromise "free and fair" elections. And once again the UN has compromised on this detail in a desperate effort to keep the independence process on track.

An amnesty was finally proclaimed last week, but it was a distinctly flawed one. It will apply only to refugees returning through six designated entry points — including the three airports — who given amnesty "passes" by immigration officials. The hundreds, perhaps thousands of other refugees expected to return spontaneously, under their own steam and at other border points, will not qualify. On top of that, none of the returnees will be protected from civil claims which can be brought by, among others, security force personnel injured during more than two decades of conflict.

A garnet of security laws were repealed amid much fanfare last week, but the centre-piece of racist legisla-

tion — Proclamation AG8, which divides the country into population groups and regulates state services on that basis — was left standing. Other laws were also left in place, including those permitting wire tapping and the interception of mail and inhibiting press reporting on police activities.

These compromises, coupled with continued reports from rural areas of police intimidation — UN officials have collected 120 reports of beatings, shootings and crop burnings in the border areas over the last two months — have contributed to widespread cynicism among Swapo sup-

porters about the peace process. And that cynicism seemed to be reflected in the faces of the 95 who climbed out of an Indonesian cargo plane at Ondangwa on Monday, all of them — children included — grasping their identical Swapo pennants, led by a woman waving a falisman in the form of a framed portrait of Sam Nujoma.

They were greeted on the runway by small groups of more privileged members of the local population — churchmen, nuns and others involved in the operation being mounted by UN High Commission for Refugees, a qualified doctor, or teacher, or — having died in some forgotten clash as a Swapo guerrilla and been dumped in an un-marked grave — will be missing forever.

One such person who began the potentially long wait with barely suppressed excitement yesterday was Orestus Shilunga, a 27-year-old teacher who has got himself a job as a driver with the UNHCR at the Ongwediva refugee camp, which services the Ondangwa entry point.

Orestus is hoping his job will give him access to the airport to see the arrival of his three older brothers who vanished 11 years ago. "I haven't seen them, spoken to them, or even had a letter from them. I hope they're alive," said Orestus, who stayed behind in Namibia to look after his elderly parents.

Their disappearance is a painful memory, in more ways than one: he pointed to a scar on his forehead, recalling how he had been beaten up by the security forces in 1980 for having brothers who had joined Swapo. "Maybe they're Plan (Swapo guerrillas), or maybe they're teachers, I don't know," he said.

The uncertainty surrounding the return of the exiles is being compounded by the tight security with which the UNHCR is handling the operation. The refugees are being registered for the flights home, at camps in Angola and Zambia, but no attempt is apparently being made to inform relatives in Namibia whether, when or where their relatives are returning.

And on their arrival they are being kept under tight guard in "reception centres" while being processed prior to their release into the community. The tightness of security is perhaps understandable in the light of present paranoia in Namibia over the "returnees". Swapo has claimed that South Africa has sent black troops into Angola with orders to return disguised as "Plan" combatants and attack UN personnel, in an attempt to discredit the liberation movement. South Africa has in its turn claimed that guerrillas are using the UNHCR operation as a "Trojan Horse", that they are sending combatants back as refugees with instructions to dig up hidden arms caches and attack the organisation's political opponents.

When returnees came out of the Ondangwa base this week to be met by the chanting crowd of Swapo supporters, three Kooeroet Casspirs could be seen sidling through the bush in the distance, reminders that Dracula might be dead, but in Namibia the fear lives on. — The Guardian, London





**WALKING ON HOME SOIL AGAIN.** A group of refugees arrive in Oshakati  
 PICS: RASHID LOMBARD

# Home, sweet, cold home

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HUNDREDS of Namibian refugees spent a freezing winter's night in a sprawling tent camp on the outskirts of Windhoek on Monday, and they were more than happy to do so.

Most of the 400 refugees who became the Dobra reception centre's first occupants have been in exile from their motherland for than 20 years.

Early Tuesday morning dozens of refugees gathered outside their tents to watch the first rays of dawn break over the rollings hills surrounding the reception centre.

It was sight many had not seen for a long time. Some of the older exiles were moved to tears at waking up on home soil.



**HOME FOR THE FIRST TIME?** This boy was among the returning exiles

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Star 15/6/87

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# 'Total onslaught idea dead'

The international community's formula for South Africa was unban, release, dismantle and negotiate, and now the South African Government should make its formula clear, says Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert.

The total onslaught ideology which South Africans had been fed for 14 years ended with acceptance of Resolution 435 and the Government now realised that it needed the support of the international community, including the Soviet Union, to bring about peace and stability in South Africa, says Idasa director Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

Addressing an Idasa report meeting in Johannesburg on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Dr Slabbert said the total onslaught concept started in 1974 when Angola and Mozambique gained their independence.

Since then, South Africans had been told that there was a "devilish plot" by the Soviet Union to use the Frontline states and the ANC to overrun South Africa.

The implementation of Resolution 435 had been the death of the total onslaught concept, he said.

Part of the reason for this was the internal and external pressure which the country was facing, both economically and politically, but he believed the main cause was the shift in the attitude of international powers towards finding a political solution for South Africa.

The role played by other countries in bringing about a solution in Angola had astounded the South African Government.

Namibia was the fourth country after Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe to be freed from white domination. When it became independent, the attention of the world would be focussed on South Africa as the last country in which white domination still existed.

## Key players

He said the three key international players in the future of South Africa were the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom, and all three desired a peaceful solution for the country.

As a result of change in international affairs, the major powers were intent on finding regional solutions in areas that were potential flashpoints, rather than risking confrontation which could endanger their interests.

The fact that the Soviet Union was prepared to make contact with South Africa and other key players in the South African situation should not be interpreted as a desire by it to establish diplomatic relations or to abandon its support for the ANC, but was part of the plan to find a political solution for the area.

He said the key international countries appeared to believe the unbanning of prohibited organisations, the release of political prisoners, the dismantling of apartheid structures and negotiation with black leaders were necessary for a climate for a peaceful solution.

"The formula of unban, release, dismantle and negotiate has been evident in statements by the US, the USSR and the UK for several years. The problem is that we know what they see as a political solution, but how does the South African Government see it?"

Dr Slabbert said the onus was now on the South African Government to explain why it was not going to follow the steps contained in the formula. — Sapa.



## Swapo woman left with baby on back

# Namibian refugee is home after 15 years

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By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Pashukuni Shoombe set foot in Namibia this week after an absence of 15 years, and when word got out that she was back many people beat a path to her tent.

In October 1974 Mrs Shoombe strapped her one-year-old baby to her back and, with her four other children, embarked on a marathon walk across the borders of three countries.

They travelled on foot from Owambo, through Angola and finally into Zambia.

Said Mrs Shoombe: "My back still has weal-like marks from the straps with which I secured my baby during my long walk into the unknown. Fortunately we travelled as a group with other Namibians who had chosen exile."

She left behind a home guarded by an elderly relative who is still alive. She also left her teaching post in the village of Ongwediva.

"Reliable sources had told me that my life was in danger. It was a known fact to the South Africans that I was a member of Swapo — and for that I was earmarked for death."

She joined Swapo in 1963 and together with husband Jonathan she promoted its ideas and rapidly became known as a staunch anti-apartheid campaigner.

### Arrested

Her husband was arrested for his activities and taken to Pretoria. On his release he was stopped by the authorities from teaching. He was tipped off he was about to be re-detained and he left the country. She did the same.

In exile she helped found Swapo's main camp in Zambia and later returned to Angola.

Mrs Shoombe said: "There is no big difference between the camps and home, though the camps are slightly irregular.

"We collected firewood in the camps, the same as we did back home, prepared meals and tended to children much the same way."

She and other women leaders initiated projects such as sewing, weaving, knitting and classes in agriculture and literacy.

She spoke of her feelings when she landed at Ondangwa — main air base for the military in the north: "I saw all the military things and wondered, because one had expected to return to a spirit of reconciliation."

She was surprised to see the casspirs near the Ongwediva refugee reception centre.

"I thought I would not see war material again in Namibia, because these are the casspirs which have been killing our people in our villages and destroying our crops.

"How are we going to join our families with these casspirs around? They are intimidating our people, they must leave."

## Monroe look-alike found



A undated file picture of Marilyn Monroe look-alike was found dead at her home in Kent, England. living as a Monroe double, was found with a half and pills scattered near her body

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# Swapo arrival this week, but no Nujoma

Cape Times 15/6/89 221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's homecoming at the weekend is to be spearheaded with the arrival of the organisation's top central committee members.

But the movement's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, will not be in the vanguard of officials who will start up an election campaign for pre-independence polling in November.

The homecoming on Sunday will be led by Mr Hage Geingob, designated as chief of Swapo's election directorate, who has headed up the Lusaka-based UN Institute for Namibia for more than a decade.

Other prominent Swapo officials joining the homecoming will be Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the movement's foreign affairs spokesman and former

representative at the UN in New York, and Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, head of public affairs.

A spokesman said Mr Nujoma's return had not been finally scheduled.

The officials' return from up to 20 years' in exile has prompted ironic co-operation with former enemies — Windhoek-based Swapo organisers have asked SA Foreign Affairs officials to smooth over arrangements and set up an airport news conference. Supporters planning a triumphal welcome will be kept outside Windhoek Airport's main gates under new restrictions agreed between Namibian authorities and the UN during the return of thousands of refugees aboard chartered flights this week.

● Swapo invests millions — Page 3

# Swapo invests millions in property

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo has invested millions of rands from foreign donations in the local booming property market in advance of the scheduled home-coming this weekend of most of its exiled leadership.

In advance of the arrival of top Central Committee members, Swapo has bought a five-storey office block on the fringe of the capital's downtown area and invested in more than 30 private houses.

Officials declined to say pre-

CAPL Times 15/6/89 221  
cisely how many houses the movement has bought or to specify the total sum invested in property, which probably runs to millions of rands.

"I don't think that is for public knowledge," Swapo official and Windhoek advocate Mr Anton Lubowski said yesterday.

But other sources said that estate agents and motor dealers had been queueing for Mr Lubowski's favour since word spread of the imminent return of senior party members and Swapo's property interests.

Meanwhile Sapa-AP reports that about 1 300 of the 41 000 registered Namibian exiles returned to their homeland this week.

Government officials said that senior Swapo members would arrive on Sunday and a news conference was being arranged.

The huge airlift began on Monday and the UN wants to bring back more than 1 000 refugees a day from camps in Angola, Zambia and Botswana.

However, only an estimated 1 300 have arrived, UN officials say.



# Peace 'doves' released as Swapo exiles arrive

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK.— Swapo exiles returning home to Namibia yesterday released hundreds of white peace "doves" as the buses carrying them to the Ongwediva reception centre drove out of the gates of Ondangwa air base.

The "doves", paper cut-outs, were snapped up by the small group of well-wishers standing opposite the gates.

They were also taken by the much larger crowd several hundred metres away. Nothing was written on the paper birds, which flew briefly when released through the windows before dropping to the ground.

A guard of honour formed by several hundred people at the Ongwediva centre was told by a man using a loud-hailer to be

wary of provocateurs.

As soon as the guard was formed he said: "There are several men among you wearing pistols and they are not our people. Be on the lookout for them."

Casspirs drove up and down for much of the day as exiles met their relatives on the roadside. At least twice police in two of the vehicles laughed and gave the v-sign of Swapo's rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, as they sped past.

Officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees said even though the exiles were free to return to their homes and rejoin relatives, it was unlikely the first to leave the camps would do so before Monday.

If any left without permission they would forego the benefits due to them, such as food rations, officials said.

# Storm brews as police recruit ex-Koevoet men

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK.— The South African-appointed Administrator-General could come under sharp attack in political circles here following disclosures that the SWA Police is recruiting "special constables" from the ranks of the disbanded 202 Battalion.

What is even more difficult for anti-South African elements to swallow is that the men are trained at Arendsnes, a base used by the feared Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

The battalion, which was attached to the SWA Territory Force, disbanded under Resolution 435.

It and its sister unit, 101 Battalion, were the most unpopular components of the armed forces

among many Namibians. Members were drawn mainly from the Owambo tribe in northern Namibia.

Police have said the recruitment of people for training as "special constables" was to cope with manpower shortages and provide promised protection for tribal chiefs.

A police spokesman said it was preferable to recruit people who had been "screened and trained" in security-related work.

People in northern villages said as far as they were concerned the dissolution of SWA army units was in name only, because their activities were still being carried out by Koevoet members "masquerading" as policemen.



Welcome home ... an Angolan aircraft carrying Namibian exiles is greeted, with fist salutes and Swapo flags, by supporters on the ground outside Ondangwa air base.



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# Back to beat the drum

**WINDHOEK** — Politicking in Namibia hots up tomorrow when a senior Swapo leadership group arrives from exile to plan and organise its election campaign.

Its main rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, has already started holding meetings throughout Namibia to vie for the favour of voters who go to the polls under United Nations supervision in the first week of November.

Namibia has a population in excess of 1,3 million but, until the registration procedure is completed, it will not be known how many of them are qualified to vote.

Swapo's election directorate is to be headed by the former director of the United Nations-funded Namibia Institute in Lusaka, Mr Hage Geingob.

He will be assisted by such party stalwarts as information secretary Mr Hipido Hamutenya and foreign affairs secretary Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

When the aircraft touches down at Windhoek International Airport tomorrow, it will be the first time in a quarter of a century that many of them will have set foot on Namibian soil.

"They are as excited as we are," said Swapo's deputy head of election administration, Mr Anton Lubowski.

"The plans are going well and we are happy that our leaders are coming back for the election campaign.

"We are looking forward to running in an election campaign that we hope will be free and fair," he added.

A date has yet to be set for the return of Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Swapo's politburo and central committee would decide when he should come home to Namibia, said a Swapo central committee member, Dr Nickey Iyambo.

A large crowd of Swapo supporters is expected to gather outside the airport tomorrow to welcome the leaders home.

Political groups in Namibia formally embark on the campaign trail under UN supervision on July 1.

Perceived political weaknesses would be exploited to the limit.

At the end of it all, Namibia's voters have to decide whether to draw their crosses behind any of the following 10 parties: Action Christian National, Christian Democratic Action, Federal Convention, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Namibia National Front, National Patriotic Front, Namibian Christian Democratic, Swapo, Swapo-Democrats, and United Democratic Front.

This is the list at present, but it is likely to grow longer or change as new election fronts are formed and others change their names closer to polling day.

Meanwhile, a senior member of Swapo's politburo said this week that the organisation was not delaying the return of Sam Nujoma to the country and that he would arrive in due course.

Dr Nicky Iyambo and his wife, Ms Ellen Mosialela — also a senior member of Swapo's central committee — are among the advance group of party leaders to arrive to accelerate Swapo's election campaign.

Dr Iyambo gave assurances that Mr Nujoma would be returning, but the date was not linked to that of the armed members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) who would be coming back as soon as possible.

He was not impressed by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar's repeal of apartheid and restrictive laws some days ago.

Dr Iyambo said flatly: "Apartheid continues."

He was dismissive of the claim that "prisoners" were allegedly being held in Swapo camps in Angola. "Prisoners? Which prisoners? Are you referring to spies? Swapo has released the spies into the care of the Angolan government, to be handed over to their masters."

UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Marti Ahtisaari, would have to delay the November elections if the climate of intimidation continued, because there could be no free and fair elections in such conditions.

Dr Iyambo added: "There is intimidation in the country, and if that continues it will not be possible to hold elections."

"Opposition is not tolerated and when people are seen wearing Swapo colours or heard singing Swapo songs they are beaten up. People have been kidnapped, people are still disappearing and all those things are not conducive to free and fair elections."

Because of such considerations there was concern among the exiles who returned home this week about their personal safety once reunited with their families and no longer under UN care.

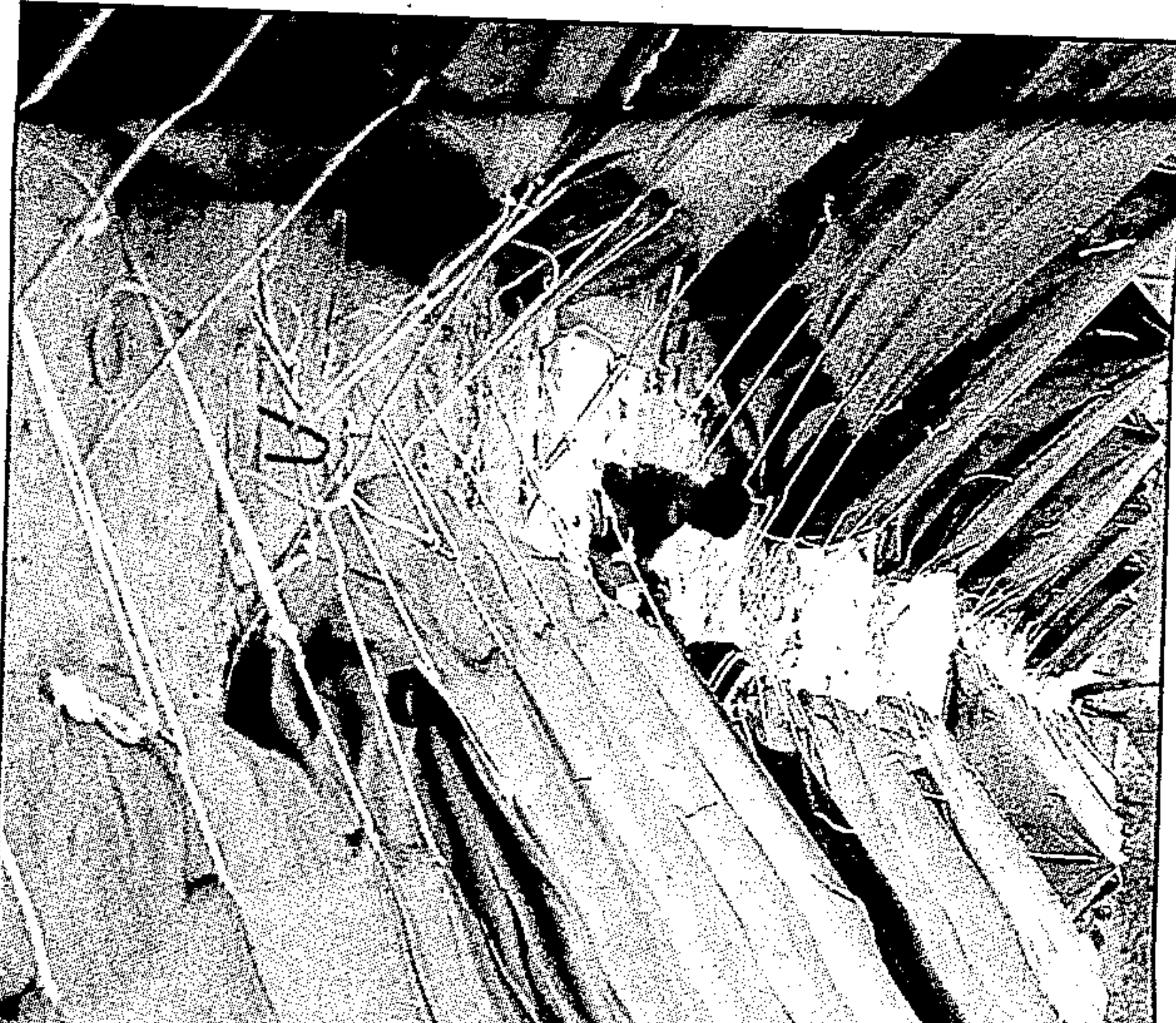
Ultimately Mr Ahtisaari "must take charge of the situation in Namibia and assume full control," said Dr Iyambo.

## Swapo's big guns fly in for elections

### SAPA and AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

MINI-REFUGEES: Two small Namibian refugees nearly lost amid confusion at the Ongwedive Refugee Reception Centre near Oshana. They were the only type of playground they have known. They were of the largest airlift in African history.

Picture: Ken Ve



MINI-REFUGEES: Two small Namibian refugees nearly lost amid confusion at the Ongwedive Refugee Reception Centre near Oshana. They were the only type of playground they have known. They were of the largest airlift in African history.



## Untag: Souvenir treasure trove

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Untag has become a souvenir hunter's goldmine, and blue berets, arm-badges and the like are constantly disappearing.

Black-on-white Untag number-plates quickly became popular. Even a four-wheel-drive vehicle vanished soon after arriving at Walvis Bay.

So far, the official list of stolen items includes a pistol, a Land Rover, an Untag flag, three bayonets and "other military items".

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo steps out of its 23-year role as a guerilla movement this weekend to launch a campaign that seeks to grab control of independent Namibia's government through the organisation's first ballot-box test.

Senior officials of Swapo's central leadership are scheduled to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow from long exile at the head of a 140-member team that will start up electioneering for independence polling in November.

Swapo officials say they plan to use up to 15 000 field workers in a pre-election campaign.

In newspaper advertisements, Swapo yesterday urged followers to gather at Windhoek Airport tomorrow to hear their leaders

# Swapo election drive begins this weekend

*Cape Times 17/6/89 221*

swapo on Namibian soil for the first time in 20 years.

The movement also sought to regain international trust that wore thin after the guerilla incursions in early April nearly derailed the independence process on the day it started.

"Swapo assures the international community and the Namibian people that Swapo will replace guns with ballots," election director Mr Hein Geingob told reporters in Lusaka yesterday.

He said a Swapo government

would seek assistance from other politicians.

"Whether we win two-thirds or 100% of the votes, all Namibians will be required to join hands and rebuild the country," Mr Geingob said.

Sapa reports that the UN repatriated 2 333 Namibian refugees in the first four days of its six-week programme for returning 41 000 refugees, a spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said in Windhoek yesterday.

# Swapo's top men due in Namibia 221 tomorrow

SOME of Swapo's top leaders, including Mr Hidipo Hamutenya whom some consider to be president Sam Nujoma's No 2, are scheduled to fly into Windhoek tomorrow as part of a massive influx of exiles into Namibia.

Also on the aircraft will be Mr Hage Geingob, who will head Swapo's election campaign; and Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's head of foreign liaison and former United Nations representative.

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

West African Police patrol in Namibia, which was accompanied by Windhoek Observer editor Mr Hannes Smith.

Mr Smith persuaded the police to intervene and negotiate the release of the TV crew.

Demonstrations to greet the exiles at airports have been forbidden by the Administrator-General in Namibia, with the approval of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

But Swapo plans a "hero's welcome" for the returning leaders on the ground outside the Windhoek airport and supporters will be bussed out.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, the Burundian who heads the UNHCR, said more than 2 300 returnees had arrived by Friday.

Unlike many of Africa's refugees, the first 150 in Namibia looked well fed and clothed after care by the UNHCR and the Zambian Government.

Fighters from Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, will not be included among the Namibians to be repatriated under the auspices of the UNHCR, but will be repatriated under a different process.

## Sanctuary

Mr Nujoma himself will not be among those returning tomorrow. Swapo leaders said they did not consider it "safe" for him to return yet, and they were not saying when he would return home after having been in exile since 1960.

At Oikokolo on the Angolan border, about 40km west of Oshikango, a few hundred refugees were seeking sanctuary from fighting between Unita rebels and Angolan government troops.

They told journalists they had decided to come to Namibia because they had been attacked by Angolan government troops, but said they were returning to Angola by day to tend their cattle and crops.

South African television cameraman Mr Simon Stanford and his sound man Mr Peter Davidson were briefly detained by Unita fighters after straying into Angola.

They were released after they were spotted by a South



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# VES 3

NAMIBIA'S Owambo region is inching towards peace, but although the sound of gunfire is now seldom heard, the atmosphere remains tense.

Now a new war is being waged — a war against intimidation. Already United Nations police in northern Owambo have received 170 reports of intimidation.

To help bring peace to the region so that free and fair elections can take place in November, Namibia's Administrator-General has set up an independent commission of inquiry into intimidation and corruption.

It is under the chairmanship of veteran civil rights lawyer Bryan O'Linn, 61, who for decades has been fighting for democracy and Namibian independence. The doughty advocate hopes his commission will smooth the path to peaceful elections.

Gone are the cannons from the parapets surrounding the garrisons at Oshakati and Ondangwa. Pretoria's men in brown are rarely seen.

The last train carrying South African armaments rumbled out of Tsumeb on Thursday and Pretoria's troop contingent in Namibia should be down to 1 500 by the end of next week.

Some Namibian sceptics wonder if the troubled north, which has borne the brunt of the 23-year bush war, will return to normal in the foreseeable future. But Mr O'Linn hopes his commission will do its bit to achieve this.

Heavily armed Casspirs of the SWA Police still range through every part of Owambo. Civilians and churchmen in the area, many of them Swapo supporters, say their presence is "intimidatory and excessive".

In the north-east, things are quieter. There the roar of Casspirs mingles with that of Porsches and Mercedes-Benzes driven by Finnish troops — who with their severely cropped hair are Dolf Lundgren look-alikes in their chariots on the highway to Rundu.

(Finnish troops have a scheme whereby they can import luxury cars and later take them home — duty free.)

But intimidation also touches the UN. This week a secretary in the office of Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari had the side of her car spray painted with the words "UN Terrorist Assistance Group".

And UN number plates have a short lifespan as souvenir hunters pluck them from any car parked in a lonely spot.

In Owamboland, despite charges of intimidation, Swapo flags and banners flutter on the road between Oshakati and Ondangwa after having been stashed away when hostilities resumed.

Mr O'Linn said: "Intimidation is a very difficult thing to define. But it exists if there is violence — or the threat of violence.

## New battle in Owambo — against political bully-boys

**Peter Kenny**

*in Oshakati reports on the travails of electioneering in a war-ravaged country*

"It exists if anyone threatens another person who doesn't support that person or another party."

Intimidation also surfaced, he said, when people tried to pressure others to register with a certain political party.

But there are signs that the presence of the UN is helping reduce the number of reported cases of intimidation.

Said a UN assistant regional director in the north, Mr Frances Waskes-Fischer: "The number of complaints has dropped. There used to be five or six reports each day — now we have five to six a week."

With only 180 men stationed in the north, the UN police force is vastly outnumbered by the SWA Police. In Oshakati there are 62 UN policemen under the command of Irishman Peter Fitzgerald.

A campaign has been launched to have former members of the notorious Koevoet removed from the forces. But some say such a move would be impractical as they comprise 2 000 of the total Swapol force of 6 500.

Said Chief Inspector Derick Brune, the Press spokesman for Swapol in the north: "Every organisation has its black sheep — and we are no exception.

"No quarter will be given to any policeman who steps out of line.

"But Koevoet does not exist and has not existed for some time. Its members have been integrated with the rest of the police force."

Inspector Brune said many of the cases of harassment or intimidation blamed on Swapo were carried out by members of its arch-rival — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

But UN monitors say most of the complaints have been against members of the security forces.



(22) memo 18/6/89.

# Back home in Namibia



## CP Correspondent

ON Wednesday, Pashukuni Shoombe travelled more than 700km from Windhoek to Ongwediva in northern Namibia to a reception centre for returning refugees.

It was a tearful but joyous reunion for schoolteacher Shoombe, who had not seen many of her family and friends since she fled the country in 1974.

Shoombe returned to the country of her birth with the first planeload of exiles coming in from Angola.

A member of Swapo's powerful central committee and its secretary for women's affairs, Shoombe has travelled the world presenting her organisation's case.

It was different when she fled her country during the night many years ago. She was

## After 15 years of exile and suffering

tipped off that she would be killed for her pro-Swapo activities and had been refused permission by the authorities to teach.

Earlier her husband, Jonathan Shoombe, a key Swapo figure in northern Namibia in the early '60s and '70s, left the country after being tipped off that he would be detained again.

In fear of her life, his wife fled with their five children.

The youngest, a year old, was strapped to her back for the long walk across Angola to Zambia, where she joined her husband. The eldest of their brood was then nine.

"I have been a member of Swapo since 1963, and I will always be a member of Swapo.

I have been to many places on work for Swapo, and wherever they send me I will go," said Pashukuni Shoombe.

On her arrival, she was clearly annoyed at the Casspirs that roared past the reception centre, and said their actions were intimidatory.

"How will our people be able to go back home, when all this war material is still about? These people must go, and these Casspirs, which have been killing our people and destroying our crops."

Three nursing sisters walked past as we spoke. They had been assigned to the UN clinic at Ongwediva centre.

They glanced back after a few steps then raced back and emotionally embraced

Shoombe. They recognised the woman who taught them many years ago and who is now legend in northern Namibia.

After flying almost 1 000km to the Dobra reception camp, another woman, N-deutala Hishongwa, sat with her two children in their modest, wind-swept tent.

She left 15 years ago as an unmarried young woman, her burning desire for freedom incompatible with life under apartheid and foreign rule.

She returned with one of many scheduled planeloads of exiles.

She is also a member of Swapo's central committee and her husband Hidipo is a member of the politburo - like Jonathan Shoombe.

Both Shoombe and Hishongwa said they were happy to be back home and could not wait to be reunited with their loved ones.

Namibian children - probably born in exile - who returned to Namibia with their parents this week, queue for food at the Dobra reception centre for refugees just outside Windhoek.



# Koevoet still a controversial force

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## KEVIN JACOBS in Windhoek

SILENT pavement protesters outside Administrator-General Louis Pienaar's official residence have brought to Windhoek a vexing issue that still worries the wounds of Namibia's fading war in northern Owambo.

"Koevoet out of SWAPO!" declare the placards held by a small band of students and academics defying winter wind and right-wing abuse.

In the shorthand of poster protest, the statement encapsulates a continuing political war that won't lie down, despite the efforts of Pienaar and the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Koevoet (Crowbar) is the former counter-insurgency police unit created 10 years ago to block Swapo from operating freely as a guerrilla movement through the villages of northern Owambo.

Inevitably, the task fostered a belief in some ranks that domestic support for the insurgents could be scared off, and overzealous behaviour bred as much fear among citizens as Koevoet's body-count of guerrilla casualties earned official honours. Formally, Koevoet doesn't exist — disbanded last year under United Na-

tions Resolution 435 that promises Namibia independence.

But a very-much-alive Koevoet was first out of the fortress gates in April when Swapo sent 1 400 guerrillas across the border in a misguided mission that left almost 320 dead, most under the machine-guns of Koevoet.

Now it's disbanded again, with some former members retrained and integrated into the SWA Police (Swapol) that is responsible for maintaining normal law and order until independence.

### Accusations

But in the north, especially around the Oshakati-Ongwediva-Ondangua complex and at Rundu, Swapol now drive Casspirs and similarly fearsome Wolf Turbos, many still boasting twin-mounted machineguns, looking — and behaving, say locals — for all the world like Koevoet.

Koevoet's founder — Gen "Sierk Hans" Dreyer — is regional police commissioner for central Owambo, based in Oshakati.

Untag policemen, assigned to monitor Swapo's policing, have logged at least 200 accusations of assault, intimidation and harassment against police in the north.

Church-linked community centres and human rights lawyers have demanded a tighter rein on what they term Koevoet characteristics, accusing police of continuing anti-Swapo harassment while policemen brazenly wear T-shirts bearing the emblem of the DTA, Swapo's main electoral foe.

"We have asked for some big changes," a senior Untag official told me. "I think the situation is of sufficient seriousness that the Special Representative (Untag boss Martti Ahtisaari) has to consider it very seriously as something that is inconsis-

tent with the settlement proposals.

"It is giving a great deal of cause for concern, especially as the settlement proposal is moving towards being implemented. It is something that everyone is going to have to take a hard and long look at," he said.

Officials of the Evangelical Church in Namibia (Elcin) echoed demands made by striking students in Owambo for a cleanout of Koevoet members from Swapol.

### Intimidating

"We are still living in fear," Elcin spokesman Matti Amadhila said. "The situation in the far north of Namibia is still insecure. Former members of Koevoet are still operating in their old way. Their mere presence on patrol in the dreaded Casspirs is in itself a source of intimidation." Outside Pienaar's residence, Wind-

hoek Academy lecturer Norman Curry held on to his wind-tugged poster and withstood a shouted obscenity from a passing white motorist.

"The people in Owambo just can't handle programmed killers like Koevoet any more," he said.

"But many of the Koevoet men are relatives, brothers and cousins, and they want to get them out. What comes through very strongly is a kind of forgiveness — people want to get them out before it's too late."

In response to publicised accusations and a rash of complaints, police have strengthened internal investigating teams, and transferred a Koevoet officer away from Oshakati.

But the critics say Pienaar and Swapol Commissioner Gen Dolf Gouws have to address a political issue: do they insist on police impartiality, or lay themselves open to the charge that retention of Koevoet members is intentional provocation, to trigger a blow-up that could be blamed on Swapo?

If the accusations, fears and mistrust persist, Ahtisaari may find it difficult to certify conditions amenable to "free and fair" elections.

Triumphal roadside rally planned for exiles

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# Swapo supporters mass to greet their leaders

B/Dam 19/6/84

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Swapo supporters prepared a triumphal homecoming yesterday for exiled leaders returning to start up a vote-catching campaign ahead of the movement's first nationwide election test.

Buses, trucks and taxis flying flags in Swapo's red, green and blue colours, ferried hundreds of supporters to Windhoek Airport for a rally outside the main gates.

Authorities, citing public safety and crowd control, barred all but airline passengers and people accompanying passengers from the airport precincts during the return of Namibian refugees over the next six weeks.

Crowds began gathering outside the airport gates, 40km from the city, by mid-morning, in spite of the late-afternoon arrival time set for the Swapo flight from Luanda.

Leading the 140-member electoral team expected yesterday were Hein Geingob, who has run the Lusaka-based

UN Institute for Namibia, Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's former chief representative at UN headquarters in New York, and information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya.

They were scheduled to address a news conference in Windhoek late yesterday after a triumphal roadside rally. Most of the leaders have lived in exile for more than 20 years.

### Confident

Swapo president Sam Nujoma would probably return within the next six weeks, party officials said.

Leaders of the movement have confidently predicted they will win at least two-thirds of the UN-supervised elections, to control independent Namibia's first internationally recognised government.

Swapo officials in Windhoek say they

plan to use up to 15 000 field workers in a pre-election campaign.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo's main opponent in a field that began with 42 registered parties, has been campaigning vigorously for weeks, scheduling day-long rallies in far-flung towns and settlements.

In advance of yesterday's homecoming, Swapo sought to regain international trust damaged by April's guerrilla incursions that almost killed the resolution 435 independence programme.

"Swapo assures the international community and the Namibian people that Swapo will replace guns with ballots," Geingob told reporters in Lusaka last week.

"We wish to make it clear to the world that Swapo took to fighting because Namibians were denied their democratic right to elect and be elected," he said.

"Now that this right is forthcoming the fighting has ceased."



WINDHOEK — One thing about the United Nations — they may be slow out of the stalls but when they get rolling, they really get rolling.

Foreign generosity has ensured that the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia now has a 1 500-vehicle fleet that must be the envy of most governments in Africa.

The most common colour for cars in Windhoek is white — with black lettering and missing number-plates. And the most common curse of local drivers is: "He's either drunk or he's \*\*\*\*\* Untag!"

After starting out firing distinctly on too few cylinders, Untag now has

Namibia looking like the biggest open-air parking garage on the continent.

Courtesy of Japan, a large part of a donated fleet of 800 four-wheel-drive Toyota Land Cruiser station wagons (about R80 000 each) stands outside Untag's military headquarters in the Sniderhof suburb like the starting grid for the Rugged-Country-Doctor-of-the-Year Rally. Then there are the 160 Volkswa-

# Untag now the kings of the road

NEWS FOCUS

## KEVIN JACOBS

gens — sedans and mini-buses — that were a gift from West Germany. Plus the fat-cat Mercedes-Benzes driven by the top echelon, who also have diplomatic immunity. That's apart from locally hired cars.

In northern Owambo the organisation has leased a tougher line of run-

about, Casspirs and Buffels — now painted white — from departing South African forces.

And late last week Untag advertised a tender for seven, 25-seater buses. They may need more cars soon, to keep another 500 foreign policemen mobile when the officers requested in addition to the Namibia force is approved in New York. But, strangely, some of the police-

men drawn from about 15 national forces and already serving in Owambo don't have driving licences. That seemed to have been forgotten from the list of qualifications: the volunteers had to meet: at least six years' experience of police work; and fluency in English.

Back in Windhoek, locals aren't convinced that any of Untag's 7 000 members have any driving ability. In retaliation, they've taken to stealing the distinctive black-on-white Untag number-plates — 41 at last official count. One number-plate not spotted yet — but heavily bid for in advance — is UNTAG 435.

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A/Day

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STB

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# Swapo man returns after 27 years for election campaign

The Star's Africa  
News Service

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Star 19/6/89

WINDHOEK — The man who will head Swapo's campaign in the UN-monitored independence election in November, Mr Hage Geingob, stepped off a Zambia Airways DC-10 jet at Windhoek airport at sunset last night and kissed the concrete twice.

Mr Geingob headed a returning delegation of Swapo's top exiled leadership.

## 'HAPPY'

Mr Geingob said: "I am kissing the soil because it is my motherland.

"I'm happy to be back. This is a dream come true, after 27 years. I went away a young man

and I'm coming back a mature man."

Mr Geingob and his comrades carried a large flag in the Swapo colours of red, green and blue.

A teenage choir, which was also aboard the aircraft, broke into the first bars of the Namibian version of Nkosi Sikelel i'Afrika.

He and other Swapo leaders raised their fists in the black power salute which has become synonymous with Swapo.

The words of the song, in the local dialect, mean that the sons and daughters of Namibia have

struggled long and hard against oppression and exploitation.

He said: "Swapo has been vindicated.

"It's good to struggle for a long time and win."

As he moved to greet the leaders of the internal wing of Swapo, including the organisation's vice-president, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, and longtime white activist Mr Anton Lubowksi, Mr Geingob predicted that Swapo would win the November election with the slogan "Namibia will be free".

As the head of Swapo electoral machinery, Mr Geingob

said he and his comrades had returned to begin campaigning in earnest.

He said: "The struggle was well worth it because ... we are now back on Namibian soil."

A white Namibian exile, Mr Hanno Rumpf, who fled Namibia in 1984 to avoid call-up into the South African security forces, said it was good to be back.

## EUPHORIC

All those returning were feeling "very euphoric" but realised they had a "tremendous task" ahead of them.

Mr Rumpf said he believed Swapo would win more than the two-thirds majority it would need to dictate a future constitution.

Between 5 000 and 7 000 people trekked 40 km out to Windhoek airport to greet their returning leaders, but many waited in vain as it became known the flight bringing them home would be delayed.

Swapo officials told people they should go home and a rally at the airport gates was cancelled.

Nevertheless, more than 2 000 people braved the biting wind when the Zambian jet appeared over the airport shortly before sunset.

Two buses carrying Swapo supporters to the airport were reportedly attacked.

One windscreen was smashed by what looked like a bullet.

## AVOIDED

The driver said he had narrowly avoided crashing the bus when he was fired at by a group of white men in a passing car.

The incidents were reported to the police.

A stabbing which took place in the crowd as people waited for the arrival of the leaders was also reported.

In another incident, a man carrying a toy pistol was apprehended by members of the crowd. As the crowd milled around, an ugly situation was averted by Swapo's own security officers who ordered people to disperse and to allow the UN and SWA Police to take the man away.

# Swapo leaders return with message of reconciliation

11/6/85 19/6/89

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From JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

**T**HE leaders of Swapo have stated that their movement is not committed to a one-party state and is also in favour of a mixed economy.

**FUTURE**

Soon after the arrival of Swapo's exiled leadership in Namibia last night, the most senior member of the group and director of elections, Mr Hage Geingob, also extended a hand of friendship to the other political parties in the country and preached a message of reconciliation.

Mr Geingob, returning home to the country he left 27 years ago, said exile had "quadrupled" the love he and his co-leaders had for their motherland.



Mr Geingob

He said: "Our presence here today symbolises a new dawn, a dawn of reconciliation, peace and independence. We have come not to beg for peace from anyone but to play our part in bringing an end to war and suffering.

"Our message, therefore, is that we come back in peace. It is our sincere hope that the era of the bullet has truly given way to the era of the ballot-box."

But peace could not come from one part of society, hence his call to Namibians "of all shades of political opinion to join us in maintaining tranquillity and peace through the next few months of the election campaign".

Swapo intended waging a "clean" election campaign, and reiterated that its struggle had not been against any individual organisation but

against a system which oppressed Namibians.

Addressing a packed media conference which once became heated when he was asked about Swapo's treatment of people it had held in detention, Mr Geingob briefly lost his composure and said his organisation had released the "spies" but the real issue involved forging ahead rather than looking back.

He said: "We are not here to create a one-party state, and even if we get 100-per cent votes we are going to involve Namibians because it is their right.

"We will have a mixed economy involving the private and public sectors in a joint economy, and we do not intend the government to play a major role in managing the economy."

Swapo intended exploiting the resources of the country and investing in Namibia, though it would concentrate on upgrading the lot of the poorest sections of the population.

Mr Geingob said Swapo's policy regarding the country's language was clear: language was an important cultural heritage of all people and on that score all languages spoken in Namibia would be developed equally.

But there must be vigilance that no one language dominated the others, and against one language becoming an "oppressor" language. For that reason English would at first be the major tongue in independent Namibia.

Mr Geingob spoke out strongly against civil war caused primarily by tribalism.

He said: "Most of us have been in Africa and have seen how deadly civil wars are. We do not want to promote tribalism, but want to build a nation out of tribes. That is why we have been fighting against Bantustans, and will fight against any party which promotes Bantustans."

If South Africa saw one-man one-vote and democracy as being good for Namibia, there must be no reason why the same could not be good for South Africa itself.



# Namibia demos: UN in a 'fix'

Argus  
19/6/89  
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By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service Windhoek

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is caught up in a fix — it has "outlawed" political activities at airports and reception centres in an effort to make the return home of thousands of exiles as calm as possible.

## REFUGEES

But it has no enabling legislation to enforce the ban, because all the laws under which it might act have been scrapped.

The UNHCR has gone on the air in Namibia and broadcast appeals to families and friends of returning exiles to stay away from airports and reception centres.

Mr Nicolas Bwakira, head of UNHCR in Namibia, said the move was to accord the repatriation exercise its proper status.

"It is a humanitarian gesture on our part and we want it to retain that character," he said.

But last week hundreds of Swapo demonstrators — as well as those of the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — staged placard demonstrations at airports and near reception centres.

The DTA supporters first waved banners and placards attacking Swapo, but later changed tack and imitated Swapo supporters' welcome for its allies.

UN mission chief spokesman Frederick Eckhardt appealed to Namibians to stay away from airports and reception centres, saying no political demonstrations were allowed.

There appears no law under which the SWA police or Untag police monitors could act against the demonstrators because a little over a week ago Administrator-General Louis Pienaar repealed the laws under which the po-

lice used to crush demonstrations.

Entry to Windhoek Airport has been restricted to travellers or people with business directly requiring them to be in the airport area.

Late last week Mr Eberhardt Hoffmann, spokesman for Mr Pienaar, requested demonstrators to stay away from the airports and reception centres.

The decision to ban demonstrations, according to Mr Bwakira, was an UNHCR decision and was preplanned and discussed with Swapo. The organisation had agreed to the plan.

□□□□

THE Council of Churches of Namibia (CCN), which has come under heavy criticism from some quarters here for its "pro-Swapo ties" and alleged impartiality in caring for the thousands of returning exiles, has replied to critics and dismissed their objections.

The CCN has been severely criticised by, among others, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance for being "selected" by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to be the organisation into whose hands the exiles would be entrusted before being handed over to their families.

The DTA and its newspapers, as well as the SWABC, have all denounced the CCN as a unit with very strong ties with Swapo.

CCN secretary-general Dr Abisai Shejvali issued a statement defending his organisation.

He found it "not wrong" that the CCN was receiving the returnees and said it was not the first time it had done so.

It had happened on several previous occasions that the CCN had been chosen to handle the release or return of exiles.

# Returned exile kisses the soil

SAM NUJOMA



THE man who will head Swapo's campaign in the UN-monitored independence election in November, Hage Geingob, stepped off a Zambia Airways DC-10 jet at Windhoek Airport yesterday evening and kissed the concrete twice.

## SOWETAN Correspondent

Heading a returning delegation of Swapo's top exile leadership, Geingob said: "I am kissing the soil because it is my motherland. I am happy to be back. This is a dream come true, after 27 years. I went away a young man and I'm coming back a mature man."

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of the song, in the local dialect, mean that the sons and daughters of Namibia have struggled long and hard against oppression and exploitation.

He said: "Swapo has been vindicated. It's good to struggle for a long time and win."

As he moved to greet the leaders of the internal wing of Swapo — including the organisation's vice-president Pastor Hendrik Witbooi and long-time white activist Anton Lubowski — Geingob remarked that Swapo would win the November elections with the slogan "Namibia will be free".

As the head of Swapo electoral machinery, Geingob said he and his comrades had returned to begin campaigning in earnest.

"We are here to work hard and it is because of that work that we are back."

He added: "The struggle was well worth it because of that struggle that we are now back on Namibian soil".

A white Namibian exile, Hanno Rumpf — who fled Namibia in 1984 to avoid call-up into the South African security forces — said it was good to be back and all those returning were feeling "very euphoric" but realised they had a "tremendous task" ahead of them. Rumpf said he believed Swapo would win more than the two-thirds majority they would need to dictate a future constitution.

Between 5000 and 7000 people trekked 40km out to Windhoek Airport to greet their returning leaders.

• To Page 4



CM & Tuis 19/6/89

# Swapo returns

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — Senior Swapo leaders returned to Namibia last night from long exile, to a planned triumphal homecoming marred by their late arrival and a shooting attack on a busload of Swapo supporters.

A handful of top leaders heading up a 140-strong team of officials landed at Windhoek Airport aboard a Zambia Airways DC-10 late yesterday, to launch the movement's first electoral campaign. Their arrival symbolically ended Swapo's 23-year guerrilla war against South African control of the territory and set the party on a new course as widely favoured victors in pre-independence elections under United Nations supervision in November. "This is a dream come true after 27 years," election campaign chief Mr Hage Geingob told reporters

as he stooped to kiss the airport tarmac. "I went away as a young man and I have come back as a mature man," he said, before embracing Swapo officials who formed a welcoming committee on the airport apron.

Accompanying Mr Geingob were foreign secretary and former UN representative Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, and information chief Mr Hidipo Hamutenya. Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma and other exiled leaders will return within the next six weeks, party officials said.

### Official restrictions

Some 4 000 Swapo supporters, most dressed in the movement's red, green and blue colours, gathered outside the airport gates for a planned triumphal appearance by their returning leaders.

Buses, trucks and taxis ferried supporters along the 40km route from Windhoek, and crowds gathered outside the perimeter gates, barred from the airport grounds by official restrictions introduced when a refugee airlift began last week.

A bullet fired at one of the buses damaged a window but caused no injuries. The unknown gunman apparently fired at the moving bus from open veld along the route, passengers said.

Swapo supporters sang, danced and cheered for hours under a clear sky and hot afternoon sun, but organisers urged them to break up the rally as dusk set in and it became clear the returning group were not going to meet the scheduled 3.30pm arrival time.

But several hundred followers were still waiting outside the gates under strong police watch as the party leaders and officials cleared through customs and immigration controls at about 7pm.

On the tarmac, Mr Geingob, and other officials stood under a two-metre-long Swapo flag and sang Swapo's anthem, to the tune of Nkosi Sikelel i' Africa.

"We have come to campaign," Mr Geingob told reporters. "We have come to work hard. The struggle was well worth it. It is because of that struggle that we are now back on Namibian soil."

# Many guns issued to white Namibians 'not handed in'

The Star's Africa News Service

Hundreds of semi-automatic assault rifles issued to white commandos have seemingly been "lost" in the process of disbanding the South West African Territorial Force.

Jittery white Namibians are apparently holding on to the weapons, re-issued by SWATF to commando units in the tense days after the mass Swapo incursion of early April.

The mystery over the weapons has been deepened by the fact that while Untag and the office of the South African Administrator-General admit the weapons are missing, the SADF says they are virtually all accounted for.

Well-informed sources within Untag say that up to 1 400 weapons that

should have been handed in by June 1 are still unaccounted for, and that the issue has been discussed at high level between Untag and the South African authorities for some time.

Untag's official spokesman, Mr Fred Ekhart, said the issue of the missing weapons was raised with the Administrator-General, who said he would be "taking steps" to restore the situation — implicitly admitting the weapons had not been handed in as specified under Resolution 435.

Brigadier J Louw of the SADF in Windhoek, however, denied that any weapons were missing.

"There is no way that 1 400 are missing because there were only about 1 400 reissued in the first instance," he said.



# UN repatriation programme in Namibia well under way

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK — The United Nations programme to repatriate 47 000 Namibian exiles is well under way, and by yesterday 5 015 had arrived from Angola and Zamiba.

About 190 Swapo leaders and members also arrived on Sunday, but a United Nations spokesman said their trip had been privately arranged and not by the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Instability, particularly in the northern part of Namibia, has resulted in returnees asking to stay longer at the reception centres being run by the High Commission and

the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The initial plan was to release refugees into the care of their families after one week at the centres to make room for other returnees. So far, only 149 returnees have left the reception centre at Dobra near Windhoek. There were no figures for the Ongwediva centre in the north.

There was still no word yesterday about more than 200 refugees in Swapo's Angolan camps who had allegedly been held by the organisation for "spying".

Swapo has said they have been released into the care of the Angolan government, but the UN has no firm information.

Our Special Correspondent reports from New York that the UN has delivered a letter of complaint about alleged intimidation in northern Namibia by elements of the Namibian police, Swapol.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, head of Untag, informed the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the UN expected urgent measures to correct the situation. But according to senior officials in New York, the issue is not regarded as a serious threat to the independence plan.

Mr Joseph Legwaila, the newly appointed deputy to Mr Ahtisaari, is expected to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow.

# Ahtisaari slams Koevoet units

221  
C.M. Trips 20/6/09  
Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Actions by Koevoet units integrated into Namibia's regular territorial police cast "grave doubt" on the prospects for free and fair elections, UN special representative Mr Maarti Ahtisaari told administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar in a letter dated June 9.

The letter, sections of which were published in yesterday's Washington Post, warned that "such units appear to be acting outside recognised police norms and are frequently conducting themselves in a manner which gives me great cause for concern", and called for them to be disbanded.

Mr Ahtisaari accused the units of continuing to patrol in armoured vehicles, "driving through villages and farms, destroying crops and homesteads and terrorising local inhabitants".

Koevoet members were therefore "unfit for continued service in the police during the transition period, in view of the need to ensure the necessary conditions for free and fair elections".

● A spokesman for Mr Pienaar, Mr Gerhard Roux, said Mr Pienaar was conscious of the perception and image surrounding Koevoet and was trying to take action to remove this perception.



# Swapo 'might use force'

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Star 21/6/89  
By Craig Kotze,  
Military Correspondent

Swapo could resort to force to take control of Namibia if the run-up to the elections did not go its way, the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General Kat Liebenberg, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"One of the options open to Swapo is the possibility that, if it sees closer to the elections things are not going its way, it could resort to force," said General Liebenberg, addressing the Johannesburg Press Club.

But the security forces — the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF), South West African Police and the remaining 1 500 South African troops — would be able to cope with any situation which might arise, he said.

Force levels could "without trouble" be pushed up, General Liebenberg added.

"We will do everything in our power

to implement the peace process and Resolution 435, and ensure that it runs smoothly, but if Swapo is prepared to overthrow this then the Defence Force will be in a position to reply," he said.

The April 1 incursion by hundreds of Swapo fighters into northern Namibia, which saw up to 300 of its members shot dead, had left the organisation in a worse position than when it had started.

"Now they are north of the 16th parallel in Angola whereas before April 1 they were only a few metres from the border," General Liebenberg said.

Regarding the withdrawal of South African forces to a strength of 1 500 troops by June 23, General Liebenberg said the strength level would be reached by today.

Asked about the future of indigenous battalions of the SWATF — mostly Owambos — General Liebenberg said they were Namibians who would form the backbone of Namibia's army.

LUSAKA — There were emotional scenes at Lusaka airport yesterday when 12 Namibian exiles were refused permission to board a plane carrying 114 other refugees back to Namibia because their travel documents were not in order.

And in Namibia yesterday, black pupils ended their month-long class boycott protesting against the presence of para-military police in the north, the authorities said.

At Lusaka airport, two women broke down and rolled on the ground weeping when they were told they could not go home.

A representative for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, Mr Anton Verwey, said they would have to stay behind until their documents were processed.

Another woman with a baby in her arms was stopped because she had no papers.

They were all from the Kaome refugee centre, Zambia.

Mr Niy Pandu, from Ondangwa in northern Namibia, who went into exile 15 years ago, said he was delighted to be going home.

In Namibia the class stayaway, involving 170 000 pupils throughout the heavily populated northern Owambo region, ended in stalemate with both students and authorities having backed down.

### Insisted

"No conditions are being imposed for pupils and students to return to classes," said Mr Frans Viljoen, administrative secretary of Owamboland.

The authorities had previously insisted that pupils who refused to sign undertakings not to participate in politics at school would be expelled for this year.

The pupils failed in their demand that former members of the notorious para-military police unit, Koevoet, be removed from the local police force.

Many civilians accused Koevoet of intimidation and brutality during South Africa's 23-year bush war against South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerillas.

Koevoet has now been disbanded under a United Nations independence plan for Namibia and its members redeployed elsewhere in the police force, but there have been calls for its complete demobilisation.

Many civilians and churchmen in Owamboland also say the presence of police armoured personnel carriers with machineguns amounts to intimidation in the run-up to the November 1 independence elections — The Star's Africa News Service and Reuter.

# Anguish for refugees barred from plane

Class boycott by 170 000 pupils in Namibia comes to an end

Star 21/6/89

(221)



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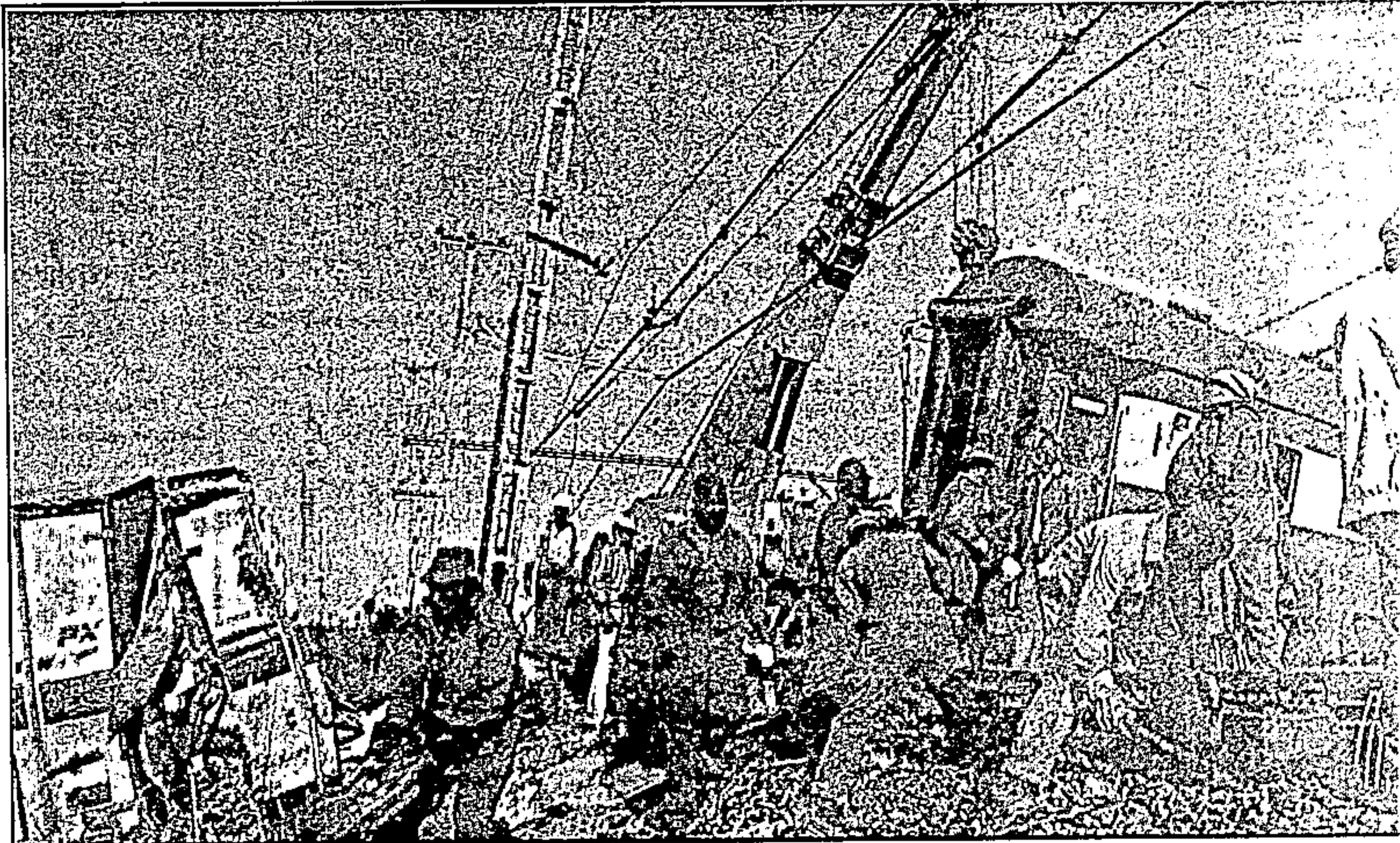
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Many civilians and churchmen in Owamboland also say the presence of police armoured personnel carriers with machineguns amounts to intimidation in the run-up to the November 1 independence elections. The Star's Africa News Service and Reuter.



With the help of a massive crane, South African Transport Services workers battled yesterday to clear the remains of three Germiston and Knights on Monday. Three people were injured when two trains sideswiped each other and a third smashed into

The Star's Reach Out team — Isaac Nhlapo and Kurt Sartorius — have walked more than 700 km of the 8 000 km route they have planned along the borders of South Africa.

During their mission of goodwill, they have been overwhelmed by the receptions they have received — from Gold Reef City at Johannesburg, to Mamelodi in Pretoria, to Gazankulu in the north-east of the country.

But this week, when they visited a camp for refugees from misery-stricken Mozambique, the enormity of their task really struck home.

Kurt and Isaac report their visit to the Ngove Camp was a sobering experience.

Here are their impressions: "It is ironical that, at a time when so much official concern

## Reach Out duo visit refugees

with human rights is being expressed, that millions become refugees in countries far from their homes, finding themselves stripped of everything they own and living in makeshift villages.

"Ngove Camp consists of a scattering of mud huts roofed with grass, plastic or cardboard.

"Numbers are difficult to estimate, but a count taken at feeding points indicates that there are about 5 000 refugees in the Giyani district.

"A Gazankulu government spokesman said about 1 000 people live in this particular camp.

"We spoke to three men, two

of them hardly more than boys, who had just arrived.

"They had started out as part of a group of seven at Xai Xai in Mozambique, and their legs were grey with dust and scratches. Their feet were cracked from walking several hundred kilometres through dense bush and sand.

"One of them, Francis Dzivane, said he came to Ngove Camp last year, and then went back to visit his family.

"I used to be a shop assistant. My wife and children are still in Mozambique. I came back here with these other two through the Kruger Park, and first stayed at Makhuva."

"An interpreter said Mva was 62 km east of G near the Kruger Park border.

"Most of the refugees are by Operation Hunger and private concerns.

"However, the children often absorbed into schools, while the Gaza Department of Health so other refugees for disease.

"The Gazankulu government obviously feels an obligation towards the refugees, be they belong to the same and share the same tradition.

"Before border post passports were the norm,

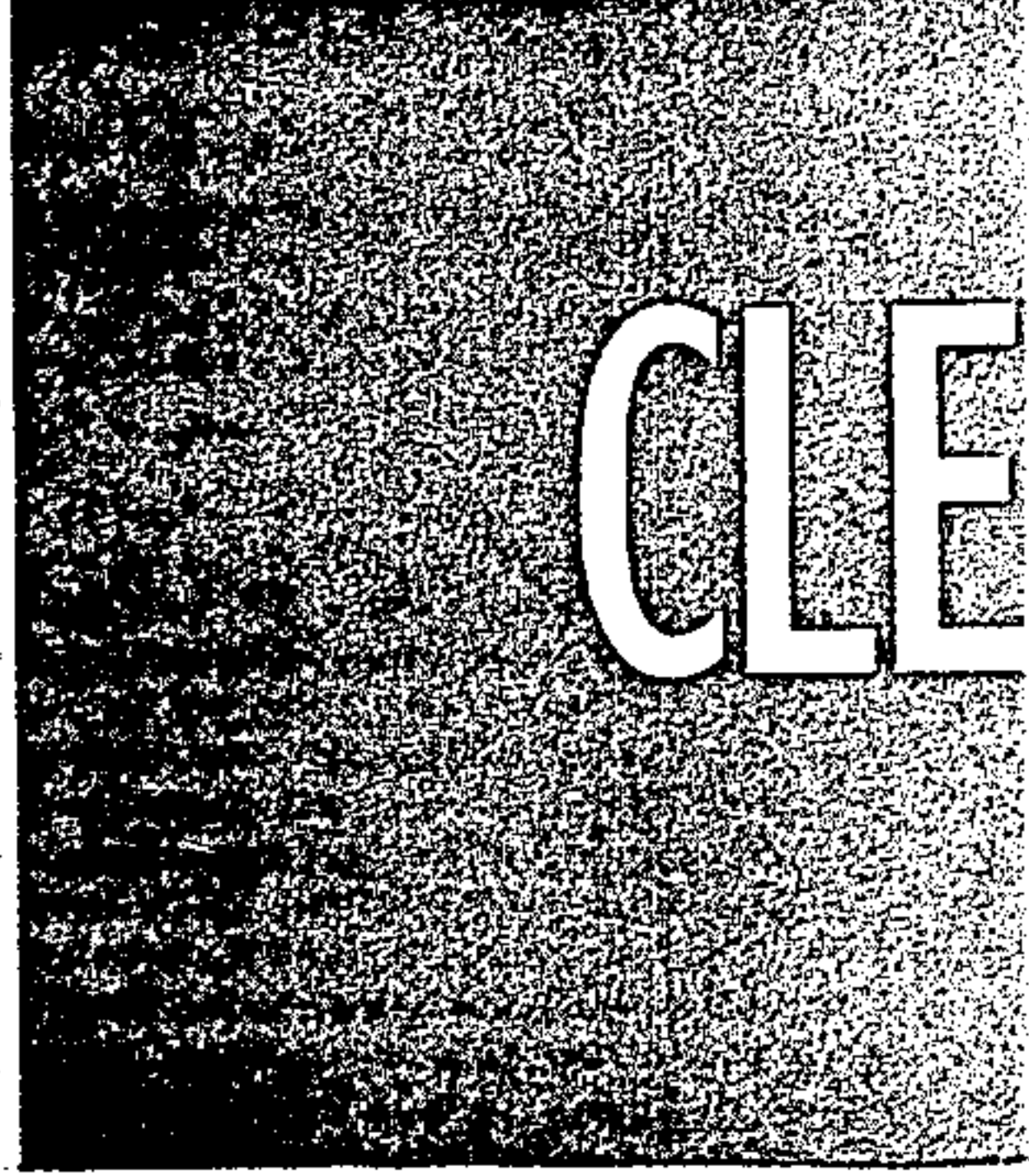
## Disruption of June 16 service condemned

By Montshiwa Moroke  
Affiliates of the Black Consciousness Movement have condemned the disruption of the June 16 commemoration service at the Regina Mundi Church in Soweto, describing the action as "political banditry" and a desecration.

The statements from the National Youth Co-ordinating Committee (Nayco) and Mr Nkosi Molala, former president of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), were referring to an incident in which former Azapo spokesman, Mr Muntu Myeza, was prevented from speaking.

A spokesman for Nayco said: "The event of last Friday was organised to commemorate the death of many black students and youth who made the sacrifice towards the liberation of this country, that is why we had thrown aside our political differences so that we could give the service the honour and dignity it deserved.

"We wish to register our point of disgust at the manner in which the youths conducted themselves in the service. Those youths exhibited extreme intolerance and total disregard of the occasion everyone had gathered to commemorate," the spokesman said.



No point in tenders



# Pienaar acts on Koevoet 'fear trail'

ARG 21/6/89 221  
WINDHOEK. — A spokesman for the office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar has confirmed a letter from the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, concerning police activities in the north of the country, was receiving attention "at the very highest level."

He said a statement could be expected today.

Mr Ahtisaari, in a letter to Mr Pienaar dated June 9, is quoted as having said that police patrolling in armoured vehicles "mounted with heavy machine-guns are reported to have been driving through villages and farms destroying crops and kraals, and terrorising the inhabitants.

"As a result, their activities appear to have created an atmosphere of fear and intimidation among much of the population in the northern region," he wrote.

## ELECTIONS

Fair elections were not possible in Namibia if the situation persisted, Mr Ahtisaari said.

The contents of the letter were disclosed by the UN in New York last night.

The letter said a former police counter insurgency unit (generally known as Koevoet) was behind a "terror campaign."

"The activities in which they have been engaged render its members, in my opinion, unfit for continued service to the police during the transition period, in view of the need to ensure the necessary conditions for free and fair elections."

## DISBANDED

Koevoet has been officially disbanded and former members reabsorbed into regular police units.

There have been calls from several quarters for Koevoet members to be removed from northern Namibia.

A school boycott in northern Ovambo ended after a month without students' demands for Koevoet's removal being met.

— Sapa.





Many of the refugees are school children.

At least five million people in Africa — out of a world total of more than 12 million — are refugees, and the number is rising by the day.

All the Southern African countries with the exception of Namibia and Mozambique — themselves among the biggest exporters of refugees — are host to almost two million of the continent's refugee population.

An estimated 150 000 refugees are living in South Africa, having fled the protracted civil war in Mozambique between forces of the Frelimo government and those of the rebel Renamo movement.

Many of them are in the Eastern Transvaal and, like refugees in other parts of Africa, must make the best of their lot in new and unfamiliar surroundings. Other Mozambican

# 5 MILLION REFUGEES AND RISING

fugitives are among the refugees living in Swaziland, whose 29 400 refugee population includes many exiles of South African origin.

A number of factors give rise to the exodus of people from their countries.

Those leaving South Africa have done so mainly because of the political situation in the country, which they found intolerable. But many other refugees, as in the case of Sudan and Mozambique, have been forced by armed conflict and the accompanying food shortages to abandon home.

The refugee problem has its own ironies: Some 345 000 have sought shelter in Western Ethiopia, fleeing their homes in Sudan.

They left behind a raging civil war and scarcity of food — and are making the best of what they can in Ethiopia which itself is in the grip of guerilla warfare and food shortages brought about by the fighting and

cripping recent droughts. Another irony has been the Sudanese making their way to Northern Uganda. They began arriving in large numbers — about 3 000 in one day in March — three months ago. They were received by Ugandans who had themselves just arrived back home from exile, having fled the dictatorships of Milton Obote and Idi Amin and Obote once more. In at least two countries the refugees are retracing their footsteps homeward. Last week Namibian exiles, many of them

victims of a 23-year war between South African forces and guerrillas commanded by Swapo, began arriving home and in the first seven days of the repatriation exercise some 5 015 had returned.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees aims to have at least 41 000 Namibian exiles back home by the end of next month in what could be the biggest airlift in African history as most of the refugees are airlifted from various countries which had granted them asylum.

In Uganda some 300 000 refugees, according to the UNHCR, are already back home and the repatriation of all Ugandan exiles is almost complete.

TWO of the world's poorest nations, Ethiopia and Malawi, are between them host to almost one and a half million refugees.

Malawi is sheltering 627 000 exiles and Ethiopia 685 000.

On the other hand Mozambique, Somalia and Sudan have created a refugee problem translating into more than a million and a half people.

Many of the exiles are women and children.

But while most countries have extended warmth and courtesy to refugees, sharing with them what they have, there has been resentment and even discrimination in others.

A few weeks at a meeting of more than 50 countries taking part in the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Nairobi Ugandan minister of justice, also attorney-general, Professor G. W. Kanyeihamba, said refugees were not always welcome in some countries of asylum.

He did not name the countries but said: "For a refugee it is one of the most devastating discoveries to find himself or herself an outcast.

"The land where he has sought refuge may not want him but he does not have the option of returning home. In practice he or she is stateless."

Sowetan 21/6/89

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FOCUS





Hage Geingob, Swapo's director of elections and the most senior politburo member to return, at a press conference

Members of Koevoet, integrated into Swapol (South West African Police) give the open-hand DTA salute as they pass Swapo supporters waiting for the arrival of exiles

# Namibia celebrates return of its children

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ONGWEDIVA, NAMIBIA. — As the first of the expected 40 000 refugees flew back home to Namibia last week, this part of the country, which has endured two decades of war, seemed to change its character totally.

Ovamboland, which had been a virtual war-zone since Swapo launched its guerilla offensive 22 years ago, took on a carnival atmosphere.

Hundreds of people jammed onto the backs of lorries, and covered on the tent camp set up here by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Small children abandoned the goats and cows to raise their fists as cars sped by.

Drivers hooted at each other, and stuck their fists out the windows.

Thousands of people rallied outside the gates of the centre, singing and chanting.

It seemed like the whole population of Ovamboland, where 60 percent of Namibia's people live, was celebrating. The curfew had been lifted and Swapo was home.

But there were sad moments too, as refugees realised their parents might

# Welcome home!

Pictures by RASHID LOMBARD

have died during the long years they had been away.

Parents flocked to the transit centre, looking for children from whom they had heard no word for many years.

"I'm waiting for my four daughters and two sons," said Wynaard Abrahams, leaning over the fence of the Ongwediva centre, a Vladimir Lenin badge pinned to his Swapo cap.

Erki Hamalwa, 30, who fled as a teenager 15 years ago and has since qualified as an architect in Poland, went in search of his family. But when he found an old cousin in Oniipa, he discovered his mother had died four years ago.

"It has been hard," he said. "All

those years in foreign countries."

After the celebrations die down, there will be difficult questions to face.

Many children who arrived with their parents were born and raised elsewhere, and now face the problem of integrating into a new country.

In Ongwediva's tent centre, one little boy spoke only German, and said he had been brought up with his exiled mother in Bremen, West Germany.

Asked by a reporter where his home was, he shrugged and said: "I don't know."

Above all, there are fears that when

the returnees go back to their villages, they could become targets of attacks by members of the disbanded army unit, Koevoet.

People in Ovamboland villages have reported ongoing assaults by Koevoet members, who were supposed to be integrated into the South West Africa police force.

"We know these people, we know their faces," said one young Swapo supporter in Oshakati.

"They have different uniforms now, but they are the same people."

But briefly last week, all these problems were forgotten, as old comrades, friends, sisters and brothers, finally made it back home.

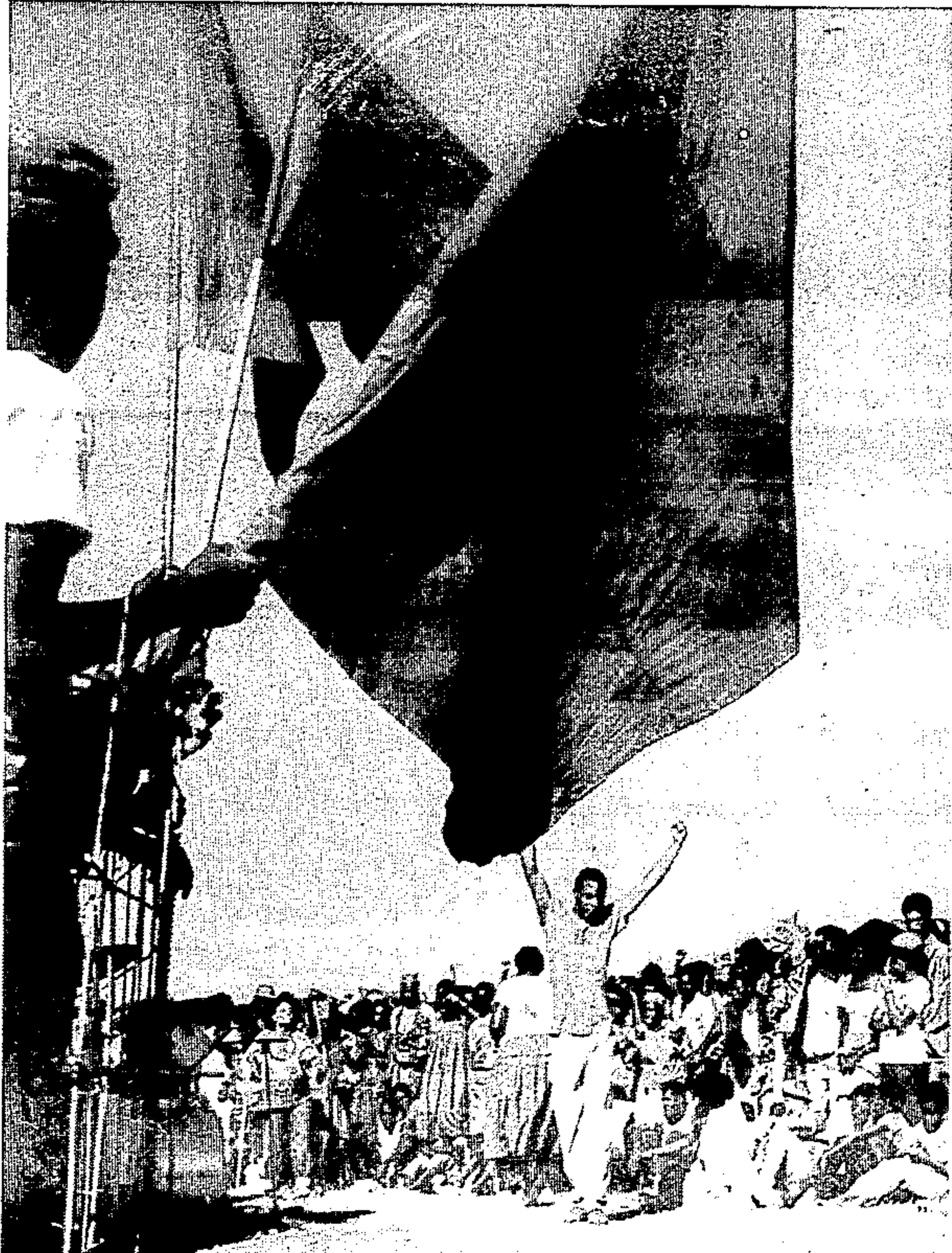


(Left): Wynaard Abrahams, dressed for the occasion and sporting a Lenin badge on his cap, at a transit camp searching for his six children (Below): Erki Hamalwa contemplates a new future after qualifying as an architect while in exile





Children born in exile with their parents at a transit camp at Ondangwa





# Chinese to do duty in Namibia

*As the Chinese army gunned down protesters in Beijing recently, the government announced that China was to take part in UN peacekeeping operations. Until now China has been the only permanent member of the Security Council not to field military or civilian personnel. But now China will take part in the UN operation in Namibia. TED MORELLO reports:*

AS the Chinese army disgraced itself in Tienanmen square, China finally enlisted for duty, with extraordinary ill-timing, in UN peacekeeping missions.

The move is a turnabout for Beijing. Traditionally, it has regarded Blue Helmet operations with suspicion, if not outright hostility. Its soldiers once fought a war against troops serving under the UN blue-and-white flag.

The first Chinese personnel have been volunteered for duty with the UN's newest and oldest peacekeeping undertaking, the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia and the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (Untso), headquartered in Jerusalem.

A first clue to Beijing's changed perception came in 1982 when, after expressing "full support" for the peacekeeping concept, it started paying its multi-million-dollar assessment arrears.

Last year it followed up with a formal request for membership of the General Assembly peacekeeping committee.

To accommodate the request, the committee membership went up from 33 to 34. The expansion resolution was co-sponsored by Argentina, Canada, East Germany, Egypt, Japan and Nigeria.

Adopted without dissent, it asserted that China's participation "will benefit the work of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations".

China is the only one of the five permanent members of the Security Council that until now has fielded neither military nor civilian personnel for such missions.

France, the Soviet Union and the US are represented by officers in Untso. Britain has a contingent serving with the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (Unficyp).

China has specifically volunteered five of its army officers for observer duty with Untso and two with Untag. In addition, it has allocated 20 civilians for noncombatant duty with the

Untag component that will deal with the elections, scheduled for late this year as a run-up to Namibian independence.

China's new commitment to UN peacekeeping is demonstrated most forcefully by its interest in contributing to Untso, set up in 1948 to supervise the truce in the first Arab-Israeli war.

It has a complement of 300 officers from 17 nations and a much-broadened mandate.

In addition to its original functions, it now provides officers on short notice as the nucleus of new UN peace missions.

Its personnel were in the vanguard of two operations deployed last year: the Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (Ungomap) and the Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (Unimog).

Chinese army officers attached to Untso could technically be assigned to any UN peacekeeping operation, including those projected for the Western Sahara, Central America and Cambodia.

However, diplomats doubt they would be acceptable for Cambodia duty because of Beijing's long-time commitment to the Khmer Rouge communists and its hostility toward the Vietnam occupation, which Hanoi says will end in September.

China's earlier reservations about UN peacekeeping date back to the 1950s, when a nominally UN force, composed predominantly of American and South Korean troops, fought a war against North Korean regulars and Chinese "volunteers".

At the time, China's UN seat was occupied by Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime in Taiwan.

Beijing's claim to represent China at the UN was blocked, principally by the US, until 1971, when the General Assembly voted to expel the Nationalists and seat the People's Republic.

So it was with some justification that Beijing regarded UN peacekeeping as an "imperialist" creation of the then-dominant Western bloc of UN members headed by the United States.

Today Beijing is convinced that UN peacekeeping "is welcomed by the Third World and plays a stabilising role in keeping conflicts from escalating". — GEMINI NEWS



UN transit camps full

# Namibian Star 22/6/89 refugees are 'afraid of ~~598~~ going home' 221

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian refugees are apparently scared of returning to their homes in the north of the country and are reluctant to leave transit camps run by the UN's High Commissioner for Refugees.

The head of the UNHCR mission in Windhoek, Mr Nicolas Bwakira, said he was aware of the problem, but would not comment further until he had exact figures of the number of people who had left the transit and reception centres.

Under the plan to repatriate more than 40 000 Namibians from Angola and Zambia, returning refugees are expected to stay in church and UNHCR-run reception centres in Namibia for up to seven days, before leaving to be re-united with their families.

According to a Windhoek newspaper, *The Times of Namibia*, very few refugees have so far left the DoBra reception centre outside the city, and the camp is said to be "100 percent full".

## Fear attacks

A church worker at the centre, the Rev Franz Houben, told the paper people were in fear of returning to their homes in northern Namibia because they felt they could be targets for their political opponents.

A refugee who returned home last week from Angola said he was worried about the presence in the existing police force of members of Koevoet.

The South African administration maintains, however, that refugees could be used for political purposes by agitators preying on their concerns.

Another Windhoek newspaper, *Die Republikein*, claimed yesterday that Swapo's Radio Freedom, which broadcasts from Luanda each evening, had been warning refugees to be on their guard because they could be murdered by "agents of the Boers".

The UN office in Windhoek admits that fewer refugees are leaving the camps than was originally intended, but says the situation is better in the reception centres in the north than in Windhoek.



# UN Resolution 435 metamorphosis under way

WINDHOEK — When I first arrived here in the early summer of 1985, I looked at the burnt-out, desiccated thorn bushes and almost bare hillsides and asked locals if there had been fires or a bad drought. No, they replied. Surely, I continued, these bushes and trees are dead? They chuckled.

"Wait until the first rains."

The main rain began in earnest three months later in January (local lore has it that the wet season officially begins on January 26, which is old Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday).

And, sure enough, by the end of that month, Windhoek and its environs had been transformed into a green and verdant paradise.

Flowers bloomed, grass sprouted, the dead trees were resurrected, and the rivers even flowed, although, at most, for a hour or so — long enough to become entertainment for residents starved of the sight of running water.

Change has always been and always will be rapid in this harsh frontier environment.

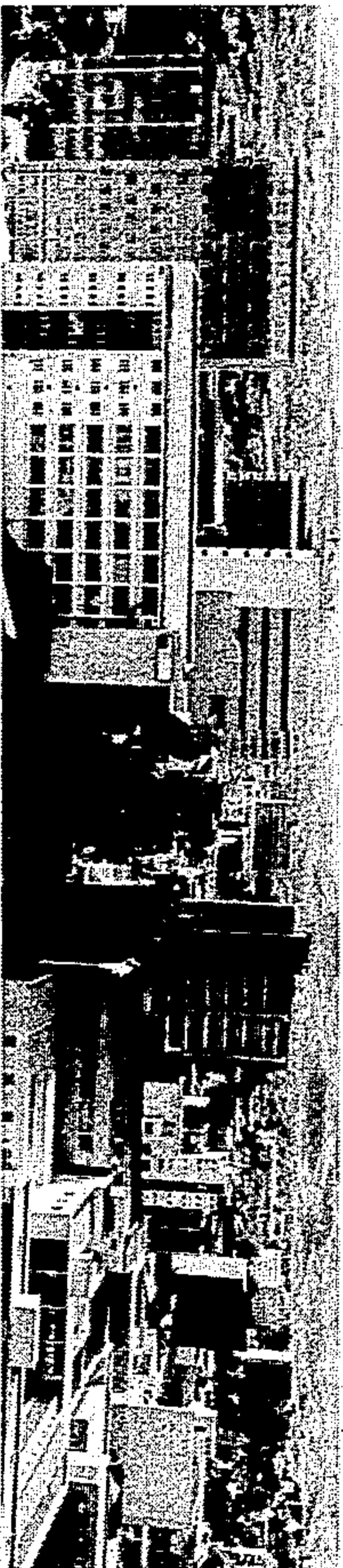
## Public face

For Windhoek, that change will be a traumatic one — from South African provincial town into African capital. Its public face will, without doubt, change from white and South African-oriented to black and Africa-oriented.

The signs of the metamorphosis being wrought by the winds of Resolution 435 are already there. United Nations white-painted vehicles and camouflaged peacekeeping troops with their blue berets appear to be everywhere, and a stroll down Kaiser Street brings a veritable Babel of foreign tongues to the ears.

In 1985, using English to communicate in Windhoek was more difficult than in the more remote areas of the Free State and Transvaal. Now, shop assistants who once

# Windhoek facing traumatic change into black capital



Windhoek . . . facing a traumatic change to become the capital of an "African" state.

Perched in the highlands between the rock and sand of the Namib and the thorn scrub of the Kalahari, Windhoek is not a very pleasant place to be in early summer. The afternoon heat is already stifling and swirling winds push the fine, irritating mica dust into the remotest crannies.

BY BRENDAN SEERY, The Star's Africa News Service

looked blankly at enquiries are becoming fluent in English as Afrikaans begins to lose ground.

Four years ago, Swapo appeared to be lying low inside the country; Namibia was a word which could have come from another planet; and the SADF was omnipresent.

This week, Swapo's exiled leaders (reviled for years by the authorities as terrorists) returned to an enthusiastic welcome to begin planning for the November election which many political analysts believe they will

win convincingly.

Nowadays, even the South African political heirarchy refers to "Namibia" and, of course, the SADF is now little more than a memory, with its numbers having been reduced to the stipulated 1 500 troops.

White liberals and radicals are "coming out of the closet", while T-shirts which would have been regarded as subversive a year ago are common sights in the shopping malls.

Other changes may have to be

forced — like the focus of spending by the central authorities and municipalities. Windhoek's city fathers, for example, have approved an expenditure of millions of rands pre-empting two blocks of the city centre, while many of the roads in the Katutura and Khomasdal townships remain untarred.

Some things, though, will not change.

Harshness often has beauty as its flip side. Dusk in summer, when it has cooled and the winds have died down, is such a time. A time when the deep blues of the sky, the fierce reds and oranges of the sun, and the purpling of the Avas Mountains that fringe the city, combine to soothe the soul.

No amount of political, economic or social change could alter that face of Windhoek.



1989

The Star  
**Finance**

221

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Namibian mine will be  
*Star 221 4/89*  
dewatered by December

Finance Staff

The first phase of a large contract to reclaim the flooded Kombat copper mine in Namibia has been completed and the Gold Fields Namibia mine should be completely dewatered by December.

Seven miners died on November 9, 1988, after blasting operations exposed a fissure and the mine began flooding, eventually filling up to about 40 metres below the surface.

The complete de-watering of the Kombatmine, a

division of the Tsumeb Corporation, will cost in the region of R15 million.

The first successful step was completed recently when the Shaft Sinkers and Deutag Drilling contract teams penetrated a haulage 515 metres below surface and pumped cement and other materials to fill up the haulage.

Tsumeb has indicated that the losses to the production of copper, lead and silver will be ameliorated by production from other mines.

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## Pienaar rejects UN demand on Koevoet

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, has rejected the blanket removal from the South West Africa Police of former counter-insurgency unit members.

"I reject the possibility that men should be removed from the SWA Police just because they have been members of the counter-insurgency unit (generally called Koevoet)," he told a media briefing.

Individual members should be withdrawn from the force if they were found to be guilty of misconduct.

Swapo's armed incursion into Namibia in the first weeks of April "raised questions in our minds whether we can accept

that no further adventures" of that nature would be undertaken.

Until Swapo fighters returned in full numbers peacefully to Namibia those doubts would linger.

Mr Pienaar said he reluctantly released his response to a letter written by the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to him on June 9, the contents of which were published in New York.

Mr Pienaar said SWA Police investigations had found that 56 percent of complaints by the UN about intimidation to be unsubstantiated.

If the UN Transition Assistance Group was not satisfied with the SWA Police investigations, they could obtain the documents from

the police for further investigation on their own.

Police still had to deal with 20 percent of the complaints, while 23 percent of incidents had been referred to the public prosecutor.

Of the total number of complaints, 40 percent were against the SWA Police.

Mr Pienaar said there was concern at the rate of the UN's repatriation programme, but voters would have until September 15 to register so that the last refugees should be home well before the time, even at the present slow pace.

The issue would not cause a postponement of the elections planned for the first week of November, Mr Pienaar said. — Sapa.

## Win or lose, DTA's role is crucial, says Mudge

By DON HOLLIDAY, Staff Reporter

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has a crucial role Namibia's future regardless of how it fares against Swapo in the November election, says Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader Mr Dirk Mudge.

He told a South African Institute of International Affairs seminar in Cape Town yesterday he was optimistic the DTA would gain enough votes to give it leverage in the event of a Swapo triumph.

"There has to be an opposition ready to oppose the possible adoption of irrational policies and to correct the mistakes Swapo are going to make."

There was evidence Swapo had lost popularity and there was concern that they might try to withdraw their support for the independence plan.

It was also possible that if they found the election results unsatisfactory they might try to persuade the United Nations special representative in Namibia not to certify the results.

It had always been clear that the South Africa was not co-operating out of sympathy with the Namibians' nationalist aspirations but out of self-interest.

### DISASTROUS

Dr Erich Leistner, director of the Africa Institute in Pretoria, said a "confrontational attitude" towards South Africa by a post-independence Namibian government and socialist policies would have disastrous economic consequences for the country.

"It is difficult to see how Namibia could soon replace South Africa as its foremost economic partner.

"Given the present status of Walvis Bay the country has every reason to co-operate with South Africa, especially over the use of the port and its processing facilities."

Dr André du Pisani, research director of the SAIIA, said political and economic relations between Angola and Namibia would be shaped by the outcome of the transition to independence and the extent to which the civil war in Angola could be resolved.

Three areas were important for any future relationship:

- The extent to which Angola, Cuba and South Africa kept to the letter and spirit of the various international agreements;

- The way in which a political settlement could be found to end the war between Unita and the ruling MPLA party; and

- The role that economic interests could play in regional co-operation.



# Class boycott ends

Sowetan 22/3/89

WINDHOEK — Although no statistics were yet available, official sources in Northern Namibia indicated yesterday that pupils were beginning to return to school at the end of a month-long class boycott.

The stayaway, affecting about 170 000 pupils in the Ovambo region, has ended without demands by either pupils or authorities being met.

Among the students' demands was that

members of the former SWA police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, be removed from the police force.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, threatened to close all schools in the region until the end of the year unless pupils reregistered, accompanied by a parent or guardian.

They had to undertake to refrain from political activities on school

premises both during and after school hours.

The secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, is reported to have said earlier "no conditions are being imposed for pupils and students to return to classes".

He declined to comment on the school situation, saying an official statement would be issued later.

The Namibia National Students Organisation has called on the thousands of boycotting pupils and students to return to school, adding that the call to end the boycott should not be seen as a failure on the part of the student movement in realising their demands. — Sapa.

# Socialism in Namibia — unlikely

Staff Reporter

A NAMIBIAN government which a national attitude towards South Africa rigid socialist policies faced economist Dr Erich Leisner said "Independent Namibia's economy must be of a high order if the country become yet another African basket few years," he said during a city session organised by the SA Institute of Affairs.

No significant nationalisation panies and assets had to be expected government's accession to power. Of the territory's economic ties unlikely, he said.

# Repatatriation 'hobbling'

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Burdened by organisational foul-ups and unreliable aircraft operators, the United Nations' ambitious programme to repatriate Namibian exiles is hobbling through a second week with little promise of meeting planning deadlines.

Officials of the UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) say a schedule to airlift some 41 000 people over six weeks mainly from Angola and Zambia was over-optimistic from the start.

Some diplomatic sources believe political mischief beyond the Angolan border may intentionally be slowing up the R90-million programme.

The sources say Swapo may be holding up flight-loading to stretch the repatriation beyond the deadline, delaying registration of many potential voters and creating argument for postponement of pre-independence elections set for November.

But Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said yesterday that even under the slowdown, all the exiles should have returned by the extended registration deadline of September 15, and a later election was unlikely.

By late yesterday, midway into the second week of the operation run by the

# Swapo move to scrap poll?

By CHARL DE VILLIERS

THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) feared that Swapo would call on the UN secretary-general to scrap the November poll if the nationalist organisation did not achieve a two-thirds majority, DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday.

Speaking in the city on his return yesterday from a DTA trip to West Germany, Mr Mudge said the DTA was worried that Swapo may pull out of the independence process.

Noting his misgivings about the ability of certain components of the Untag monitoring group to ensure a free election process, Mr Mudge said the DTA expected free and fair elections.

But having accepted that UN Resolution 435 was finally being implemented, the DTA would fight the elections with all the means at its disposal, he said.

"We are optimistic we will get enough votes to play a prominent role in the future," he told delegates attending a seminar hosted by the SA Institute of International Affairs.

While the DTA had scrapped most vestiges of apartheid — except segregated schools — and ruled Namibia with a black majority since 1979, Swapo had "achieved nothing".

In the event of the DTA losing the poll, the party would have a "very important responsibility to tame, control, discipline and oppose Swapo when they make stupid mistakes."

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# Pienaar reject

# Koevoet remo

## SA doubts

## Swapo's

## integrity

WINDHOEK. — Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday categorically rejected the blanket removal from the SWA Police Force of former counter-insurgency unit members and defended police readiness to counter further guerilla incursions into Namibia.

Mr Pienaar called a news conference yesterday to respond to accusations by Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the most senior UN official in Namibia, that Casspir-borne police armed with heavy machineguns were "creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation" among the largely Swapo-supporting black population of northern Ovambo.

"I reject the possibility that men should be removed from the

SWAPF just because they have been members of the counter-insurgency unit (generally called Koevoet)," Mr Pienaar told the media briefing.

Individual members should be withdrawn from the force if they were found to be guilty of misconduct.

Swapo's armed incursion into Namibia in the first weeks of April "raised questions in our minds whether we can accept

that no further nature will be Until Swapo, in full numbers Namibia those doubt Mr Ahtisaari, Transition Assistant tag), said that counter-insur should be tar SWAPF, who ar maintaining law ing the run-up "The activitie have been enga unfit for service ing the transfi said.

Mr Pienaar a earlier anti-in had damaged o and crops, but s ation was give Sapa and Own



# UN probes splinter mo

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — While the United Nations is carving out a future for Namibia, some of its members have been chipping away at one of the territory's natural national monuments.

Police and UN military officials are probing accusations that Malaysian soldiers attached to Untag tried to chisel rock splinters from the giant Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein.

The 50-ton meteorite, the world's largest, is estimated to

have struck the earth some 80 000 years ago. Its first recorded discovery was by a hunter in 1921.

"You just don't do things like that," a horrified senior Untag official said.

Mr Jan Engelbrecht, owner of Hoba farm, said two truckloads of Untag soldiers visited the site earlier this week. A caretaker heard the sound of chiselling and found some of the troops trying to chip souvenirs from the rock.

The half-buried meteorite is a designated national monument

protected by law. Prosecution for wilful damage could cost offenders fines of up to R5 000 (or, less likely, up to 12 months in jail).

"People will begin to wonder what kind of cowboys we have here," Mr Hans Ernst, a Grootfontein farmer and National Monuments Council member, said yesterday.

● Travellers have also reported finding peculiarly Australian rock-art defacing a stone at Otjikoto Lake near Tsumeb.



# Keep out of our election, says Mudge

*Star 23/6/87*  
 CAPE TOWN — South African political parties should keep out of the forthcoming Namibian elections, Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said here yesterday.

As an example, he said, South Africa should not fight Swapo in the Republic's election in September because he did not want to be seen fighting on the same platform as Mr Pik Botha.

He told the Conservative Party and the AWB to stay out of the Namibian elections as well. — Political Staff.

(221)



# Congress wants facts on Namibia

By David Braun,  
The Star Bureau

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independence elections.

WASHINGTON — Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff are trying to arrange funding for an inspection of the situation in Namibia, following a bombardment of propaganda from all sides trying to influence the US Congress on the issue.

A source on the committee said there had been a tremendous rush by lobbyists to push their clients' interests and views. An independent congressional delegation needed to get the facts at first hand.

Several Senators and Congressmen are believed to be planning their own visits to Namibia during the run-up to the

A campaign has been launched by liberal forces to maintain a high-profile presence in the territory, to counter what is said to be South Africa's manipulation of the administration of the elections.

Conservative elements in Congress are deeply suspicious of the Namibia peace accords and what is perceived to be the selling out of yet another country to Marxist rule.

An independent assessment of the situation is said to be needed in order to facilitate the shaping of Congress's role in the independence and future development of Namibia.

● See Page 5.



# Odyssey in the bush ... with endless waiting

THE white tents look ghostly in the pre-dawn darkness. The guards, with AK-47 rifles slung across their backs, push their hands deep into their pockets. Shadowy figures hurry between the tents, thick blankets thrown around their shoulders. Their hands are stiff with the winter cold, making it painful to carry baggage to the waiting buses.

About 300 Namibians occupy the tents at Makeni camp on the outskirts of Lusaka. The camp, run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, is their last stop on the long trip home.

It is early one morning when 170 people assemble for a last check before boarding the buses. By torchlight Hans Johansson, a Swedish UNHCR field worker, looks at their papers: a yellow immunisation certificate for yellow fever, a blue boarding pass for the Zambia Airways DC-8 waiting at Lusaka airport; and a white form, instead of a passport, proving UNHCR-approved Namibian refugee status.

"The people are very disciplined and patient," says Johansson. "They understand our problems. And problems crop up all the time."

Flights get cancelled because there is no fuel for the aircraft. Luggage is lost. Trucks and buses break down. On this particular morning, one of the buses moved about 400m before breaking down outside the gates.

All passengers have to get out and push. They take it in their stride. This return to Namibia is something of an Odyssey, punctuated by long waits in endless queues.

Most of the 4 500 Namibians in Zambia come from the Swapo-run Nyango camp 450km west of Lusaka. Fewer than 200 dissident Namibians come from Mahaba camp in the copper belt. Since early April they have been registered and immunised. Every day, 150 come from Nyango to spend a night or two in transit at

It is cold, the queues are long, and the red-tape stretches endlessly. But the Namibian refugees show a remarkable patience. After all, they are finally going home

By HANS BRANDT  
in Lusaka

searched. Suitcases are lined up on the runway to be identified by their owners before being loaded. Johansson checks and rechecks the papers. But he is happy too.

"This is one of the great experiences of my life," says the Swede. "I am happy to see the smile of people going home. For me that is important."

However, the joy of returning is dampened by the uncertainty about what to expect in Namibia. "I fled 10 years ago," says Itenge. "Five years I was in Angola, five in Zambia. I don't know where I will live now. Some comrades tell me that my house is destroyed, other people have taken my field."

The suave voice of the stewardess drifts through the aircraft: "We have landed in Grootfontein in Namibia. We hope you have enjoyed the flight with Zambia Airways and hope to see you on board again soon."

One young woman stares out of the window incredulously: "Namibia, I can't believe it."

This group consists mostly of women and children. But there is a group of about 20 young men. They are the ones who raise their fists into the air, break out in song and march onto the military airfield at Grootfontein as though in victory.

But the refugees quickly come face to face with the reality of continued South African influence in Namibia. Thickset Afrikaners policemen search their luggage, white officials scribble



A joyful crowd waits outside the Ongwediva reception centre to welcome the exiles home

Picture: RASHID LOMBARDO

But at the gates of the camp, people wait silently, scrutinising the faces of the new arrivals, hoping to recognise lost relatives.

Such scenes are repeated at all five reception centres in Namibia.

"I have to come every day (to find my family)," says one man waiting at Dibra outside Windhoek. "They are scheduled to come until the end of August. If we don't find them today,

and women arriving as returning refugees. This raises South African suspicions that Swapo combatants may be using the repatriation to return home. Nicolas Bwakira, UNHCR chief representative in Namibia, does not exclude the possibility.

"All Namibian exiles have a right to return," he says. "If former freedom fighters lay down their arms and

He emphasises that this is a peaceful process — "We are not bringing back combatants for the purpose of fighting, but to participate peacefully in the election process."

Asked about his activities while in exile, a returnee replied: "The purpose of us leaving Namibia to go into exile was not a pleasure. It was to



use their papers, military trucks take their suitcases to be X-rayed. Nevertheless, Grootfontein has a real welcome to offer. As the buses pass through the town on their way to Mariabron reception centre, a crowd of 500 dressed in blue, red and green, Swapo's colours, wave banners and shout greetings.

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how they might come. There have been several groups of obviously fit, disciplined young men

# The little-known party left of Swapo

A COALITION will rule independent Namibia — and the Namibian National Front (NNF), the only party to the left of Swapo, will play a significant part in it.

So says Yekuni Rukoro, NNF chairman, who believes the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) will not win the two-thirds majority required to make it the undisputed ruling party after the November elections.

"There is too much political and ethnic fragmentation in the country for there to be a majority government," Rukoro commented. "In the beginning, Swapo said they would gain a 90 per cent majority. Subsequently, they claimed a 67 per cent majority. Now Swapo is talking about reconciliation with other parties."

Rukoro says the NNF has "sufficient support to be regarded as one of the main electoral fronts in this campaign". While other parties are "trying to placate financial institutions and compromise on important matters of principle, the NNF is standing firm on most questions that are important to black people".

Rukoro claims Swapo's hazy economic policy is aimed at attracting funding and says: "One can't say at this stage that it is a concrete blueprint for solving the economic ills of Namibia. Swapo makes guarantees to white people and private enterprise almost in an unqualified manner."

On the NNF's economic policy, Rukoro talks of a socialist strategy — but sees nothing amiss in "free enterprise co-existing with public enterprise".

"But free enterprise should be guided in such a manner that the gap between rich and poor is eliminated in the shortest possible time, while the government will have to guard against trade monopolies."

The NNF is a front formed in March this year to contest the coming elections, comprising five black nationalist organisations from around the country. They are:

- The South West African National Union (Swanu), the first black nation-

come back peacefully, they are also free to return under the auspices of UNHCR."

The leader of a new alliance of five black nationalist groups is confident that Swapo will not win an election without reconciliation with his organisation

alist movement to be formed in Namibia 30 years ago.

● The Namibian Independent Party, from Keetmanshoop in the south.

● The United Namibian People's Party, from Oshakati.

● The Mmabatho People's Party, based in the east of the country.

● The Rehoboth People's Party.

Rukoro, who is also president of Swanu, says the organisation has always opposed collaboration. However, in 1984 some Swanu leaders wanted to participate in the interim government and joined the Multi-Party Conference.

Confusion had arisen after these people were expelled from the movement because they continued to call themselves Swanu, Rukoro said. "It is vital to the South African government to claim Swanu is part of the interim government because of Swanu's credibility."

It is difficult to ascertain the extent of Swanu's support, as Rukoro refuses to disclose membership figures.

Rukoro described Swapo as a liberation movement that had contributed to the struggle in Namibia, but complained that it was portrayed as the only black nationalist organisation in the country.

This was largely due to the "white liberal press up to its old tricks again". In the same way, the press had dismissed Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe's chances at the Lancaster House conference.

Outlining the NNF's proposals on a post-colonial Namibia, Rukoro said whites were welcome to stay in the country. "They can contribute to the country and will be subject to the same obligations and entitled to the same rights as black Namibians." The NNF would not assign any special status to whites, nor was it prepared to make specific guarantees on minority rights.

Namibia. So the question of whether one was engaged in liberation activities or not does not come in."

"We subscribe to the Bill of Rights enshrined in the Namibian constitution," he said.

The NNF election manifesto covers such issues as democracy, the land question and national unity. The front envisages "a stable multi-party constitutional democratic form of government in a single, secular state".

It rejects all structures of rule which have a tribal, ethnic or racial basis.

According to Rukoro, there is a crucial difference of policy between the NNF and Swapo on the land question. The NNF slogan is: "Give the land back to the people."

The front demands the "return of all the natural and national resources and assets from which the Namibian people have been alienated", including Walvis Bay, as well as the land occupied by the traditional owners in pre-colonial times.

"Independence," the front believes, "will be meaningless unless a major land reform programme is embarked upon by the incoming government — because the struggle has been a struggle for land."

He says there are no Swanu or NNF-linked trade unions such as those supporting Swapo, although Swanu does have a working relationship with an independent trade union federation, the Namibian Trade Union.

He said the NNF and Swanu believed there should be "truly independent trade unions to protect worker interests, and in defence of their interests workers should have the right to legally and constitutionally go on strike".

Workers should also be represented on the board of directors in major companies, Rukoro said.

Regarding the November election, Rukoro voiced concern about whether the election would be free and fair — "especially when some parties are recruiting millions from abroad, while others are not".

"One wonders whether dollars are going to decide the destiny of the Namibian people, rather than the people themselves," he commented.





# 'Kidnapping' raises fears for Namibia returnees' safety

Argus 23/6/81 221  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Fears about the safety of thousands of Namibians returning home from exile were heightened this week when two teenagers said they had been "kidnapped" from the reception centre for returnees at Dobra.

Paulos Hamukoshi and Theodor Aumupolo, both 18, said they were taken out of the returnees' temporary home under false pretences on Monday.

Their alleged abductor was a man they knew in their northern Namibia village long before they fled the country, and he came to the centre allegedly with promises of taking the youths back to their village in Olupandu.

## Political party

Instead the man took the teenagers to offices of a political party and, according to the youths, told party officials the two returnees "wanted to return to the party".

The youths said when the position became clearer to them they decided to play along, and it was then agreed that they should be taken back to Dobra to identify other returnees from the same village.

At the camp they told their story and UN personnel went with the youths to collect their belongings from their alleged abductor's house in Katutura township.

A source at the Dobra reception centre has confirmed the incident, and the youths have been allowed back as inmates of the centre.

## Aussie mail not censored

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Australian members of the United Nations transition assistance group in Namibia can relax: their mail is not being censored by the Post Office.

Mr Frederick Eckhardt, UN chief spokesman, said the confusion apparently arose when Post Office authorities opened non-standard items from Australia destined for Untag members.

Said Mr Eckhardt: "It is standard procedure that customs officials at the Post Office will open parcels to inspect them. Things like pornographic material are not allowed in Namibia."

This had been explained and the senders informed, and the incidence of postal items being opened had dropped.



Picture: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

**JERSEYS FOR ALL:** Ecstatic pupils at Shawco's Nutritional Centre in Khayelitsha don some of the 200 jerseys donated by Pick 'n Pay as part of a campaign to keep the underprivileged warm this winter. People wishing to donate jerseys can place them in special containers at any Pick 'n Pay store.

## Row brews over attack on meteorite

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A low-intensity storm is brewing between the owner of a farm in Grootfontein and some soldiers of the United Nations peacekeeping force over an alleged attack on a national monument.

About 30 soldiers stationed in the north-east farming district allegedly knocked away with hammers at the famous meteorite on Hoba farm.

The farm is owned by Mr Jan Engelbrecht and the damage was allegedly done to the meteorite on Tuesday.

The meteorite, which plunged out of the skies several decades ago and has been a source of scientific mystery and local legend since then, has been declared a national monument.

Apparently the soldiers, after paying the R1 admission charge each, began chipping away at the meteorite to take

pieces as souvenirs.

They allegedly explained that they thought the admission fees gave them the right to knock pieces off the cosmic rock.

The soldiers' hammering on the rock was heard by an overseer on the farm but when he confronted soldiers the damage had already been done.

Mr Engelbrecht wondered "how they will feel if every visitor to the Eiffel Tower chops off a piece".

Under law Mr Engelbrecht must report the damage to the National Monuments Commission.

The head of the UN mission in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was said by his office to have taken the matter "very seriously" and to have ordered a full report on the incident to be given to him by the UN military.

## Pastor outrages Muslims

EAST LONDON. — The Muslim community in East London are up in arms over a remark made by a Christian pastor that halaal food was sacrificed to idols, and has demanded a public apology from him.

Pastor Chris Venter was reported as saying the halaal symbol — a crescent moon and star, which is found on various consumer food packages — meant the food had been "offered up to idols".

The spiritual leader of East London's Muslim community, Imam MS Salaammadatt, demanded that Pastor Venter apologise through the media.

Mr Salaammadatt said Halaal food had "nothing to do with the worship of idols" and invited Mr Venter to visit his mosque to "see if there are any idols".

He explained that halaal food was food "slaughtered in the name of God".

halaal



# Natal peace talks resume

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Inkatha and the Cosatu/UDF leaders were today due to resume their talks on Natal violence, in which an average of two people a day died in May, according to unrest monitors.

The Democratic Party's unrest monitoring group said 31 people were killed in Durban townships in May. This brought to 507 the number of deaths the group had logged in political violence since the beginning of 1987.

In Maritzburg townships, 32 people were killed in May, said the community agency for social inquiry at the University of Natal in Maritzburg. This took the toll to 1 325 since the beginning of 1987.

The total number of deaths in Natal and Kwa-zulu in the past 30 months now stands at 1 832.

After "constructive" talks in Durban on Monday, the 10 representatives of Inkatha, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Demo-

cratic Front were due to meet again today.

The delegates have so far declined to make their discussions public. But according to a statement they issued on Monday a report has been prepared to present to their organisations and presidents.

The Cosatu/UDF delegation comprises Mr Jay Naidoo, Cosatu general secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, acting-publicity secretary of the UDF, Dr Diliza Mji, president of the National Medical and Dental Association, Mr Alec Erwin, education officer for the National Union of Metalworkers, and a Cosatu representative from Maritzburg, Mr Sipho Gcabashe.

The Inkatha delegation is Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Frank Mdlalose, chairman of Inkatha's national council, Mr Velaphi Ndlovo, a member of Inkatha's central committee, Mr Musa Zondi, national leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, and Mr Nqobizizwe Nkehli, a member of Inkatha's central committee from Mpumalanga.

# US politicians push for Namibia inspection

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is trying to arrange funds for a fact-finding visit to Namibia.

This follows a propaganda bombardment from lobbyists trying to influence the US Congress on the issue.

A committee spokesman said there had been a "tremendous rush" to push various interests and views. What was needed was an independent congressional delegation to establish the facts at first hand.

Several senators and congressmen are believed

to be planning visits to Namibia during the run-up to the elections.

A campaign has been launched by liberal elements here to maintain a high-profile presence in the territory to counter what they describe as South Africa's "manipulation" of the administration of the elections.

Conservatives in Congress are deeply suspicious of the Namibia peace accords and what is seen to be the selling out of yet another country to Marxist rule.

They say an independent assessment is needed before the establishment of Congress's role in the independence and future development of Namibia.

ARL 45 23/6/89 221





Toe the line, Kenyan soldiers tell Swapo supporters.

Namibian  
re-coming  
pictures  
by our  
n-on-the-  
spot  
ROBERT  
AGWAZA



Mrs Pashukuni Shoombe left Namibia in 1974 and travelled through Angola to Zambia — on foot.



A throng of Swapo supporters gathered for the historic homecoming of their countrymen.



**Keep out**

221

SOUTH African political

parties should keep out  
of the forthcoming Na-  
mibian elections, Mr Dirk  
Mudge, chairman of the  
Democratic Turnhalle  
Alliance said yesterday.

# Much at stake in Namibia — Pienaar

221

Sowetan

23/6/89

WINDHOEK — There was a great deal at stake for Namibia and for South Africa in the successful conclusion of the United Nations-supervised independence process in the territory, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, wrote in a letter to the UN representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Pienaar's letter was in response to a letter by Ahtisaari on June 9 in which the UN official said the activities of the former police counter-insurgency units, known as Koevoet, instilled fear in civilians in northern

Namibia.

If the situation persisted, free and fair elections would not be possible in Namibia, Ahtisaari wrote in his letter which was made public in New York.

In his letter released in Windhoek, Pienaar noted that police counter-insurgency units were reactivated following incursions by Swapo's armed wing in April, but the Koevoet members had since been reactivated in the ordinary constabulary and no longer operated as a separate unit.





...wanted very badly for the then." gone by

# UN probes splinter movement

From KEVIN JACOBS

APR 23/6/89 (221)  
WINDHOEK. — While the United Nations is carving out a future for Namibia, some of its members have been chipping away at one of the territory's natural national monuments.

Police and UN military officials are probing accusations that Malaysian soldiers attached to UNTAG tried to chisel rock splinters from the giant Hoba meteorite near Grootfontein.

The 50-ton meteorite, the world's largest, is estimated to

have struck the earth some 80 000 years ago. Its first recorded discovery was by a hunter in 1921.

"You just don't do things like that," a horrified senior Untag official said.

Mr Jan Engelbrecht, owner of Hoba farm, said two truckloads of Untag soldiers visited the site earlier this week. A caretaker heard the sound of chiselling and found some of the troops trying to chip souvenirs from the rock.

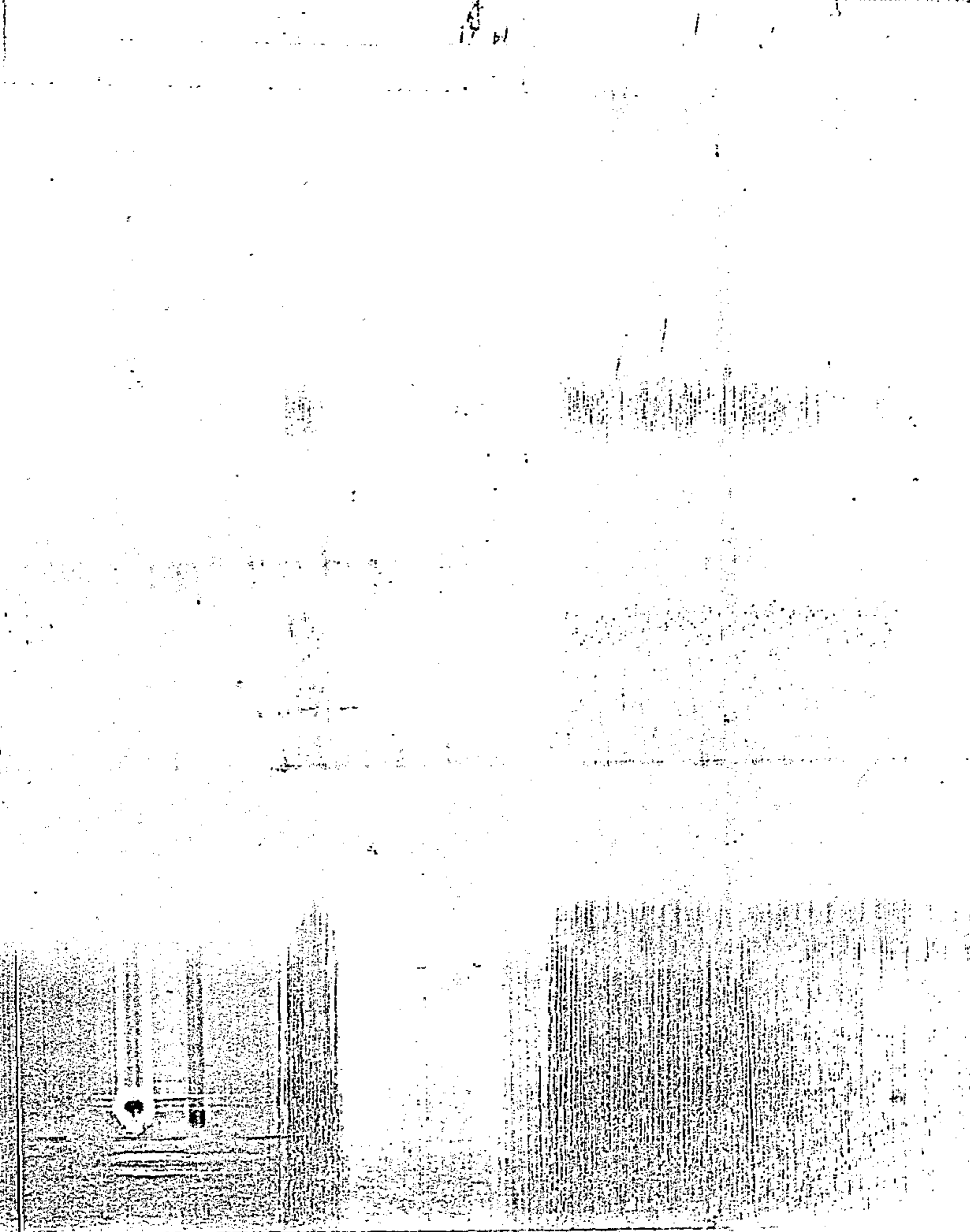
The half-buried meteorite is a designated national monument

protected by law. Prosecution for wilful damage could cost offenders fines of up to R5 000 (or, less likely, up to 12 months in jail).

"People will begin to wonder what kind of cowboys we have here," Mr Hans Ernst, a Grootfontein farmer and National Monuments Council member, said yesterday.

● Travellers have also reported finding peculiarly Australian rock art defacing a stone at Ojokoto Lake near Tsumeb.

Censorship restrictions apply to a wide range of reporting concerning the situation in Namibia



## SADF forces down to 2 844

WINDHOEK. — The SADF had reduced its number of forces in Namibia to 2 213 troops and 631 air force personnel by Tuesday this week, a senior United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek yesterday.

On the same date, personnel of the SWA Territory Force had been reduced from an initial 21 935 to only 73 who were still in service.

A military spokesman said SADF personnel would be reduced by tomorrow to the 1 500 men confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo as required by the UN settlement plan. — Sapa

# Swapo may seek to delay poll — DTA

Cape Times 23/6/89  
221

Political Staff

SWAPO had underestimated the support for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and now probably wanted to renegotiate the terms of UN resolution 435, DTA senior vice president Mr Mishake Muyongo said yesterday.

He said he believed that Swapo now wanted create an environment in which the November 1 election would be delayed.

Both Mr Muyongo and the DTA's national chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, spoke at a press conference in Cape Town yesterday after they returned from a visit from Austria and West Germany, where they had been invited by the two governments.

While in Germany, they received a letter from the office of the Mrs Margaret Thatcher and as a result a meeting will be taking place shortly between a DTA delegation and British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Mr Mudge said as the previous conflict between the DTA and the West German government was well known, the change in attitude by the West German government was significant.

"At last, the world has realised that the DTA is a party that cannot be taken for granted.

"We have prepared ourselves for this day for more than 10 years because we realized there would have to be an election some time.

"While we were preparing for an election, Swapo has been fighting a war."

There had been indications that if Swapo realised it was not going to get a clear two-thirds majority, it would look for ways of backtracking, he said.

## Bid to defuse row over Koevoet

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Government and UN bosses yesterday sought to defuse a row over controversial police behaviour in Namibia's volatile northern region.

Focus of the argument are former members of the disbanded Koevoet counter-insurgency group that accounted for most Swapo casualties in the past 10 years, now absorbed into normal police patrols.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday said he had ordered a step-by-step removal of former Koevoet members from the SWA Police — but only as security chiefs assessed a diminishing Swapo guerilla threat.

Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari said Mr Pienaar's move provided room for further negotiation. The UN administrator said he would visit troubled Ovambo next week to observe police operations at first hand.

Earlier Mr Ahtisaari had judged Koevoet members "unfit for continued service in the police" during the independence programme. He said their behaviour had created an atmosphere in Ovambo that could make "free and fair" elections impossible.

In response, Mr Pienaar said he would not tolerate "deviation" from a strict police code of behaviour, but refused to remove policemen only because they had served with Koevoet.



CAL  
TWP  
23/4/88

## Refugees to leave Botswana

GABARONE. — The first plane-load of Namibian refugees is expected to leave from here tomorrow as part of the process leading to the independence of Namibia.

A statement from the office of the president says Botswana has pledged additional financial resources to the overall repatriation effort.

"We hope you will re-dedicate yourselves to the new task of reconstructing and developing your beloved country?"

221



# troops beat deadline

Last 96 quit Namibia

221

RESEP

ST-  
Twp  
25/6/89

as the political parties

prepare for new battle

By PETER KENNY: Oshakati

AS 96 South African troops flew out of Grootfontein yesterday, beating their departure deadline by a week, the two biggest political parties in Namibia squared up for election rallies in the heartland of where the war was waged.

Army spokesman Commandant Fanie Krige said: "We have met the agreed deadline. There are now only 1 500 South African troops left in Namibia."

For the South African troops it was back to the "States" (South Africa) from "Nam" (Namibia), quitting the land on which Pretoria's troops waged a war against the "total onslaught".

And in Zaire, guerrillas from Angola's Unita movement gathered to participate in peace talks with their Soviet and Cuban-backed adversaries.

Towards the end of their stay in Namibia, South African troops were considered "soft" compared to the police

counter-insurgency unit, which became known as Koevoet (Crowbar) for its deadly tactics during the war.

As Ratel armoured cars began the massive pullout to South Africa, troops gave the peace-sign-like "min dae" salute to journalists still in the area.

Most of the South African conscripts looked happy to be going home, smiling as they boarded planes from Groot-

fontein — the former launch pad to the war zone.

Goods trains laden with armoured cars rolled southwards, but the roar of Casspir armoured personnel carriers has not been silenced in the north.

Now riding the fearsome machines are South West Africa Police members, patrolling vigilantly against any further incursions by Swapo guerrillas. It is an un-

easy peace but the only visible sign of war is the awe-turbocharged Casspirs.

The massive military base in Grootfontein is almost bereft of the brown and camouflage uniforms of South African troops who for almost two decades passed through there on the way to the war front.

In terms of the UN plan, South Africa had to drop its troop level to 1 500 by July 1.

"We are there," said Commandant Krige, whose South West African Territory Force is now totally defunct.

But United Nations Special Representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari said in a letter to South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar that the police presence in troubled Owambo had created "an atmosphere of fear and intimidation among much of the population in the northern region".

He announced on Thursday that a second contingent of UN police was to arrive in Namibia today to help re-

store peace in the north.

Under the UN independence plan, 4 650 UN troops and 500 police have been monitoring the process leading to the election, scheduled for November 1.

But as a result of almost 200 reports of intimidation of civilians in the north the number of police will now be increased to 1 000.

Mr. Ahtisaari released a copy of a letter he sent on June 9 to the Administrator-General in which he expressed concern about the actions of paramilitary police in the north.

He said police paramilitary units appeared to be acting outside "recognised police norms" and were carrying out patrols in armoured vehicles armed with mounted machine-guns.

But on Wednesday Mr Pienaar rejected calls for the summary discharge of all members of the police counter-insurgency unit accused of intimidation.

## Threat

"I reject the request to remove all former members of the paramilitary police units, but I am quite prepared to consider removing all members who have committed misconduct," said Mr Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar said the incursion of Swapo fighters in April had forced Pretoria to reactivate paramilitary police units which had earlier been disbanded.



(221)

Members of the army and Koevoet promised 'forgiveness'

# Swapo, DTA give taste of election

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

**OSHAKATI** — The main adversaries in Namibia's forthcoming elections, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), held rallies at the weekend and gave voters a foretaste of their campaigns.

Swapo attracted at least 15 000 people, according to police estimates of the large crowd which gathered to hear speeches by some of the organisation's leaders who had just returned from many years in exile.

The DTA rally was attended by about 2 000 people who filled a marquee pitched barely 100 m away from the refugee reception centre at Ongwediva.

# campaigns

Many of those at the rally had been bused or trucked in from various parts of the country.

A group of bewildered Bushmen wearing brand-new olive-green overalls several sizes too big was brought to the DTA rally in an open truck.

Journalists watched and listened as they were instructed how to respond to slogans.

Swapo leaders spoke about peace, reconciliation, unity, love and forgiveness.

They pledged to forgive all members of the "Koevoet" counter-insurgency unit, and also members of the disbanded armed forces who showed repentance "for having taken up arms against their fellow men".

## Scare away

Mr Dirk Mudge, the DTA leader, did not sound as reassuring.

He warned that if Swapo was elected to govern the country, money and jobs would be harder to find since investors would be scared away, just as they had been scared away from Zambia, Angola and Mozambique.

Even the question which the DTA and its supporters have asked consistently in the two weeks since thousands of exiles began returning to Namibia — whether the so-called returnees were genuine Swapo supporters or had been coerced into joining the Swapo ranks — was answered at the weekend.

The majority of those at the Ongwediva reception centre made no secret of their allegiance as they walked in a large group to Oshakati in Swapo dresses, scarves and hats, carrying portraits of Mr Sam Nujoma and waving Swapo flags and banners.

# Lawyers <sup>Stw 20/11/89</sup>slam delays in Namibian programme

WINDHOEK <sup>(22)</sup> — The Washington-based Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights under Law (LCCRL) expressed concern this weekend at delays in the United Nations decolonisation schedule of Namibia.

"It is now nearly three months into the scheduled seven-month period leading to the elections on November 1, yet only the withdrawal of South African troops has occurred on time," the LCCRL's Commission on Independence for Namibia said in a statement in Windhoek.

The repeal of certain apartheid and repressive laws and the promulgation of an amnesty had been delayed for nearly four weeks.

Since those actions were pre-conditions for the repatriation of Namibian refugees, that process started a month late and was proceeding at a slower rate than planned.

"The election law, due to be issued in May, has still not been published, although the scheduled start of the elections campaign was less than 10 days away, while the law governing the elections was reported to be at least a month down the road."

The LCCRL said it was concerned at the continued operation of Kovoet police, which created dangers.

The UN mission in Namibia was understaffed to carry out its responsibilities and there were too few UN police monitors to check SWA Police patrols. — Sapa.



# NAMIBIANS IN POLL WAR

OSHAKATI — The main adversaries in Namibia's coming elections, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, flexed their muscles at the weekend and gave voters a foretaste of the campaign ahead.

Swapo attracted at least 15 000 people, according to police estimates of the huge and colourful crowd which began gathering at an open space to hear speeches by some of the organisation's leaders who had just returned from many years in exile.

The DTA rally was attended by about 2 000 people who filled a marquee pitched barely 100m away from the refugees' reception centre at Ongwediva.

## **Bewildered**

Many of those at the DTA rally were brought in by bus and trucks from various parts of the country.

Bewildered Bushmen wearing brand-new olive-green overalls several sizes too big were brought to the DTA rally in an open truck and a group of journalists watched and listened as they were instructed by a man how to respond to slogans.

Swapo leaders spoke about peace, reconciliation, unity and love. They spoke about forgiveness.

## **Forgive**

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By JON  
QWELANE

taken up arms against their fellow-men".

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He warned that if Swapo were elected to govern the country money and jobs would be

harder to find since investors would be scared away, just as they had been scared away from Zambia, Angola and Mozambique because those countries had "elected terrorists as their leaders".

The majority of those at the Ongwediva reception centre did not hide their membership as

they walked in a large group to Oshakati in Swapo dresses and scarves and hats, carrying large portraits of Mr Sam Nujoma and waving Swapo flags and banners.

Those who remained cooked meals and looked after the children of the group which went to join the rally.

# Swapo rally dwarfs rival DTA

CHL Times  
26/6/89

221

Own Correspondent

OSHAKATI. — Swapo swamped its major political opponent at the weekend in the first vote-catching contest in northern Ovambo.

At least half Namibia's sparse population live in the area.

Competing rallies by Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), less than 10km apart on Saturday, showed up the crowd-pulling qualities of the two front-runners in the Namibian elections.

Close to 20 000 people gathered at an open-air Swapo rally near Oshakati's market, partly expecting to see and hear senior leaders of the movement who ended more than 25 years of exile with a high profile homecoming last week.

But the Swapo leaders disappointed the flood of followers by assigning second-string speakers and party officials to address the biggest political rally in Ovambo in a decade.

The DTA, despite billing party leaders as fly-in speakers, drew fewer than 3 500 followers at a rival rally 10km to the south at Ongwediva.

Hundreds of crowded cars, taxis and trucks flying rival flags and pennants jammed the single tarred road through the Ondangwa-Oshakati corridor, but for most of the day Swapo's red, green and blue colours overwhelmed the DTA's red, white and blue.

Police in a column of Casspirs and armoured cars waited out the day at a police base, but party rivalry triggered no violence in an atmosphere closer to a football cup final.

A senior police officer said the Swapo gathering was the biggest po-

## SADF reduces force in Namibia to 1 500

WINDHOEK. — Ninety six South African soldiers left Namibia yesterday, leaving behind a residual force of 1 500 men confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo, SADF spokesman Commandant Fanie Krige said.

The men left by military aircraft from Grootfontein air base.

In terms of the United Nations settlement plan, the remaining 1 500 soldiers must leave Namibia after the November elections.

The UN schedule required South Africa to reduce its force to the 1 500 men by July 1, when the political parties formally begin four months of electioneering in the run-up to the election.

The SADF chief of staff operations and planning in Namibia, Brigadier Johan Louw, said the process of moving military equipment back to South Africa would be completed by the middle of next month.

South Africa has budgeted R146 million for the pull-out of men and material from Namibia.

● Fifty Kenyan policemen joined detachments from Fiji and Indonesia on a flight to Namibia yesterday, where they will join the UN peacekeeping force. — Sapa-Reuter

litical rally in the region in more than a decade.

"If it keeps going like this it's going to make our job a lot easier," he said, commenting on the absence of hostility.

Swapo speakers echoed earlier party calls for peace and reconciliation after 23 years of strife.

"We have come back in peace," the Ovambo election campaign director, Mr Simon Kaukungwa, said. "We advocate a policy of peace and national reconciliation."

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge was less conciliatory, telling followers that a Swapo victory in November's independence elections would scare off foreign investors.

"The world has seen what has happened in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and all those other governments who are poor because they elected terrorists as leaders," he said.



# Namibia poll expected to be a week late

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Officials are conceding that Namibia's pre-independence elections set for November will probably be postponed — but only by a week.

Government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux, citing logistical difficulties rather than political hitches, said polling for a constituent assembly under UN Resolution 435 would probably be held in the second week of November.

The ambitious UN independence calendar was under pressure even before the first contingents of the multi-national Untag force arrived in March.

Initial deployment, delayed by budgetary arguments, was further delayed by Swapo's armed incursions on April 1 as the programme got underway, and government and UN officials have since sought to make up lost time.

Mr Roux said yesterday that administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar and Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari were finalising a law governing voter registration that would probably be published by the end of the week.

"Registration of voters will, in all probability, commence on Monday, July 3. September 15 is a possible date for closing of registration," he said.

"There is no doubt that the election date will be met in November, but probably one week later."

Original planning scheduled polling for the first week of November.

After registration closes, political parties will be given up to six weeks to scrutinise voters' lists, and officials must thereafter expedite amended and consolidated lists to distant polling stations.

Within the next few weeks, Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari must also agree on legislation governing registration of political parties and detailing the election's structure and procedures.

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations special representative here, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was "encouraged" by the peaceful nature of the political rallies held in northern Namibia this weekend, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said here yesterday.

The two main contenders for the majority of votes in the election planned for November, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), held rallies at Caprivi, Kavango and Ovambo.

Referring to an incident at Katima Mulilo on Friday where Untag members refused DTA choir members entrance to the airport premises to welcome the party leaders, Mr Eckhard said UN Force Commander Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand had called for a full report on the matter.

It appeared the incident had been the result of a misunderstanding, Mr Eckhard said.

By Saturday, 9 462 Namibian returnees had made use of the UN repatriation programme to return to the country and a further 910 were expected to arrive yesterday. — Sapa.

**Peaceful  
rallies  
'encourage'  
Ahtisaari**

# Nujoma in London

CAH Times 28/6/89 221  
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma meets British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today on the second stage of his European tour.

The talks, which the Foreign Office said were at the request of the Swapo leader, follows meetings yesterday with French government officials at the Elysee in Paris.

After conferring with Sir Geoffrey, Mr Nujoma will hold a press conference at which anti-apartheid activist Archbishop Trevor Huddleston will present him with a cheque for £15 000 (about R66 000).



Step 29/6/89

# Nujoma condemns Koevoet

221

LONDON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma warned in London yesterday that the situation in Namibia was still fraught with danger.

He said South Africa was in breach of United Nations Resolution 435 by allowing the paramilitary force, Koevoet, to "terrorise the population".

Koevoet was formerly a counter-insurgency unit deployed against Swapo in northern Namibia and has been absorbed into the local police force.

It retains its armoured vehicles and heavy machineguns.

"They are killing people and the South African Government must accept UN Resolution 435," Mr Nujoma said. "That means dismantling Koevoet and Swatf (the South West Africa Territory Force)."

## CONCERNED

Earlier yesterday, he raised the issue with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe. A Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain was concerned about Koevoet and had repeatedly raised the issue with South Africa.

At a UN Security Council meeting on Tuesday night, Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar described the continued deployment of Koevoet as a grave problem and said that the proposal by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar for its withdrawal did not go far enough.

Mr Pienaar has offered to withdraw the Koevoet units when the threat of Swapo guerrillas diminishes.

Mr Nujoma claimed yesterday that all Swapo guerrillas had been confined to bases in Angola north of the 15th parallel. — The Independent News Service.

Star 29/6/89

Star 29/6/89

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## Only emergencies accepted

# Johannesburg Hospital is now in crisis

By Toni Younghusband  
Medical Reporter

The Provincial Administration is urgently studying the future of the crisis-ridden Johannesburg Hospital, which is not only suffering from a serious shortage of nurses, but is also being forced to accept patients from the controversial JG Strijdom Hospital.

The Administrator, Mr Danie Hough, has appointed a four-man committee of inquiry into the hospital, which cannot use 1 167 of its 2 000 beds.

One of the few remedies available to the province is to raise nurses' salaries dramatically. Nurses are leaving in droves to take up lucrative jobs in commerce.

The superintendent, Dr Reg Broekmann, said yesterday: "We cannot cope with the demands being put on the hospital."

An additional burden being placed on the hospital is that it is being forced to accept patients who can no longer afford to go to private hospitals.

The committee has been called on to determine the hospital's future and Mr Hough is expected to make an announcement shortly.

Dr Broekmann said yesterday the medical and surgical wards were over 100 percent full and the hospital was still experiencing a nett loss of nurses each month.

He said patient intake had increased dramatically in the last few months, particularly since the crisis at the JG Strijdom Hospital.

The political row at the Strijdom has resulted in the resignation of at least 30 doctors and more than 50 nurses and is expected to result in the closure of some of its specialist departments.

Patients are therefore being referred to the Johannesburg Hospital or to private clinics.

Dr Broekmann said recent increases in private hospital fees, a dramatic increase in trauma cases and the added burden from the Strijdom meant the Johannesburg Hospital could no longer cope with the demands placed on it.

## Only emergencies

He said the hospital had been forced to institute a new admission policy whereby only those patients who were really ill were admitted.

Any case which was not an emergency was referred elsewhere if possible. Only 833 of the hospital's 2 000 beds are in use. The nurse to patient ratio is 1 to 39 at present.

The hospital also provides specialist referral services to patients from Baragwanath and other provincial hospitals all over the country and houses the country's only trauma centre.

# JG Strijdom cardiology department to close down

Medical Reporter

The cardiology department at the JG Strijdom Hospital is to close within the next few weeks, sources confirmed yesterday.

The department has between 6 000 and 7 000 patients on its books who will have to be transferred either to the Johannesburg Hospital or to private clinics.

Sources said the resignation of top specialists and nurses in the department meant it could no longer operate.

## RESIGNED

More than 30 doctors, 50 nurses and the hospital's superintendent, Dr Annette van der Merwe, have resigned since the hospital's controversial transfer from general affairs administration to own affairs.

The University of the Witwatersrand has threatened to pull out of the hospital on December 31.

The Ministers' Council in the House of Assembly was scheduled to meet yesterday to discuss the issue amid rumours that the Government may back down on its decision to transfer the hospital to own affairs.

## NO COMMENT

The Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Michael Veldman, has refused to comment on these rumours.

Dr van der Merwe would not comment on the possible closure of some of the hospital's departments and referred all queries to Pretoria. Administration officials were not available yesterday.

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From MARK VERBAAN WINDHOEK. — The alleged murder of a young civilian in northern Namibia on Tuesday has reinforced urgent calls for some 2 000 members of a former paramilitary unit to be immediately removed from the ranks of the South West African Police.

The 6 500 strong SWA Police (Swapol), responsible for maintaining law and order during the territory's transition to independence from South African rule, recently incorporated into its ranks members of the disbanded counter-insurgency unit known as Koevoet (Crowbar).

Already Koevoet's presence in the Swapol has sparked a school boycott involving tens of thousands of pupils in the north.

Even white academics have mounted placard demonstration outside the Windhoek home of the South African administrator-general, Louis Pienaar.

In terms of the United Nations-sponsored independence plan, the police fall directly under the control of the administrator-general and he alone has the power to determine its membership.

So far Pienaar has ignored demands,

# Now UN calls for axing of Koevoet men

some coming from the United Nations, for the expulsion of Koevoet members from the police.

On several occasions disappointment has been expressed over the fact that the UN's special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, has not publicly voiced his dissatisfaction with the situation. However, UN headquarters in New York disclosed on June 20 that Ahtisaari had in fact written a "confidential" letter to the administrator-general voicing his concern over the Koevoet issue.



The Right Rev David Sheppard



**World news summary**

**in air crash**  
N. — Thirty people on a Somali Airlines 27 aircraft crashed on takeoff from Harar airport in northwestern Somalia. There were no survivors and the cause of the crash is unknown. — Sapa-AP.

**car executed**  
G. — A taxi driver, who has been executed after being linked to the US Consulate in Harar four times and carrying goods worth \$8 100 (18 000). — Sapa-AP.

**mat shot dead**  
GTON. — A US diplomatic officer John Butcher was shot dead in Grenada. He was a former assistant police commissioner, who also killed a police commissioner's police commissioner was then gunned down. — Sapa-Reuter.

**men guilty**  
ORK. — Seven men were convicted of Mafia-related activities, drug trafficking, car theft, loan sharking and extortion, after a trial. — Sapa-AP.

**avy cuts**  
GTON. — The US has cut its costly naval presence in the Indian Ocean later because of a reduced US interest in the region. — Sapa-Reuter.

**list visited**  
— Freelance US photojournalist Tony O'Brien who was arrested with Afghan rebels trying to overthrow the government, has been released by a consular official on assignment for when he was captured. — Sapa-AP.

**block roads**  
TON (W Virginia). — Rebels ambushed coal trucks and blocked roads in West Virginia in an attempt to force their colleagues who have been on strike since April. —

**to be expelled**  
— Iran has ordered a businessman to leave the country following the extradition of three Iranians from Iran for security reasons several weeks ago. — Sapa-

# UN chief slams actions of 'Koevoet'

AK645  
27/6/89 (221)

The Argus Foreign Service  
**NEW YORK.** — There is "overwhelming" evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of Koevoet who have been absorbed into the police in northern Namibia, the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has said in a report to the Security Council.

He said an atmosphere of fear and intimidation had inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election.

He said it was essential to persuade South Africa that the Koevoet problem be tackled "without further delay" and that proposals by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, for dealing with the situation did not go far enough.

The Secretary-General called it a "grave problem".

Unless the situation changes in the interim, it is expected to be a priority matter for him when he visits the territory in the latter part of July, his first trip there since the independence agreements were signed.

### "Suitable police"

The Secretary-General called for full compliance with the United Nations-approved plan and he cited in particular the need to employ "suitable" police during the transition period. For its part, the United Nations is doubling its own police contingent to 1 000 officers from at least 13 countries.

Dr Perez de Cuellar took that decision largely because of the disturbing developments in the north, where trouble began in the very first hours of the Untag operation on April 1 when there was an incursion of armed Swapo forces.

On a more positive note the Secretary-General told the Security Council that South Africa had met the timetable for the withdrawal of its troops and their strength was down to

1 443 at June 24, 12 weeks after Untag was launched.

An additional 956 SADF troops, who are unarmed, have stayed on temporarily to carry out essential civilian functions, such as operating the northern airfields and supplying medical services.

### Close contact

The president of the Security Council, Mr Thomas Pickering of the United States, is maintaining close contact with the Secretary-General on Namibian developments and called in the South African Ambassador, Mr Jeremy Shearer, this week for a frank discussion, officials said.

It has been reported from London that Swapo president Sam Nujoma has accused South Africa of continuing to obstruct the implementation of Resolution 435 and of allowing elements in the police to attack and terrorise people.

He urged the world media to act as witnesses to events in Namibia and to maintain a focus on proceedings there to help ensure free and fair elections.

### 160 arrested in police swoop

Crime Reporter

MORE than 160 people arrested in a crime-prevention exercise in Hermanus are expected to appear in court today.

Eighty policemen, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Wesels, CID officer for Stellenbosch, took part in the exercise between 2am and 7am yesterday.

Captain Gys Boonzaaier, liaison officer, said the police concentrated on housebreaking, possession of stolen goods, dagga and illegal possession of ammunition.

"Bicycles, radios, bedding and other stolen property were recovered."

## Top prize goes to one in a thousand

By DAVID YUTAR  
Staff Reporter

SANDY Runkel has, at 26, become a theatre star — the operating theatre, that is.

The Victoria Hospital nurse has won the coveted Ethicon Gold Medal award for operating-theatre techniques in her nursing science exams. She was one of more than a thousand nursing sisters country-wide who competed for the award.

The award is the prize at the end of an intensive year's course at Groote Schuur Hospital, followed by two three-hour theoretical examinations. Sister Runkel was nominated top nurse throughout the country by the Florence Nightingale Committee of the SA Nursing Association.

### BEGAN IN 1981

Sister Runkel matriculated at Westerford High and began nursing at the Victoria Hospital in 1981. After general nursing and midwifery, she decided to specialise in theatre nursing.

She will receive the award at a ceremony tonight.

She said: "I worked hard for it, but it was still a nice surprise."

A colleague said Sister Runkel was a top nurse who had excelled in everything since she began nursing.



THE thought of Swapo guerillas fighting alongside South African troops against the MPLA forces in Angola is a bizarre one.

Yet, according to Andreas Shipanga, former Swapo information chief and present leader of the Swapo-Democrats (Swapo-D), that is exactly what happened when civil war broke out in Angola.

"It was bizarre. It was incomprehensible. I could not at first believe it. But it was true," Shipanga says in a new book, *In Search of Freedom - The Andreas Shipanga Story as told to Sue Armstrong*, published by Ashanti Publishing.

Shipanga says the alliance occurred in 1975 when civil war broke out in Angola and when the then South African Prime Minister, John Vorster, and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia were involved in negotiations to solve the growing crisis in Southern Africa.

"In October reports began coming through that the South African Defence Force had invaded Angola and was fighting the MPLA alongside Unita which was supported by Kaunda.

"Then our guerillas, who had been stopped from fighting the South Africans, began to get messages to us in Lusaka that some Swapo commanders had forced them to fight in alliance with the Boers and Unita in Angola," Shipanga says.

He says Swapo members documented the strange liaison and also documented accusations that the Swapo leadership was engaged in corruption.

# FOCUS

## WHEN SWAPO FOUGHT BESIDE SADF AND UNITA



Andreas Shipanga ... In opposition to Sam Nujoma.

"The battles in which they had been forced to fight alongside the Boers and Unita, they said, were at Munhango, Cangumbe and Luso — all on the Benguela railway — and at Serpa Pinto, further south in Angola," he writes.

The guerillas said a Swapo commander had personally supervised some of the deliveries of Swapo arms to Unita. On several occasions a Swapo official, Mr

ANDREAS Shipanga, former Swapo information secretary, spent nearly two years in a Tanzanian "jail" for opposing the leadership of Sam Nujoma. Now Shipanga, who leads the opposing Swapo-Democratic Party, has come out with details of past activities of Swapo and its leaders in a new autobiographical book, *The Sowetan Africa News Service* reports.

Solomon Mifima, went from Zambia to Angola dressed in a Unita uniform to get through the South African lines, he claims.

Shipanga says the Zambian government diverted arms destined for Swapo to Unita because at the time Swapo was not "an important part of their (Zambia and South Africa's) grand design."

He says discontent within Swapo at being forced to fight alongside Unita and South Africa against the MPLA and with the Swapo leadership's failure to convene a congress in 1974 as scheduled were the main causes of a serious revolt within Swapo in 1976.

Shipanga was arrested

in Zambia together with hundreds of other dissidents and sent by the Zambian government to Tanzania, where he spent two years in jail.

He accuses members of the Swapo leadership of being involved in the sale of goods donated by friendly countries.

He says the former Swapo secretary of defence, Peter Nanyemba, often sold goods bought from chemists in Lusaka and paid for by foreign donors, pocketing the proceeds.

"He was working rackets with Nujoma (Swapo president Sam Nujoma) and another member of the executive Peter Mueshilange.

"One of Nanyemba's tricks was to order supplies from the biggest chemist shop in Lusaka and to get supporting governments or troops to settle the bill.

"Next day the goods were on sale in the second class market ... all this was well known in Lusaka and there were even jokes about how blankets given by Swedish anti-apartheid groups were making the leaders of Swapo rich."

Shipanga also accuses

a top United Nations official, now part of the UN monitoring group in Namibia, Mr. Gaskig, been a Swapo supporter and of ignoring the arrest by the Zambian government of members of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), a rival group to Swapo. They had sought political asylum in Zambia. The arrests, says Shipanga, were made at the instigation of Nujoma.

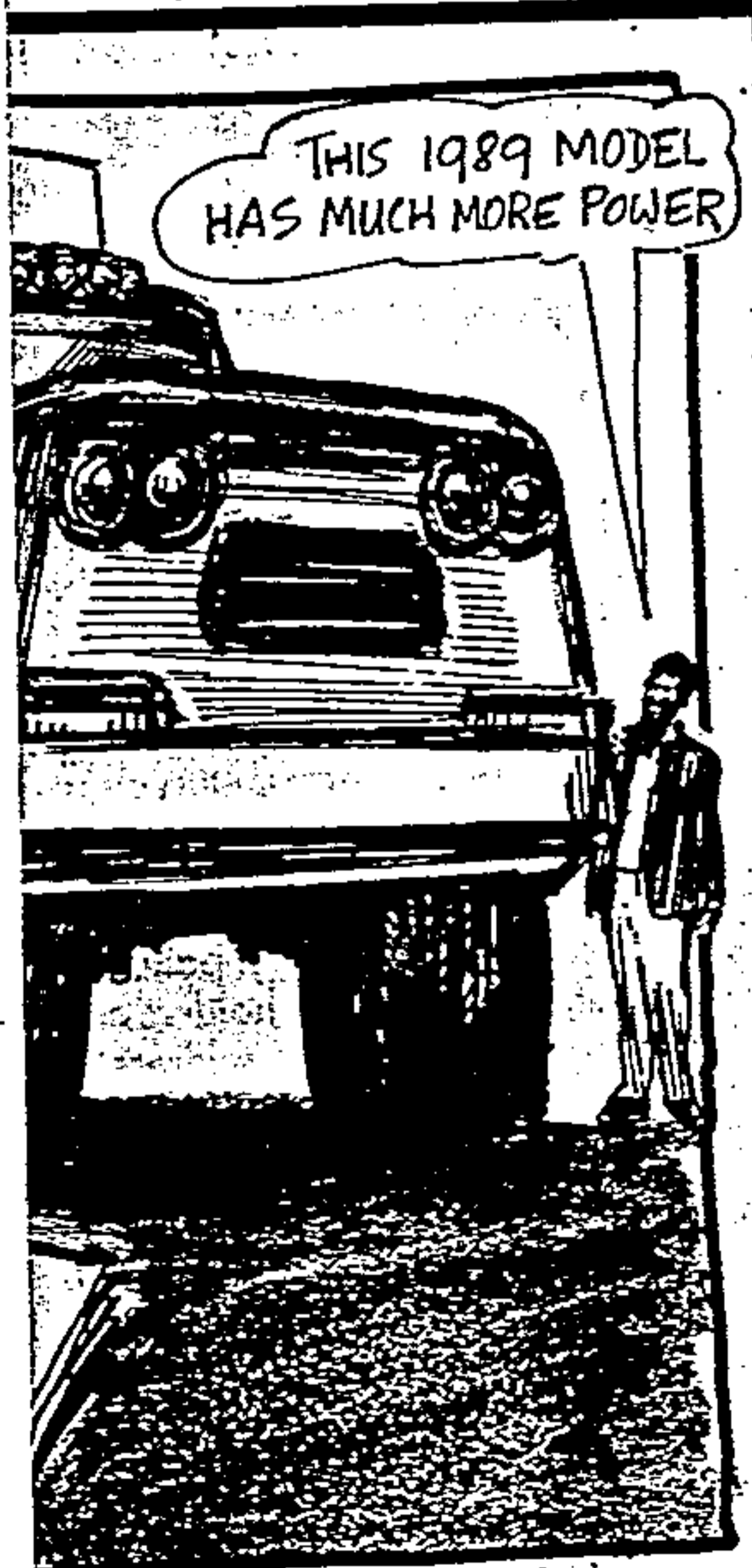
"Anne-Marie Demmer, the head of the Lusaka office of the UN High Commission for Refugees and her husband, Cedric Thornberry, were staunch supporters of Swapo and so there was never any public announcement of what had happened," he says.

In the book Shipanga also describes how in 1972 he arranged for a Swedish television crew to travel 16km into Angola from Zambia on the pretext that they were being taken into Namibia.

In Angola the crew filmed a village which had been wiped out by Portuguese troops before independence and their film was later presented in Europe as evidence of a South African "massacre" in Namibia.

Back in Lusaka, Shipanga presented to the news media a refugee who agreed to say that the village was indeed in village was indeed in Namibia and he had lived there.

"The journalists packed into the conference and the story of the Namibian village 'wiped out by the Boers' spread rapidly across the world," Shipanga says.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thloloe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mailhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# How I was classified as coloured

By Namibian leader Andreas Shipanga

*Sowetan 29/6/89*  
ANDREAS Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats in Namibia, was once classified a coloured person by a South African race classifications board. (221)

This was after a panel of white officials had examined the shape of his head, his sitting posture and the set of his buttocks.

A description of the incident that is both hilarious and appalling is given in Shipanga's new book *In Search of Freedom*, published by Ashanti Publishing.

SOWETAN  
Africa  
News Service

Shipanga describes how, before going into exile with Swapo, he was trying to earn a living in Cape Town as a fisherman and tried to pass as a coloured person to avoid the pass laws.

• To Page 2

## Escaped the pass laws (221)

### • From Page 1

Speaking Afrikaans fluently, he managed to escape the pass laws until he was arrested in a pass raid.

Because of his good knowledge of Afrikaans and his claim that he was a "coloured" the police took him to a Race Classification Board meeting where four white men and a white woman decided on the race of

men, women and children.

After an introduction to the board in which Shipanga claimed in Afrikaans to be coloured, a discussion aimed at the "scientific" determination of his race took place.

"Mrs Wessels, how does the sitting posture correspond to what he claims to be?" asked the chairman.

*Sowetan 29/6/89*  
"His sitting posture is perfectly that of a Bantu — no doubt about it," answered the woman with assurance.

"Mr du Toit, what is your conclusion from his physical appearance?" asked the chairman. Du Toit walked around me, looking into my face and then at the shape of my buttocks.

"Sir, his physical appearance leaves no

shadow that he is a full-blooded Bantu," he said to murmurs of agreement from the rest of the panel.

Shipanga says that at this stage he thought his "game was up" but a professor on the board then interrupted to say the Afrikaans spoken by Shipanga was not that of a Bantu.

"And that was it. I was classified coloured."

• See page 6.



# Swapo

## seeking

## electoral

## talks

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# EC funds for job creation

From KEVIN JACOBS

OWN CORRESPONDENT  
29/6/89

WINDHOEK. — European Community (EC) aid planners with R70 million to spend in Namibia are putting rural development and job creation high on their project list for a nation that has up to a third of its population jobless.

EC budget managers, despite being caught unprepared by the speed of Namibia's settlement agreements late last year, have come up with R25m for the territory this year, visiting officials say.

The European Parliament has approved almost R50m more for assistance to Namibia for 1990, and aid planners believe the hand-out could be even bigger.

Two EC development aid officials visiting the territory are encouraging potential decision-makers in an independent government to prepare for accession to the Lome Convention that opens European trade channels for Third World nations. It would qualify Namibia for calls on a R500-million development fund cre-

ated by the EC for signatory nations.

"Donor countries will want an independent Namibia to have a clear start," Dr Wim Blonk, head of the EC Commission's Southern Africa division said yesterday.

Aid spending committed since the start of the independence operation in April is financing training projects for Namibian customs and immigration officials in Zimbabwe and Europe, a borehole drilling programme, feeding

schemes for returning exiles and programmes to ease their re-integration into Namibian communities.

Rural job creation programmes would add to efforts to "avoid the situation of too many people concentrating on Windhoek, where there is already unemployment".

"We would prefer to create jobs where the people are," Dr Blonk said.

"We expect that an independent Namibia will accede to the Lome Convention."

## New UN deputy shrugs off slurs

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK. — A Botswanan diplomat, newly installed as Untag deputy chief in Namibia, yesterday shrugged off suggestions that his appointment was a sop to black African sentiment.

"I was not appointed because there was any pressure on the UN secretary-general," Mr Joseph Legwaila said.

He also denied a conflict of interests between his UN posting and possible political loyalty to the black frontline states or the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

"All I have come here to do is to help the special representative to implement this pre-independence plan.

"My intention is to see to it that the plan is implemented, and in the manner in which the Security Council intended it to be implemented," he said.

The appointment of Mr Legwaila, until last month Botswana's ambassador to the UN, triggered speculation that the job had been created to quieten African hostility towards Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisari.

## R26m worth of houses sold

## in Windhoek

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK. — Windhoek's swelling diplomatic community is leading a house-buying spree in the capital that has rung up nearly R26 million in sales under the momentum towards independence.

And there's more to come.

The Russians are negotiating a deal that could notch up another R5 million.

Even the two leading political contenders, Swapo and the DTA, have invested heavily in real estate.

During 12 years of existence, the South African- and German-funded DTA has cemented its property stakes, while socialist-leaning Swapo recently formed Swapo Properties (Pty) Ltd to centralise ownership of some 30 houses and an office block bought in the past three months.

Swapo finances have been healthily backed by the UN General Assembly, Nordic governments and the Organi-

sation of African Unity (OAU).

Zambia has invested R4,35 million in an office block, which also houses an OAU delegation and an observer mission of the frontline states.

Transactions recorded with the Registrar of Deeds show the United States has spent more than R4 million on properties.

West Germany set a new record in the capital by shelling out R3,7 million on a palatial private residence.

South Africa is among the list of diplomatic buyers, joining France, Botswana, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Ireland.

be free and fair elections there should be no intimidation," he said.

He also said South African authorities in Namibia should proclaim the electoral law now instead of delaying it.

Mr Geingob said the authorities had indicated they were working on legislation concerning the registration of voters "but it is a slow process".

He added that the authorities had given "excuses" such as the slow pace of repatriation of refugees for not speeding up the process, but this was not acceptable.

Sapa



221

# rent suites in town

years. Those efforts were considerable and valiant under difficult conditions, but do not extend to a polling network.

Thus the interminable meetings aim at the hurried construction of nationwide "centres, branches, wards and cells", an operation which will involve the deployment of as many as 15 000 Swapo activists.

The election committee of nine is in the process of establishing regional electoral offices, and getting house-to-house canvassing off the ground.

"We are not taking anything for granted, although many people seem to think we're complacent," says

election director Hage Geingob. "We have an enormous amount to do, and we take all our opponents seriously. Particularly in places like Gobabis, we have to campaign against the DTA. No-one just gets 100 percent support across the country — people have their own thoughts, and we must try to convince them."

But he and information chief Hideo Hamutenya agree that the situation is looking good for Swapo.

Says Geingob: "In Katutura, where I live, I am starting to campaign with my neighbours. That is the work we have to do. But I'm pleased to say some Swapo banners have already

appeared in houses across the road. "Even when I go shopping, I am greeted everywhere with the Swapo salute. I find it very touching, and say to myself, we are not starting from scratch, the people are mobilised. It's a spirit that's unstoppable."

Hamutenya and Geingob are convinced that Swapo will achieve an absolute majority in November, if enough work is put into the campaign.

It is this process that the white businessmen are watching from the upper floors. And as they observe the bustle of the erstwhile demons below, they can only be reflecting on how fast, and how fundamentally, things can change in southern Africa.

THE handshake of peace which last week stopped the fighting in Angola's 14-year civil war won't quickly heal a war-wounded land. At least 20 000 civilians have lost limbs to landmines, over 100 000 have died and 1.5-million need emergency food and other aid.

How fast the wounds can heal will depend partly on United States President George Bush —

whose government has said it will keep shipping weapons to Jonas Savimbi's Unita until he has a more fully worked out peace agreement with the Angolan government. And on the man who Bush has already welcomed to Washington as a peacemaker, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, who faces strong pressure from the frontline states to immediately stop letting the US use his territory to arm Unita.

For the fragile peace to endure, Savimbi and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos must reconcile differing views on what steps should follow the gesture they made last Thursday at a summit meeting of 18 African heads of state in Mobutu's lavishly modernised village, Gbadolite.

The Angolan government version involves temporary exile for Savimbi and integration of Unita into the ruling MPLA. Unita officials have denied Savimbi will leave the country and said they want multi-party elections for a new government.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano and his ally President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe both returned from Gbadolite voicing hopes

Africa after Nigeria and South Africa, with trading volume eight times the level for US-allied Zaire. In the economic field, Angola's investment gain is likely to be a loss for Zaire, where the high cost of corruption scares away many companies.

"If Zaire wants investment, they're going to have to shape up, because companies see vastly better prospects next door," said a British businessman who has interests in Zaire.

The shift is well underway in the diamond industry. Angola was once the world's fourth largest gem diamond producer, and fierce competition is emerging for the right to revive the industry. A politically influential US businessman, African American Maurice Tempelsman, has signed a deal to buy \$20-million a year worth of Angolan diamonds. He expressed hope that his contract would lead to more "mutually beneficial examples of economic co-operation between our two countries".

Tempelsman is a longtime friend of Mobutu who was represented in Kinshasa for many years by the ex-CIA man behind Mobutu's rise to power, Lawrence Devlin. The New York diamond magnate still has politically highpowered representation there, but says he no longer has any active trade links in Zaire.

Tempelsman, a frequent collaborator and sometimes competitor to De Beers, now faces competition from the South African diamond industry giant. According to a recent British press report, De Beers has stepped in







Picture: JOHN LIEBENBERG, Afrapix

### Top Swapo "returnee" Hage Geingob greeted by internal leader Dan Tjongareo at Windhoek Airport

the Namibian independence process could hold some lessons for South Africa.

"All negotiations lead to imperfect solutions," he said, "and are limited arrangements which entail compromises applying to both sides. So 435 is not perfect, but is at least a formula that will allow South Africa and at the same time enable the Namibian people to achieve their long-dashed hope of national independence and self-determination."

Now that Swapo was back in Namibia, said Geingob, many other fears could be stilled. "Look at the issue of tribalism, for instance. It has been said all along that Swapo is an Owanbo organisation, and that Owanbos will simply take over. But here I am — the director of elections — and I am a Damara."

Geingob said the tragic events of early April had now to be put behind all Namibians, and Swapo would concentrate its energies on the business of political campaigning.

Once the organisation had formed a government (although Geingob stresses the amount of work yet to be done, he is confident of a decisive victory), "you will really see our policy of reconciliation start. We are not seeking a two-thirds majority in order to be able to dictate. We want other views to be taken into consideration. I am sure many who now oppose us will come across. But we will be seeking consensus on a national situation, and hopefully we can meet half-way. We are seeking a common Namibian culture, where we may disagree on issues, but not to the extent of destroying the fabric of our society by that disagreement."

Geingob said he would not urge rival political parties to dissolve — "it is good that whoever is in power is watched" — and foresaw an unusual by co-operative political atmosphere.

### LOUD THE FORBIDDEN WORDS: 'VIVA PLAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS!'

By SHAUN JOHNSON, in Oshakati

THE cloud of fear that has hung over Owanboland and its people for more than two decades lifted last weekend. In Namibia's war zone, the familiar convoys of security force Casspirs gave way to an overwhelming outpouring of popular support for Swapo.

The movement chose an auspicious location for its first legal rally in the area for more than a decade. South Africa's former frontier garrison town of Oshakati, now eerily abandoned after the SADF pull-back. Early on Saturday morning Swapo boldly publicly declared itself Swapo country. The heart of enemy territory was openly reclaimed.

Vehicles of all descriptions and states of disrepair sporting flags of green, red and blue converged on the open lot facing Oshakati carrying in possible numbers of passengers in precarious circumstances.

The "Ruacana Wholesalers" delivery truck had been commandeered for the occasion; one bakkie owner had had special "Swapo" number plates

made up: "Northern Namibia Taxis (Psy) Ltd" had custom-made stickers on their doors — "Welcome Home!"

Somebody, somewhere had acquired vast quantities of coloured cloth. Besides the ubiquitous flag (some flying from the distinctive Makalani palm trees), the local citizenry had fashioned a dazzling array of Swapo haute couture.

Bermuda shorts, intricately knitted hats, scarves and appliquéd shirts were everywhere — even a cummerbund in Swapo colours made its appearance.

Matriarchs toy-toyed relentlessly, holding high framed portraits of Swapo president Sam Nujoma. A large group of youths, gathered under an outsize banner proclaiming them members of the "Swapo of Namibia Oshakati Youth League", took literally the advice of their hand-drawn posters ("Viva Independence"), raising clouds of dust.

"From Uinguhumbashe to Cuito!" they sang. "From Cuito to Windhoek! Viva Plan freedom fighters!"

The slow start to the rally and the Owanboland heat did nothing to cool the ardour of the gathered thousands. Returning refugees from the nearby Ongwediva camp were treated as honoured guests, receiving repeated rousing welcomes from the locals.

And, each time the Swapo call-and-response incantation began ("One Namibia! One Nation!", "Swapo! Be Namibia! One Nation!", "Namibia! Shall Be Must Win!"; "Namibia! Shall Be Free!"), it was met with a sea of fists raised in the crooked-arm salute.

This was less of a party rally than the release of accumulated years of fear and stifled hope. The speeches were unimportant, overwhelmed by the occasion and the people's joy at being masters of their own domain.

Occasional Swapo Casspirs sidled by, but discreetly, almost acknowledging that they were unwelcome.

Typically, given the baffling forbearance of the people of Owanboland, hostility toward the "kukuryas" (security forces) was restricted to a few shouted suggestions of which country they should emigrate to.

There was no hint of violence.

The same reaction applied to the rival rally of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at Ongwediva. A much smaller but well-organised affair, it did not so much raise the ire of the Swapo crowds as ridicule.

A DTA minibus found itself in the middle of a hundred vehicle-strong Swapo convoy, but its occupants were able to display the DTA's "V for Victory" sign quite calmly.

Such was the confidence of the Swapo supporters that one bakkie driver — obligatory flag flying from the bonnet — chose to buy refreshments at the "Oshakati Nine to Five Centre", located right in the middle of the DTA meeting.

Crowds gathered around the vehicle shouting "Swapo Down!", but he calmly purchased his provisions and climbed back into the van. A DTA

marshall appeared with a megaphone to clear a path for him and he reversed, exorcising slowly, giving the Swapo salute out of the window and smiling beautifully.

The DTA supporters in this area appear tolerant too; their shouted insults were far from menacing.

As the Swapo rally drew to a close in the late afternoon — the devotees having spent seven hours on their feet in the sun — there was a palpable reluctance to let it end. And, as if to formalise the symbolism of the day of reclamation, young activists took complete control of the road running to Ruacana past Oshakati.

There, within sight of the main Koevoet camp, they directed traffic while thousands of supporters lined the roadside in a bizarre "guard honour".

Others repaired to the caca-shops to celebrate. For a few hours at least they had liberated their neighbour hood, and felt it could never be taken back from them again.

One United Nations report says Angola suffered \$17-billion in physical destruction during the first 10 years of civil war. Harare's Institute of Mining Research estimates that war damage and war-induced production cuts have cost the diamond industry alone more than \$4-billion.

Yet economic reconstruction may prove simple compared with the task of rebuilding shattered lives. Because of war, Angola's under five mortality rate has soared to over 325 per thousand, Unicef reported in April, tying with Mozambique for highest in the world. Forty percent of Angola's children have been deprived of schooling by war, the group said, and hundreds of thousands have seen relatives and friends killed and their homes destroyed.



# Sun City to meet anti-tour musicians

Weekly Mail Reporter

that the American soul group would perform at the Super Bowl on July 7 despite strong objections to foreign artists coming to South Africa.

According to Sama, foreign artists who wish to perform in South Africa should first consult "democratic cultural structures" inside South Africa through channels approved by the United Nations.

Sama also objects to the use of Sun City's Super Bowl as a venue, as it is the site of many past performances which have defied the cultural boycott.

Feldman questioned Sama's objection to the use of Sun City, saying many of their members were performing at other venues in the homelands "on a regular basis."

Replied a Sama representative: "The problem is not in performing in the homelands, because we regard them as part of South Africa. But there certainly is a problem in performing at Sun City, as it has been used to undermine the selective boycott."

He said Sun International as a com-

pany was not the target. The objections centred on Sun City, which had been used for boycott-busting shows and international boxing bouts.

Yesterday Feldman expressed the hope that the planned meeting would solve the problems between Sama and Sun International and help "establish a plan of how we could work together."

"I would say there is a light at the end of the tunnel and this meeting could help us reach common ground. It is through discussions that we can have a better understanding of each

other," she said.

"It has been an emotional situation for Sama and us. Now we need to stop accusations flying back and forth in the media."

The Sama representative said the cancellation of the tour was a victory "both for us and a lot of organisations that objected to the tour taking place."

Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse, a leading local artist and executive member of Sama, commended the Commodores for their stand in calling off the trip.

"Their decision not to come is a moral victory for Sama and cultural workers in South Africa," he said.

## Kei gets tough with new unions

BY THUMIDA MAISTRY, East London

EARLY signs of union organisation in Transkei are being handled swiftly and harshly by the authorities in an apparent attempt to discourage further such efforts by workers.

More than 150 Transkei postal workers were arrested last week for staging an illegal strike. They will remain in prison for at least two weeks after being refused bail. The workers were all charged under section 48 of the territory's Emergency and security laws which categorises the strike as a threat to public security.

The detention of most of the workers less than three days after they went on strike, the refusal of bail and the replacement of the postal workforce by soldiers from the Transkei Defence Force suggests that the authorities are taking a hard line in dealing with sprouting worker organisations in Transkei. Unions are still outlawed in the territory although the change to military rule has been accompanied by several strikes.

The arrested workers belonged to the Transkei Postal Workers Association (Trapowa) which grew out of the



PW Botha (alias P-D Uys) pays grudging tribute to the MP for Houghton at her constituency farewell.

in opposition politics — and comedi- backing Irene Menell as her succes- sor in the recent battle for the Demo- cracy. This was Suzman's night, and this

## Nostalgia plus a few scoldings

### as Helen steps out

When the grande dame of opposition politics stepped down, the occasion was a mixture of nostalgia ... and some gentle scolding.

By IVOR POWELL

IT was as much a nostalgic farewell party as a parliamentary report-back, when Helen Suzman addressed her constituency for the 36th and last time as local member of parliament at the Houghton Primary School on Monday night.

Though the usual formalities were dutifully observed — Suzman went through the motions of conveying her

8/7/89  
W.M.A.  
20/9/89



of parliamentary politics look-  
 ing down her 36 years in the house.  
 And they wanted to know about the  
 prospects for the Democratic Party in  
 the forthcoming elections.  
 The hall was packed well beyond  
 overflowing. In the foyer scores of  
 people jostled one another as they  
 strained to catch that familiar voice;  
 there were faces pressed up against  
 every window, trying to catch a  
 glimpse.

Among the dozens of tributes read  
 out were messages from George  
 Bush, Margaret Thatcher and Nelson  
 Mandela. Among the nearly 1 000  
 people present were European diplo-  
 mats, ruling magnates, leading lights

the first MP ever to visit a squatter  
 camp and to take up the issue of the  
 death penalty. She had introduced  
 private motions to oppose the Pass  
 Laws, section 16 of the Immorality  
 Act, the Mixed Marriages Act, the  
 system of detention without trial —  
 all the legal apparatus of the apartheid  
 state.  
 She was also the first person since  
 1935 to attempt to impeach a judge.  
 The point was made. Suzman  
 has implacably opposed apartheid  
 and its machinery almost since it was  
 invented, a proud record in a shame-  
 ful history.  
 And it allows her certain liberties.  
 She can be a little crusty with impuni-  
 ty. It is well known that Suzman was

Through she wishes Leon well,  
 there is little warmth in her commen-  
 dation and it is difficult to see it as  
 anything more than the merest for-  
 mality.  
 Nor is she less reserved about the  
 Democratic Party in general. She  
 scolds the party for its setting up of  
 the old PFP as something of a laugh-  
 ing stock.  
 "I am proud to be a Prog," she  
 said, defiantly adding that the party  
 as a whole had good reason to be  
 proud of the role it had played in op-  
 position politics in South Africa.  
 Suzman warned that in the coming  
 elections, government propaganda  
 would probably be directed towards  
 stealing potential DP voters, and  
 urged South Africans to avoid being

And so they applauded until their  
 hands hurt. They couldn't quite bring  
 themselves to sing along when Des  
 and Dawn Lindberg took the stage to  
 lead a singalong in tribute to the old  
 campaigner — but almost all were  
 humming under their breath.

to include all postal workers.  
 The future of detained Trapowa  
 members is still unclear. They are to  
 appear before the attorney-general  
 next week. Some observers see the  
 forthcoming hearing as a test of the  
 extent to which workers may organ-  
 ise in Transkei. — Blinews

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Erasmus

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — In what amounts to a contradiction of claims by the United Nations Secretary-General, the senior UN police officer in northern Namibia said yesterday there was no evidence of large-scale intimidation in Owambo.

Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar told a closed meeting of the Security Council in New York on Wednesday there was overwhelming evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

## UN policeman contradicts Secretary-General's claims

He said an atmosphere of fear and intimidation in northern Namibia had inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election.

Asked about alleged intimidation, Superintendent Peter Fitzgerald, the senior Untag police officer in charge of Owambo, said in the past three weeks there had been only one complaint of what could be seen

as intimidation by the police: a report that a Casspir knocked down a kraal fence.

He said he had no complaints about Untag's relationship with Swapol (the SWA Police).

"Lately, in the past two to three weeks, there have also been three or four complaints of Swapol vehicles stopping at villages and asking if there were any returnees present, and this

might also be seen as intimidation as all returnees are covered by the amnesty," he added.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is expected to go today to Owambo to investigate the situation at first hand.

Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in London this week Koevoet units were murdering and terrorising the black population and destroying crops.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said the presence of former Koevoet members in Swapol would be discussed with Dr Perez de Cuellar when he visited Namibia.



# The army goes and so do the jobs

OSHAKATI — The sight of huge furniture removal trucks trundling along the B1 highway linking the north of Namibia with the south became familiar almost overnight a few weeks ago as the withdrawal of the SADF got under way. But already the sight is becoming rare as the withdrawal winds down.

The military withdrawal was part of the independence plan. What was not part of it was the loss of hundreds of jobs.

The military households had employed on a permanent basis large numbers of men as gardeners and perhaps as many women as domestic workers.

Tropical gardens were carefully tended by a small army of labourers while black nannies reared white toddlers.

Also threatened by the military withdrawal are the hundreds of "cuca shops" dotting the northern landscape.

Cuca shops have been a thriving component of the economy in the north. Their earnings, according to a senior economist in government here, amounted to millions of rands annually.

In northern Namibia the cuca shops have traditionally been the main providers of basic necessities.

Hundreds of Namibians who depended on the South African military presence for a living are being left jobless as the SADF withdraws from the territory under the United Nations independence plan. Whether independence will provide alternative employment is the major question in their lives. **JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa**

**News Service reports**

The shops' clientele was drawn from the peasant population, but the real money came from South African and Namibian soldiers posted, often for protracted periods, in and around the northern villages.

At the end of this week the last of those soldiers will have left the north in terms of the peace plan, and the 1 500 troops remaining will be confined to bases in Oshivelo and Grootfontein.

Those in Oshivelo will find it easier to shop for essentials in Tsumeb, a fairly large town, and those in Grootfontein will shop in that town.

Although the "cucas" are, in a South African sense, more like shebeens than shops, many have expanded their trade from merely being purveyors of malts and spirits to selling basic groceries.

The return of tens of thousands of exiles which has coincided with the military withdrawal could mean a new lease of economic life for some of the cucas, but whether it will be of the kind now departing remains to be seen.

Even the United Nations mission in Namibia, which is spending R75 million a year (or R6,25 million a month) in the territory, cannot hope to match the departing business because the UN figures are calculated countrywide.

The UN has so far created 800 jobs which will earn Namibians R17,5 million a year. But the UN and its jobs will not be a permanent feature.

Last weekend the cucas were still vibrant, probably because of the influx of outsiders who came to attend two political rallies and lingered to celebrate.

Those who had no cause for revelry were the gardeners and nannies who now find themselves with no tropical gardens and no babies to look after.

# SA's image is <sup>Stw</sup> changing — Pik

Political Correspondent

30/6/89

South Africa was busy regaining its place in the international community, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told the National Party's federal congress at the Pretoria City Hall yesterday.

He cited South Africa's role in the present peace process in Namibia to support this.

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Firing back at right-wing criticism that the Government had sold out Namibia and that Swapo would win the elections, he said the Conservative Party did not realise Namibia had never been part of South Africa.

South Africa had all along merely been a guardian for the territory.

Mr Botha said South Africa was at present altering its image overseas from one of a hoodlum to that of a regional power.



# No evidence of large-scale intimidation says Untag man

AKUS  
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From The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

**I**N what amounts to a direct contradiction of claims by the United Nations secretary-general, the senior UN police officer in northern Namibia has said that there is "no evidence of any large-scale intimidation in Owamboland by anyone."

**NAMIBIA**

The secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said in a report to a closed-door meeting of the Security Council in New York that there was "overwhelming" evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of the police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

He said an atmosphere of fear and intimidation in northern Namibia had inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election.

However, when Superintendent Peter Fitzgerald, the senior Untag police officer in charge of Owamboland, was asked about alleged intimidation in the region he said that in the past three weeks there had been only one complaint of what could be seen as intimidation by the police: a report that a Casspir vehicle had knocked down a kraal fence.

Since the end of April, he said, there had been a few other complaints of Casspirs driving through muhongo (millet) fields.

"Lately, in the past two to three weeks, there have also been three or four complaints of Swapol (SWA police) vehicles stopping at villages and asking if there were any returnees present, and this might also be seen as intimidation as all returnees are covered by the amnesty," he added.

Superintendent Fitzgerald, who is from Ireland, said that in fact it was proving difficult even to define what constituted intimidation in the fluid situation in Owamboland.

He said he had no complaints about Untag's relationship with Swapol and the two forces were co-operating well when it came to investigating complaints though in some instances a really thorough investigation had not been possible because of circumstances.

For example, investigation of a complaint laid by school students had been hampered by difficulties



**MR LOUIS PIENAAR . . .** would not consider withdrawing all of the Koevoet members from Swapol until replacements were available.

in contacting the students because of the school boycott. Other complaints involving South African citizens could not be investigated because they were no longer in the territory.

The administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday the presence of former Koevoet members in Swapol would be discussed with Mr de Cuellar when the secretary-general visited Namibia next month.

But in the meantime he would not consider withdrawing all of the Koevoet members from Swapol until replacements were available.

Other sources in Windhoek said some former Koevoet members had already been transferred to other duties, including anti-poaching operations (resulting in a sharp increase in the number of alleged poachers arrested).

Mr de Cuellar's reference to the return of refugees being inhibited appears to relate to allegations that the refugees who have returned have been reluctant to leave the UN camps for fear of the police.

However, officials in Windhoek claim that this reluctance has been shown only in the Dobra camp at Windhoek—the refugees are said to have been leaving without hesitation from the camps in Owamboland, where the intimidation is alleged to be strongest.

# Swapo objects to<sup>221</sup> election regulations

Argus Africa News Service

Argus 30/6/89

WINDHOEK. — Swapo leaders are concerned that the regulations governing Namibia's independence election, due to be gazetted today, are wide open to abuse.

The organisation is also unhappy about the appointment as electoral officer of Mr A G Visser, whose impartiality, Swapo leaders said last night, was questionable.

Swapo leaders were today seeking an urgent meeting with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, to express their objections.

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, will visit Namibia from July 19 to 23.

According to officials in New York, Dr Perez de Cuellar may include Angola in his itinerary, but not South Africa.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told the Security Council he was concerned about reports of intimidation of the electorate in Namibia, and by the conduct of some elements of the police. He will review the situation with his representative in the territory, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.



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According to Mudge, Swapo itself is no longer confident of overwhelming victory. Some of its spokesmen appear to be preparing the ground for discrediting the election if it does not go their way.

disappointment when the expectations are not met after independence will be a problem. ■

"There are really only two parties on the scene, the DTA and Swapo, and I think Swapo is surprised at the progress the DTA is making. I am optimistic that we will get enough votes to play a very prominent role in Namibia."

The DTA is "disturbed" by the publicity given to Swapo by the media in SA and has the impression that both the media and government are preparing South Africans for a Swapo victory because of the "Rhodesian experience" (a reference to white SA's surprise at Robert Mugabe's election victory in 1980).

"But I want to warn those who believe a Swapo government won't be so bad — and I get the impression that even some SA government representatives in Windhoek feel this way — that Swapo's policy on democracy is not at all clear.

In a BBC interview Sam Nujoma said 'the people will decide' if Namibia is to be a one-party state. He wouldn't commit himself. I have no doubt that if Swapo gets a two-thirds majority in the election, Namibia



Mudge

will be a one-party state. Talk of democracy by Swapo is window-dressing."

Mudge also seriously doubts that Swapo could successfully handle the economy and believes the country under a Swapo government will go "the Angolan way."

He says: "We are concerned about the economic future; that's why we visited West Germany. We are in serious economic trouble, there is no doubt about it. We need help. If we have a stable government after independence we may be okay, but we will not be okay under Swapo."

Instead of making "unrealistic promises," as he alleges Swapo is doing, he and Muyongo went to West Germany to seek economic aid for an independent Namibia.

Mudge says a black government is not the issue in the election, adding that there has been one in Namibia for 10 years. "We are mainly concerned about two things: democracy and an economy that will lead to a better quality of life. These are the issues that will have to be addressed by the parties fighting this election."

He is particularly encouraged by the DTA's support among white Namibians which he estimates at 50%-60%. If the DTA loses the election (which he does not accept as a foregone conclusion), its task in an independent Namibia will be to "tame" Swapo.

He believes Swapo is generating unrealistic expectations among Namibians and their

NAMIBIA

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### Mudge lashes out

With the Namibian election campaign set to kick off officially this weekend, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is complaining that conventional wisdom continues to hold Swapo as the overwhelming favourite to win November's independence poll.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge resents the situation which he blames partly on an imbalance in media coverage. He argues that while Swapo has been wasting time and lives fighting a war, the DTA has spent a decade preparing Namibia for independence — yet is not being credited for it.

Mudge and DTA senior vice-president Mishake Muyongo were in Cape Town last week after a trip to West Germany and Austria.

They were received officially for the first time by senior ministers in the two countries indicating, says Mudge, a growing realisation that Swapo is not the only political force in Namibia. He says the DTA has also been invited to London for talks with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

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# UK rolls out red carpet for Nujoma

## Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain rolled out the red carpet for Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma when he held talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe on Wednesday, the London Times reported.

Under the headline "Britain woos Nujoma", Times diplomatic editor Andrew McEwen yesterday wrote: "For a Marxist who has not set foot in his own country for nearly 30 years, to be treated by Britain as if he were certain to become that nation's

leader might seem unusual. "But Mr Nujoma found the government making exactly that assumption. "Practically no one doubts that Swapo will win the independence elections in November, that it will greatly influence but not totally control the shape of the new constitution and that a Swapo government will emerge in April headed by Mr Nujoma."

McEwen said that when Mr Nujoma was last in London, in February, he was offered a meeting with Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the

Foreign Office, which fell through. "Yesterday, in full contrast, he was given the full treatment.

"Sir Geoffrey and Mr Christopher Patten, the Minister for Overseas Development, made it clear in separate talks that Britain wants close links with the Namibian government he is expected to form. It also hopes Namibia will join the Commonwealth and is ready to give it development aid without preconditions."

Mr Nujoma told a press conference in London that South Africa was in breach of United Nations resolution

435 by allowing the Koevoet force to "terrorise the population".

He said Koevoet squads had been let loose. "killing, maiming, driving armoured vehicles over crops just before the harvest".

Thousands of refugees who had returned to Namibia were still in reception centres because they felt too threatened by Koevoet to return to their homes in the north.

Mr Nujoma spoke of Swapo's policy of national reconciliation and said: "We extend the hand of friendship to all whites to remain in Namibia."



Mr Nujoma



Gouetan 30/6/87

# Koevoet under fire

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NEW YORK — There is overwhelming evidence of unacceptable conduct by former members of Koevoet who have been absorbed into Swapo in northern Namibia.

An atmosphere of fear and intimidation there, has also inhibited the return of refugees and militated against a free and fair election, the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report to the Security Council at a closed-door meeting.

## 'Grave'

He said it was essential to persuade South Africa that the Koevoet problem be tackled without delay and that proposals by the Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, for dealing with the situation did not go far enough.

De Cuellar called it a "grave problem".