NAMIBIA — GENERAL

2 June 1980 — 31 July 1980
Swapo may be urged to make some concessions

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

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

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

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

The SWA/Namibian issue is particularly vital for Zambia and Angola which have Swapo bases on their territory and which have both complained of frequent South African military incursions.

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

South Africa has agreed to reduce its number of bases in the proposed DMZ area to 20 providing the United Nations agrees to put more of its own forces in the region.
Nigeria calls for sanctions over SWA

LONDON — Nigeria, black Africa's most powerful state, declared this weekend that international sanctions should be imposed against South Africa if the Republic did not accept the immediate implementation of the United Nations' settlement plan for South West Africa. "We cannot allow South Africa to continue delaying the rights of the people of Namibia any longer," Mr. Asoke-rode Clark, Nigeria's Ambassador to the United Nations, told an anti-apartheid movement rally in London. Mr. Clark said he hoped that would be the message that would go out to the world from Tuesday's planned Frontline States' summit in London, called to discuss the SWA situation. "I hope they will ensure that South Africa's intentions of continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia are fully exposed," said Mr. Clark. "I hope they will not allow more time for South Africa to try for a Muzorewa-type arrangement in order to put more obstacles in the way of Swano coming to power."

The UN Security Council must call South Africa's bluff and demand the implementation of the UN plan without further delay. "If South Africa remains obstinate in defiance of the United Nations, sanctions must be applied immediately," Mr. Clark said. "We cannot rest until we have got rid of the evil apartheid system.

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

Swapo forecasts victory in 1981

LONDON — Swano will win power in South West Africa before the end of next year, this was forecast in London yesterday by Swano's representative in Western Europe, Mr. Shapua Kaukunga. Addressing a rally organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, he said "South Africa might try, but it cannot stop what is inevitable. "We shall be invoking you to our independence celebrations in Windhoek before the end of next year."

Mr. Kaukunga accused South Africa of stalling the United Nation's settlement plan for SWA and said Pretoria was determined to "impose its own solution" on the territory. "I forecast that by the end of the year we will see South Africa try for a Muzorewa-style puppet set-up in Windhoek," he said.

Mr. Kaukunga claimed Swano was winning the war against South Africa for control of SWA and said Zimbabwe had shown that armed struggle would triumph in the territory. "South Africa has failed to learn the lesson of Zimbabwe — that the wishes of the people cannot be ignored," he said.

Mr. Kaukunga was speaking in place of Swano's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma. — Sapa
Conscription a must for SWA, says Viljoen

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

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

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

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

He considered it a "high priority" and said there was a need on the part of all members of the population to involve themselves in the territory's defence effort.

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

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

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

Referring to the Act abolishing racial discrimination in urban residential areas and public amenities, Dr Viljoen said what many people overlooked was that most facilities in the territory were already open to all races.

Of the 18 resorts controlled by the Department of Nature Conservation, four were not open to all races. Dr Viljoen announced that nature conservation had been under central Government control from Sunday, and that it had been decided with immediate effect to open the remaining resorts to all.

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

It was clear to him that a great deal of bitterness surrounded the move. But it was in the interests of all to open the facilities to all races.

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

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

By Alan Dunn,
The Star's Africa News Service
Own Correspondent

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

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

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

WINDHOEK — Black nationalist movements in Windhoek today welcomed the decision of the Frontline States at their Lusaka summit yesterday to opt for a peaceful, UN-negotiated settlement of the SWA/Namibia dispute. But they warned that the expected reply by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's response to the UN proposals was the last chance for such a solution.

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

He added, however, that the summit result was "very encouraging."

He was pleased the frontline states were taking the initiative.

"We have always been inclined to take the words of these states rather than the sporadic statements by Sam Nujoma (the SWAPO leader)." The Administrator-General and the South African Government would be well advised not to react to Nujoma's statements," Mr Rukoro said.

It was the frontline states who had the final say, not Mr Nujoma. Mr Rukoro said it was in the best interests of these states and SWA/Namibia to achieve a negotiated settlement in the territory.

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

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

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

Sapa
Summit begins

Own Correspondent

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

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

The other frontline leaders attending are Mozambican President Samora Machel, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who is chairman of the Frontline states, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.
WINDHOEK — Boycotts were reported at two educational institutions — one coloured and the other Baster — in SWA/Namibia today.

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

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

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

SUPPORT

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

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

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

Police arrived at the school yesterday, but The Baster bishop, Mr Hans Dreyer, asked the police not to intervene unless called on — Sapa, The Star's Africa News Service.
Boycotts and labour unrest flare up again

Political Staff
THOUSANDS of Indian pupils were suspended and a black school in Natal was closed yesterday as education boycotts and labour unrest flared again in various parts of the country. Violence flared in the Stilfontein Gold Mine in the Western Transvaal, where 4,000 black miners went on strike.

In the Western Cape, the massive boycott of buses by coloureds and blacks over fare increases continued.

In Durban and other parts of Natal at least 2,000 pupils were suspended after circulars from the Department of Indian Education asked principals to suspend and order off school premises pupils absent from class after June 2.

A delegation from the Teachers' Association of South Africa and the School Committee in Natal left for Cape Town for urgent meetings with senior Government officials, including the Minister of Indian Affairs Mr Marais Steyn.

St. Francis High School at Mannenberg was closed after 400 black pupils boycotted classes.

Pupils at schools in the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal and Johannesburg continued boycotting classes.

About 100 pupils at Willem Biltz High in Auckenberg, Benoni, boycotted classes yesterday, but the principal Mr G. Mohindien denied it had anything to do with a pro-Lagom government Republican Day speech he made last week.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, denied yesterday that the Government had decided to close coloured schools early for winter holidays because of the boycott.

Reports of an early closure are pure speculations. No such decision has been taken," he said.

Mr Steyn was commenting on rumours that schools might be closed from Friday, nearly two weeks before the scheduled June 15 start of the holidays.

In other developments yesterday:
- A fire at the Edenvale Primary School in Munnikenberg, Cape, destroyed an office and three classrooms.
- More than 1,500 students at the University of the Western Cape formed a petition calling for the postponement of examinations scheduled for June 15, anniversary of the 1978 Soweto unrest.
- "The Black Students' Society, which organised the petition, said in a statement that it would present it to the vice-chancellor, Professor D. J. du Plessis, at a meeting today.
- Some 400 black construction workers at an LTA site in Cape Town struck for the second day in a wage dispute. The workers are demanding an increase, apparently in response to recent bus fare rises. This is the second Cape Town strike this week sparked by fare rises.

Meanwhile, Durban police said fires at the weekend at a garage and a house in KwaMashu were not started by petrol bombs, as alleged in a statement by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this week in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi said one bomb was thrown at a garage belonging to Mr G. F. Penga, a member of the assembly, and another at the house of a KwaMashu town councillor, Mr Johannes Meshi.

Police said the nightwatchman at the garage saw three men running away. They had apparently started a fire with newspapers to keep themselves warm.

The other fire started among piles at the back of Mr Meshi's house.
NGO killed on border

WINDHOEK — Commander for the SWA Command of the Defence Force confirmed today that Corporal Andrew Jeremy Falkus (21) had been killed in action in the northern border area of Ovamboland.

The name was released after his parents had been notified in Britain. They live at Great Quay, Guildford, Surrey. — Sabo.
WINDHOEK — Black nationalist movements in Windhoek yesterday welcomed the decision of the Frontline States at their Lusaka summit to opt for a peaceful United Nations negotiated settlement of the South West Africa dispute.

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

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

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

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

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

These issues "are not negotiable and Dr Waldheim is in a position to deal with them in a manner which will satisfy everybody concerned." He added, however, that there was no alternative to a UN Resolution 448 except continued war. "We have no alternative to UN Resolution 448 except continued war. And that is not what we wish for our country or our people," Mr Shupanga said.

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

"We have not been left to Mr Nujoma. He could have opted for war. But Sam Nujoma is under the leash of the Frontline States," Mr Shupanga said.

"It is in the interests of the neighbouring states to press for a peaceful solution and this is exactly what has happened." He added, however, that there was no alternative to a UN Resolution 448 except continued war. And that is not what we wish for our country or our people.

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

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

"It is in the interests of the neighbouring states to press for a peaceful solution and this is exactly what has happened." He added, however, that there was no alternative to a UN Resolution 448 except continued war. And that is not what we wish for our country or our people.

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

"We have not been left to Mr Nujoma. He could have opted for war. But Sam Nujoma is under the leash of the Frontline States," Mr Shupanga said.

"It is in the interests of the neighbouring states to press for a peaceful solution and this is exactly what has happened." He added, however, that there was no alternative to a UN Resolution 448 except continued war. And that is not what we wish for our country or our people.

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

"We must now hope for a time not so good from South Africa so that a peaceful solution can be found if there is a will to find it," Mr Shupanga said.

They now clearly supported a peaceful, negotiated settlement for the territory, Dr Africa said — Sapa.
WINDHOEK — If public amenity owners in South West Africa had responded more favourably to an appeal to open up their facilities to all races, it would not have been necessary to introduce punitive measures.

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

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

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

"It would have been ideal if everyone had opened their doors voluntarily. It would then not have been necessary to impose penalties.

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

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

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

Mr. Louw reminded Assembly members that discrimination in the territory had also led to the founding of SWAPO and the widespread support which the organisation now enjoys.

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

Another DTA speaker, Mr. Nellas Afrikaner, added a bit of humour during the anti-discrimination debate when he described how a former white employer had not allowed him, a black man, to eat off his plate but had allowed a dog to finish off the remains of his food and then given the plate to a black woman to wash.

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

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

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

Debate on the motion continues today — Sapa
Aktur man blames it on the butting-in

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

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

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

He was followed by other Aktur members.

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

Mr. Van Zyl had opposed the motion.

A motion calling for greater protection for speakers and for strict control of interruptions was tabled in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. Percy Nienhuys of Aktur, on behalf of the party's leader, Mr. A. H. de Plessis, who is ill.

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

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

"It was not because of a political conspiracy," he said. "It was purely on my own initiative that I walked out.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Van Zyl said that under normal circumstances he would not have objected to interjections during a speech.

He requested that the motion be submitted to a select committee, comprising members of the Assembly for consideration. During his speech yesterday morning Mr. Mudge alleged that last week's walkout was an organized and concerted action by Aktur members and rejected allegations that "circumstances were such that they were forced to walk out of the House."

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

Mr. Van Zyl had made more than 10 interruptions during his speeches by opposition members in the white Legislative Assembly earlier this year while only about 10 interruptions - "if that" - had been made during his speech on Friday, Mr. Mudge said.

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

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

Plague threat to SWA kudu

BY ANDRE VILJOEN

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

This was confirmed by the deputy director of veterinary services in SWA, Dr. John Shaw, who said the disease, which broke out in the Okahandja district in central SWA about a year ago, was killing thousands of kudu.

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

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

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

The value of SWA's kudu would be a major economic blow to the territory and are a major tourist attraction and an important source of income for the meat and game meat industry.

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

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

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

They should avoid lethal injury to the animals which were salivating profusely. But he warned that apparently normal could also have the virus in their saliva.

Rabbits were normally transmitted by bites, but with kudu rabbits was spread by the animals licking each other.

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

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

He said he and his staff had been immobilized against rabies.
THE ASSEMBLY — A Bill providing for the registration as South African voters of people who retain homes in South West Africa but live in South Africa for educational purposes was published yesterday.

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

But he will have the right to qualify for registration. The Bill affects South West Africans who receive training in South Africa at a university, university college, teachers' training college, technical college, industrial school, technical or commercial high school or any other college or high school.

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

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

The electoral division in which he will be registered will be the one in which the magistrate's office in the Cape Province is the nearest to his home "as the crow flies" — Sapa.
'Swapo will not surrender'

Vuill' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo would never surrender, a young guerrilla held at Oshakati, Ovamboland, said in an interview published in Windhoek yesterday.

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

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

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

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

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

By ANDRE WILJOEN
Windhoek

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trouble

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loitering

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

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

One estimate of Windhoek’s streetwalker population which is so difficult to estimate is 500.

A dome that has made a study of vice in Windhoek is reported to have said that if one put a roof over SWA one would have a giant brothel.
SA forces kill five Swapo guerillas

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK — South African and SWA/Namibian security forces have killed five Swapo guerillas in Ovambo. Journalists touring the operational area as guests of South West Africa Command were shown three of the dead insurgents little more than two hours after they were killed in a contact.

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

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

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

- Defence Headquarters in Pretoria announced that Corporal Mario van Wyk, 20, died in action in the operational area on Friday.
It's no easy life for SWA newspapers

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman
James McClurg

takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PC Box 1128, Johannesburg.

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

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

It is a fascinating scene and, as I discovered on a recent visit, just as much of a challenge to SWA, a country one.

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

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

By now,adequate information on a particular incident. He was the unwitting victim of the tempestuous line of communication between himself and the scene of the incident.

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

In addition, newsmen tend to believe, rightly or wrongly, that he is largely bound by the rigid rules and equally ironclad codes of SADF headquarters in Pretoria. No doubt the local Press has a ways to go before it attains the professionalism of the South African Press, but there is no doubt about the future.

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

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

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

In addition, newsmen tend to believe, rightly or wrongly, that he is largely bound by the rigid rules and equally ironclad codes of SADF headquarters in Pretoria. No doubt the local Press has a ways to go before it attains the professionalism of the South African Press, but there is no doubt about the future.

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

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

But these are questions of mechanics. The rub of the matter is that public information is often held back on the grounds that it could be of use to the enemy.

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

Dr Spies is not disposed to criticise the authorities for withholding information. He thinks they stick to a correct position and that "models must be maintained".

A more independent line is taken by Joe Pita, editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung (circulation about 5,000) in Windhoek.

"There is no political partnership with the black South African Press. We have our own political party, the KNP, which describes itself as 'liberal' and is the "general support" of the DTA. We are not, in other words, playing a double game."

Under the umbrella of the Allgemeine Zeitung is the Windhoek Advertiser (both newspapers are established in 1889) with a circulation of about 6,000. Its interpretation of DTA policies is regarded as sympathetic to the left of the centre.

The most striking figure in Namibian journalism is undoubtedly Hanneke Smith ("Smithy"), editor and to a considerable extent the newsman who reports about the newspaper's policies. Smith is an official of the Republican Party (DTA) and a strong supporter of Namibia's "nationalist" movement.

His pride is that his newspaper, published in Afrikaans, serve all of Namibia's
The predominant mood when I was in Windhoek was of contentment, bordering on complacency. As often as not, he said, when he was slow to release power it was because he simply didn't have enough definite and urgent news to send. Journalists that the Army, whether in Windhoek or Pretoria, always needs a steady stream of news. One way or another, the information should be withheld or delayed on the pretense of national security or the need to protect sensitive information.

When the two newspapers changed ownership in 1979, Smith resided against the prospect of a local Press divided between the DTA and After. He resigned and took his wife's pay to found the new independent paper. It now commands a circulation of about 7,000 and dispenses an intriguing blend of news, features, and commentary. The paper's editorial policy is to balance the views of prominent politicians and to provide a forum for discussion of current events.

With the slogan "One country, one nation", the Observer's masthead proclaims its opposition to ethnic conflicts and its belief that in a future dominated by a black coalition, the Observer's role is to serve the urban community of about 79,000 and the rest of the far-flung country. A well-qualified local observer who watches the Press with growing anxiety told me bluntly, "The Observer's community of need of proper information at a crucial time in its history has ever been so poorly served." He castigated the entire range of newspapers for their superficiality and their slavish adherence to partisan politics.

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

The vitality that marks the Windhoek Press is attractive, but that is no substitute for the most fundamental requirement of all — news.
Swapo slams military call-up plan

By PETER KENNY
'Mall' Africa Bureau

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

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

One of the five speakers, Mr. Oshako Matongo, said the South African Government was forcing the people of Namibia to fight against their own brothers.

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

There were no uniformed policemen visible at the meeting.

Organisers said however that six of their followers had been detained by Security Police during two hand-laying ceremonies on Friday night.

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

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

They warned their brothers and sisters not to take up arms against one another.

South Africa is just playing around in trying to bring Unita into the negotiations, Unita does not exist.
SWA hotels may defy open-to-all law

The Star's Africa News Service

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

Legislation passed last week by the National Assembly provides for a $200 fine and possible withdrawal or suspension of trading licences if hotels refused to admit blacks.

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

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

The owner of Windhoek's 'apartheid'-era restaurant, Mr. Jan H. van den Bergh, said he would not open his doors to blacks because they did not promote profits. Any approach by a black to use his facilities would be seen as 'absolutely malicious,' because they had traditionally not visited his establishment, he said.

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

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

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

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

A Hartenbos hotel owner, Mr. J. J. Burger, who until now has not allowed all races into his hotel, said it would be foolhardy to keep hotels closed to all in the face of losing the trading licence.
out of Kavango
keeping swapo
united helps sa by
in the extension
planing swapo
is now
Zimbabwe

With Eastern aid we'll never surrender, says Young insurgent
Inquiry exposes SWA meat scandal

By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

The Assembly

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

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

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

The inquiry found conclusive evidence that a perogola made of rains had occurred in the Heydenrych investigation following a discussion about payments for marketing meat.

The report of the commission on inquiry into alleged irregularities relating to the meat trade industry in SWA, tabled in Parliament today, highlights other irregularities, but also the names of the minds of the mortals, i.e., representatives of the board, Mr A. P. Pretorius and Mr J. P. van der Walt.

The irregularities include:

- Employees of all brokers dealing with marketing permits and slaughterhouses abused their positions by running farming and/or speculators' enterprises.
- Large numbers of cattle are exported to the open market in South Africa without the necessary permit cover.
- In the registration of producers with the Meat Board for the purpose of permit allocations, "fairly extensive" duplication occurs resulting in some farmers receiving larger allocations than they are entitled to, at the expense of others.
Witnesses silent on ‘goodwill’ gifts

Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

INVESTIGATION

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

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

" He died before he could testify again.

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

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

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

INCriminating

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

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

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

Dealing with the involvement of member of the Meat Board in other organisations in the meat trade, the report says the chairman Mr. A.P. Pretorius and the vice-chairman, Mr. P. van der Walt were queried but there was no evidence that the persons named specifically at promoting the interests of other organisations

SWA meat scandal

The commission found, in connection with permits for the opening of a "meat" of South Africa, that there was little favouritism in granting of permits but that unauthorised transfers of permits between people had taken place.

The extent of abuse among brokers is highlighted by the fact that a representative of one of the brokers who was given ample slaughtering turns at the Windhoek factory bought cattle from producers who could not obtain slaughtering turns for themselves.

The report concludes that no evidence submitted to the commission many assertions of a general and divergent nature were made which either could not be substantiated by conclusive proof or were contradicted by other evidence so that no definite findings could be made.
WINDHOEK — Military authorities in Ovamboland and Caprivi in eastern South West Africa believe the inhabitants of these areas have almost totally rejected Swapo and that the Defence Force has the bush war in these areas in tight rein.

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

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

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

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

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

The burning down of kraals, abduction of handmen and the murder of traditional leaders and others fall into the last category. So far this year, terrorists have killed 42 members of the population compared with 63 last year.

Security forces have laid a large number of landmines and detonated several in Ovamboland this year.

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

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

Security forces protect towns, Cattle Posts and the homesteads of chiefs and other leaders. They also provide escorts for government inoculation teams, officials who travel in the area to pay пенсions, inspectors of schools and building projects of the local government.

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

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

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

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

Caprivi is peaceful — a situation that was not always so. Swapo has been laying ambushes and planting landmines there since 1966. Their activity dropped off after the Angolan revolution and intensified again in early 1977. Not until the Security Forces changed from a defensive to a "selective offensive" attitude did the activity drop off and cease altogether.

The Security Forces attribute their success partly to dis-sension in Swapo’s ranks in Zambia and mainly to the Defense Force’s civic action programme.

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

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

According to Defence Force figures, 553 Caprivians left the area in 1977 for Botswana, Zambia or Zimbabwe. In 1978, that figure was down to 47 and last year it dwindled to 6, while to date this year the known emigration figure is nil.

— Sapa

3 insurgents killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces killed three Swapo insurgents in a clash in the northern operational area of South West Africa last Thursday, a spokesman for the SWA Command of the Defence Force said in Windhoek yesterday.

Journalists were shown the bodies of the insurgents at Oshakati in Ovamboland, northern SWA, within hours of their being shot.

The three were apparently in their early 30’s. All three had numerous bullet holes in various parts of their bodies. Most of the fingers of the hand of one had been blown off, possibly by a grenade, while another had been hit in the head.

They had been armed with new Soviet AK-47 assault rifles, while one was also found with a new RPG-7 rocket launcher.

The insurgents were all dressed in sheriff-looking khaki combat uniforms and new black boots.

No security force personnel were killed in the clash. — Sapa
SWA meat inquiry met with silence

An extensive accounting investigation of the records and books of the Meat Control Board and other organisations connected with the meat trade also proved necessary. But, the commission said, it experienced serious problems in obtaining expert staff to carry out these investigations properly.

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

Nevertheless, evidence was presented by a total of 85 people and 265 exhibits were submitted. In the seven-page report, no list of witnesses was given, nor did the commission name any individuals or firms as having committed any of the irregularities involved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Among these findings were:
- An evidence was found that producers registered with the Meat Board obtained permits and then let or sublet the land to someone else who also obtained permits. This practice even took place in grazing land.
- On the evidence given before the commission, there is no conclusive evidence on the seat of the commission cannot come to any other conclusion than that this practice is fairly common.
- Evidence that there was no proper control over incoming applications to the Meat Board for permits as well as the outcome of permits.
- Evidence that permits were transferred on a large scale without prior notification to the Meat Board. These transfers were mainly conducted by brokers and often without reference to the permit holder.
- The effect of these practices is naturally that, so far as the controlled markets are concerned, the granting of permits to the Meat Board is largely left to the discretion of the brokers instead of being solely in the hands of the Meat Board as it is supposed to be in terms of the prescribed rules and procedures.
- The commission was not under the Meat Board's control by the commission was not under the Meat Board's control for the allocation of permits.
- There were many accounting errors at the Meat Board and the formulas had been interpreted and applied differently by officers.
- The commission could find no concrete evidence that a number of SWA cattle found their way to the controlled market under permits issued for the open market but that it had reason to believe that this might have happened.

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

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

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

A subsidy introduced on April 1, 1970, for the marketing costs of cattle exported to South Africa, resulted in amounts accruing to the wrong people although it said it was not within its terms of reference to express an opinion on the amounts paid to various marketers.

Through the unauthorized transfer of permits, several cases were paid the fees.

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

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

Inquiry must with caution — Page 8
Swapo victory 'is unlikely'  

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

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

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

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

He also believes that countries such as Angola and Zambia would help to push Swapo in that direction.

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

South Africa should take note of the willingness of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to bargain, he said. South Africa had moved rapidly ahead with domestic political initiatives over the past two years, but the message was not reaching countries abroad. Instead of supporting the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the West was still exerting pressure on his country — Sapa
LONDON — Swapo has appealed to the Frontline states to initiate United Nations action leading to international sanctions against South Africa to force it out of South West Africa.

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

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

South Africa had been intransigent in negotiations on SWA's future and had "only been interested in gaining over new concessions," it charged. "For example, the enemy succeeded to gain military bases at Grootfontein and Oshikamba, to have its fascist police in charge of law and order, to have its repressive administration run all the practical aspects of the transition process, including the elections and to get its puppet to be allowed to participate in the negotiations, thereby attempting to give them a status equal to that of Swapo."

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

"We were all prevailed over to tolerate the presence of Pretoria's puppets at the preliminary talks in New York in 1979 and the UN-sponsored consultation in Geneva last November," Swapo said. The original objective of a UN military presence in SWA was to prevent "intimidation" of the population by South Africa, but in the course of negotiations this objective had been lost.

"Swapo is convinced that there is no reason or justification for any more concessions to be made to the enemy. It is arrogant and unreasonable for the racist Boer junta of Pretoria to demand that the UN be used to disarm Swapo and negate the military achievements of our movement, namely the presence of our armed forces in our own country," the memo said — Sopa.
Viljoen welcomes vice probe

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

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

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

He had ordered an investigation into immorality in SWA last year. The reports of the police and the Attorney-General would now be available to the select committee — Sapa.
Where
War is a
way of
life

The bush war in SWA has left
Windhoek, out of the crucible.
Peter KENNEDY of the 'Wall'
Africa Bureau made a
three-day trip north to the
taste the reality of the conflict.

Further, he said he had
seen the effects of this war,
that the scale of SWA's
repression and the scale of the
suffering of the people in the
countryside are truly
appalling.

The Bushmen movement
in SWA is unlike any other
movement in the world.
It is a people's war against
economic and political
oppression.

The Bushmen movement
is a people's war against
economic and political
oppression.
It is a people's war against
economic and political
oppression.
PM's 'moderating' influence praised

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

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

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

"He is a man of enormous intellect and on his showing thus far, has displayed extraordinary ability." Mr Cronje said the Zimbabwe Premier briefed him last week on the meeting of Frontline States. "I think the central message coming from there is that they would like a peaceful solution."

"He had a very moderating influence on it (the summit) That is not what I heard from him, but other Africa sources. He has an extraordinary ability to assess a situation, and he has adopted an exemplary, pragmatic attitude and approach."

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

He did not think it was at this stage probable — he knew of no direct contact between Mr Mugabe and Namibian authorities on internal interests.
Time on the side of moderate forces

By Chris van Gass,
The Star's Africa

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

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

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

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

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

"UNWISE"

Other points Dr Viljoen made were:

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

- If UN-supervised elections were not successful or appeared remote, the position of the National Assembly would have to be reconsidered -- by having a further national election to extend the life of the national legislative body.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The commission's report was tabled in Parliament on Monday

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

"The firms involved in the irregularities disclosed by the Van Zyl Commission all have major connections with South African companies," he said. "The 46,000 cattle found to have been sent to South Africa on irregular permits must have been received by someone in this country. Action should be taken against them, as well as against the people who channelled the cattle through to the controlled areas in South Africa."

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

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

Mr Schlebusch said on Monday that he believed that the constitutional development in SWA/Namibia had reached a stage where "the commission's report can best be further discussed there."

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

Other findings

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

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

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

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

- Farms were registered twice for meat permits.

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

- A number of employees, including top management figures, ran their own farming or speculating enterprises and thus had resulted in them "abusing their positions"
Gerrit Viljoen
denies ‘killer group’ claim

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

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

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

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

Swapo wanted to create the impression that these planned murders were committed by the South African Government, he said.

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

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

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

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

— Sapa
Era of self-rule dawns on SWA

The State's Africa News Service

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

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

The Ministers are to be sworn in on July 1.

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

Dr Viljoen's proclamation will come into effect tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

BEGINNING

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

It is expected to be chaired by the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Nudge.
The march of civilisation in Bushmanland is personified by these proud troops.

The nomadic way of life that has been the preserve of the Bushmen is almost over. ANDRE VILJOEN of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports from South West Africa on the move towards the atomic age.
While men and children are opting for a modern, Western lifestyle, many women cling stubbornly to the traditional ways.
THE KALAHARI Bushmen are undoubtedly some of the earth's most primitive people. Yet they have a well-developed and highly organized way of life. The Bushmen live in small, nomadic groups, moving from one hunting and gathering area to another in search of food and water. They are skilled hunters and gatherers, and their way of life is intimately connected with the natural environment.

The Bushmen are descended from ancient ancestors who lived in the Kalahari Desert, and their culture is unique to this region. They have a rich oral tradition, passing down stories and myths from generation to generation. The Bushmen also have a strong spiritual connection to the land, which is reflected in their music, dance, and art.

The Bushmen have lived in the Kalahari for thousands of years, but their way of life is under threat from modern developments. The construction of roads and fences has disrupted their traditional movements, and they are increasingly isolated from the rest of society. Despite these challenges, the Bushmen continue to live according to their own way of life, preserving their unique culture for future generations.
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Volpema, yesterday officially proclaimed the establishment of a Ministers' Council with executive powers for the territory.

The proclamation was published in the Extraordinary Gazette. At the same time it was announced by the President of the SWA National Assembly, Mr Johannes Skynicer, that the 13-man council will be elected today.

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

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

The Administrator-General, however, will retain the administrative powers transferred to him from the South African State President. He will also retain the power to:

- Develop a list of persons who, in his opinion, are of a constitutional nature, or concerned with the safety of the territory.
- Make laws other than regulations or rules, and grant or withhold consent for the implementation of such laws.

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

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

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

Today the chairman of the Ministers' Council will be elected first. He will then propose all other members from the Assembly. — Sapa
Crackdown on Swapo aid racket

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

The collectors are said to have been introduced to the businessmen as “trained terrorists.”

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

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

The businessmen hiding in Katatura were apparently claiming they were on the squad’s “death list” of about 50 names.

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

Dr Viljoen said the scare was directly attributable to a rumour started by Swapo.
Police question SWA editor

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — The head of the Security Police here, Colonel Johan van der Merwe, and the head of the CID, Colonel J G Greyling, yesterday ques-
tioned the editor of the Wind-
hoek Observer, Mr Hannes
Smith, about a report concern-
ning an alleged death squad op-
erating in SWA/Namibia.

A report about the alleged
squad of 90 assassins also ap-
peared in the newspaper of the
Lutheran Church of
Owambokavango (Elok),
Omuswetsu.

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

The Administrator-General
of SWA/Namibia, Dr Gerrit
Viljoen, reacted strongly to the
reports on Tuesday, saying they
stemmed from the SWAPO
president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

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

Shortly after Dr Viljoen re-
leased his statement, Mr Smith
delivered a letter personally to
Dr Viljoen’s office demanding
he call a press conference at
which he would put “facts” to
Dr Viljoen about an elimination
squad in the presence of all the
media.

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

After they requested cer-
tain documents I voluntarily
agreed to hand some of them
over,” Mr Smith said.
Border action takes high toll.

16 soldiers die.
Mudge is SWA 'prime minister'

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

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

The DTA-dominated National Assembly also approved the election of the 12 other Ministers nominated by Mr Mudge.

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

The Bill, which is expected to be gazetted on July 1 after the territory's Ministers' Council takes office, provides for a maximum fine of £300.

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

The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

Other incidents he mentioned were:

- On May 31 a security force patrol killed three insurgents they found after following tracks.
- Security forces had an ambush near the border on June 4 and four insurgents trying to cross the border back into Angola were shot.
- On the following day a patrol searching an abandoned kraal found a small group of insurgents hiding there. In the short firefight that ensued three terrorists were killed.
Major developments on SWA-Namibia are in the air. SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma recently held a scheduled trip to London to return to Namibia. His visit coincided with the visit to Angola by US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke. Holbrooke will be joined by foreign ministers from France, Britain, and West Germany, and William Clay, a member of the US House of Representatives, during his SWAPO committee visit.

The Angolans have been considerably put off by suggestions that London be involved in discussions on Namibia while Angolans Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge has supported SWAPO's rejection of any SA military bases in the proposed DMZ. The position is that the DMZ can come into effect only after a ceasefire between SWAPO and the SA defence forces — hence there cannot be bases in that zone. Jorge also wanted the South African government to do more to support SWAPO as the burden of this has been shouldered almost entirely by Angola.

But the Anglo has not been closed on negotiations based on the proposals of the Western Five. Similarly, the frontline leaders in Angola recently called for the implementation of UN resolution 15, and there is a distinct impression in London that they decided to uphold all possibilities for a negotiated settlement although they seem to be determined to speed the process up.
Meat men may face charges

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

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

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

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

Dr Viljoen also pointed out that he was responsible for the handling of the affair — Sapa
Mudge heads SWA's ruling council

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

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

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

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

They are Dr Ben Africa (DTA vice-president and Baster leader), Mr Engelhard Christy (Damara leader), Mr Tora Imbil (Owambo Minister of Justice), Mr Jooj Joojus (coloured leader), Mr Geelboon Kashe (Bushmen leader), Mr Patrick Lumbo (Caprivian representative), Mr Daniel Lapert (Nama leader), Mr Werner Neeb (white representative), Mr Rado Dongo (Kavango representative), Mr Kauma Rukauko (DTA vice-chairman and Herero paramount chief), and Mr Gregor Thinyane (Tswana leader).

The official opposition, Akar, did not oppose the nominations.

The leader of the Hereritage National Party in SWA, Mr Sarel Becker, left the Assembly at the start of the voting and returned later.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dead Swapo gunners were surrounded by spent cartridges when they were found by South Africans in mapping operations at the "smokes hepat" in southern Angola this week.

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

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

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

It began at 2.25 p.m. on an undisturbed day this week and carried on sporadically into the night. Mopping up operations continued into the next morning.

Swapo forces appeared to expect an attack to come from the direction of the road which runs through the heavily camouflaged camp. To cover the number of the warning, a ball point pen is acceptable but may be used only for notes or for diagrams, for the examination. All answer books are used on each separate sheet. Where sheets additional to the hand margin are used, the candidate liable to disqualification and to University.

WARNING
1 No books, notes, or aid may be brought unless candidate
2 Candidates are to candidates or without
3 No part of an answer
4 All answer books

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

The South Africans attacked in a three-pronged formation with three separate groups overrunning the huge base. It was about 5 km by 13 km in extent. The attack caught Swapo by surprise and resistance began only as the South Africans swept back after their initial burst through the base.

Invisible

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

The Swapo men must have known they were facing superior South African forces and in a conventional situation Swapo would have retreated. But their stubborn resistance indicated that they were defending the nerve centre of their operations and not an isolated base.

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

Swapo had learnt the lesson not to have a base made up of units visible from the air which was the case in 1978 when the South Africans overran the Moscow and Vietnam bases at Cassinga.
HE SAYS WHO DIED... AND THE LIVED ONES THEY LEFT BEHIND

Tribune Reporters

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

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

Stephen, head boy at the Gert Maritz High School in 1976, had everything to live for when he was killed in action against SWAPO terrorists in Angola this week.

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

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

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

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

His funeral will take place from the Vosekraak Church in Church Street on Tuesday at 11am. Mr. Cronje said his son will be missed by his girlfriend, Hayla Sakk, who was very close to him.

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

"He said he would fight to keep us safe at home," said Mrs. Lello. "He told me he was going to fight to keep them (the enemies) away from me."

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

His mother described Frank as a quiet boy who did not complain when there was noise or who was very independent.

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

GERT VENTER, the Durban rifleman killed fighting SWAPO forces this week, had often joked with his friends that he would be "comin' home in the newspaper."

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

"I enjoined my army service and was very anxious to go back to the border," he laughed and joked about the dangers and said he would come home in the newspapers. "I'm not," he said."

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

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

BY GEORGE DAUGLISH

15/6/80 Sun TR 1B 6

An undamaged wounded South African soldier is carried from the battle while dead later.

SOUTH AFRICAN troops were

against SWAPO

African

in the 6-hour battle of there still are.

SEC 10 01 4
Our men in Angola — the full story

against Swans, this was a strike against companies in Southern Africa, a defense spokesman said.

Along with the estimated 40 to 50 military hardware seized were found papers, literature, and plans pertaining to the guiding hand of Warsaw Pact countries.

Unlike the first strike, where Swans headquarters were targeted in a small area in conventional buildings, here South African forces faced a more enemy's underground network of bunkers throughout an area of kilometers long and kilometeres wide.

The strike was a symbolic one, and the South African force concentrated on the nerve center commanded by a political committee.

"We beat out of the bushes at about 2:35 and the fighting kept up until after dawn," Mr. Steenkamp said.

"The attacking force went on over the base and then there was intermittent fighting in the morning up.

"We stood and fought and many died as their guns. One in front and they wouldn't have fought so hard if this was just a training base. This was their nerve center," Mr. van Zyl, an SABC reporter, said.

"Don't think the death toll on Swans is as high ever on Swans. It was air and sea, but the situation was.

The war's a going to be brutal because of the Warsaw Pact's presence, particularly in former Soviet territories.

A series of intelligence reports over a period of time, including some of the sources, were in the hands of the enemy. Some recons were up in the air"
Our men in Angola — the full story

against Swapo, this was a strike against communism in Southern Africa,” a Defence spokesman said.

Along with the estimated 100 tons of military hardware seized were found posters, literature and plans pointing to the guiding hand of Warsaw Pact countries.

Unlike the first strike, where Swapo’s headquarters were concentrated in a small area in conventional buildings, here South African troops faced a camouflaged underground network of bunkers stretching over an area 15 kilometres long and five kilometres wide.

The initial strike force concentrated on the nerve centre commanded by a political commissar.

“We burst out of the bush at about 2.25 and the fighting kept on until after dark,” Mr Spenskamp said.

“The attacking force went in, overran the base and then there was intermittent fighting in the mopping up.

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

Mr van Nierie, a SABC reporter, said: “I don’t think the death toll on Swapo’s side will ever be known because of the nature of the terrain.”

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

This necessitated an infantryman’s war with air support.

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

“It was very confusing, the whole place...
Commission finds SWA meat industry is riddled with bribes and corruption
A South African soldier displays a grain bag sent to SWAPO by the liberation movement in Lusaka.

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

By NEIL HOFER

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

Mr R Santschy, head of the Red Cross mission in Pretoria, and his deputy, Mr P Lutolf, visited the camp on June 3. He said 118 SWAPO members were being held in the camp in line with Red Cross policy, he could not disclose further details.

"We cannot allow the lives of prisoners to be jeopardised," said Mr Santschy. Commandant Bill Murray of the Defence Force said the prisoners were detained under Proclamation G-9 (an emergency proclamation by the Administrator-General providing for detention without trial).

Confirmation of the visit to the camp is significant for two reasons:

- Until now the Defence Force in Namibia has repeatedly denied the existence of such a camp.
- The Defence Force has repeatedly said it does not consider SWAPO terrorists captured in Namibia as prisoners-of-war, but as criminals. Therefore, they were not subject to International Red Cross Geneva Convention regulations.
How Swapo nerve centre was wiped out

By RAY SMUTS
Military Correspondent

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

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

South Africa lost 16 young men in the fierce fighting — but more than 200 Swapo members were killed in what can be seen as one of the most successful attacks since the August 1979, destruction of Swapo headquarters at Cassanga.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hairy trip

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

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

Mr Steenkamp, a Citizen Force officer who is no stranger to the operational area, said:

"It was a hairy trip — it was a pre-emptive strike and our guys were out to kick the enemy where it hurt most.

"The boys leading the action were cool and capable."

He said that although the young soldiers had been in the army for some time and had practised semi-conventional warfare before, they had never been faced with the real situation.

"But after going through it they were older and more sober: they had changed."

The strike was shrouded in secrecy. The journalists had no inkling of what was to come until the last moment.

Mr Steenkamp was told he was going on a tour of oil installations in Natal.

Off guard

Then, suddenly, he found himself on a civilian flight to Windhoek and only learnt of the SADF's objective at Oshakati the next day.

From accounts it became clear that Swapo had been caught off guard and they put up fierce resistance.

Said Mr Steenkamp:

"If they were expecting an attacking force they weren't expecting it at the time we were.

"The whole camp had a well coordinated fire plan, complete with gun positions, minefields and the like.

"The whole camp had a well-coordinated fire plan, complete with gun positions, mortars and the like.

"Swapo obviously believed any attack would come via a south-north road near the camp for the roads (of the road) were mined."

That is where they erred.

To Pag
‘Security’ is a powerful word in SWA

Randy Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1126, Johannesburg

The SWABC’s executive chairman, Piet Venter, stressed to me that the service in Afrikaans will not be for the exclusive benefit of whites but will be shared by other communities, including coloureds, Basotho, Namas and Damara, whose home language is Afrikaans.

As evidence of the SWABC’s recognition of the importance of English as an international language, he added that there are plans for quite elaborate “English by Radio” programmes.

Such gestures, however well meant, do little to appease the English-speaking people in Windhoek. They do not take kindly to the statistical argument and tend increasingly to see themselves as culturally displaced persons, threatened by a rolling wave of Afrikansisation.

Meanwhile the change-over to the new system proceeds slowly. All the main news bulletins and most other key material are still relayed from the SWABC.

The SWABC is under public pressure to introduce a television service and would like to do so as soon as possible. It has a committee investigating costs and feasibility, but it is clear that there is no hope of financing the services out of licence fees, even when augmented by the proceeds of commercial spots on radio and TV.

Since the shortfall would have to be met by the administration, the final decision will be up to the Administrator-General.

It will be interesting in due course to see how time is allocated to the territory’s numerous languages in what will presumably be a single-transmission service.

THE Town Clerk of Krugersdorp, according to Beeld, has been authorised by his manage

ment committee to brush off some Press inquiries with a “no comment” ( geen kommen
ta sr “

What benefits Krugersdorp’s ratepayers will reap from this haughty attitude is not yet known. But it is the phrase itself, rather than the attitude it embodies, that has drawn Beeld’s particular attention.

In a special article the well-known Afrikaans writer, W A de Klerk, ranks “no comment” with such phrases as “low profile,” “in-depth investigation,” “scenario,” “dialogue,” “keeping our options open” and their Afrikaans equivalents as the kind of jargon that blows over from the US and retains its foothold here long after its use has declined in its land of origin.

What De Klerk does not mention and the Town Clerk of Krugersdorp possibly does not realise is that “no comment” is notoriously a two-edged sword. If you asked a man whether he had beaten his wife lately and he replied “no comment”, what would you conclude?

Some politicians, in fact, find the formula useful as a kind of tacit admission that is difficult to deny on afterwards.

SINCE this column is based on the principle that both, or all, are entitled to their rights to be heard, it might be expected to welcome a new publication based on the same principle.

Such a publication is Frontline, a slim but pithy magazine that has recently appeared on South Africa’s newsstands. As its owner-editor-advertisement manager, 33-year-old Denis Crean, “Frontline’s stock-in-trade is what’s under the surface of South Africa — whether it’s to do with petrol, Alcohol, Group Areas Act, the mining industry, the state of black consciousness it is for the people who are interested in their society of all of them.

Two issues have so far appeared and the third is due towards the end of this month. A striking feature of the second issue was a hard-hitting article by Dr Nthato Molana, setting out the views of the controversial Committee of Ten. But “the Nationalist case was also put (by Stoffel van der Merwe) and Beckett tells me he would be glad to feature the views of the HNP.

In the meantime the Condor agrees with them personally.

“Frontline,” he says “does not claim to be neutral. It does claim to be objective.”

With sales of about 9 000 for its second issue and some strides being made in the vital advertising area, this bold venture looks as though it just might succeed.

It will be a poor reflection on the ‘thinking’ section of our society if it does not
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

The new SWA strategy

IT WAS NOT by chance that the army's big raid against Swapo bases in Angola coincided with the proclamation in Windhoek of a Council of Ministers headed by Mr Dirk Mudge to take over executive powers in South West Africa.

The two obviously go together as a combined political-military strategy.

It has been apparent for some time that Swapo was gaining ground politically. This was largely due to the tremendous psychological boost of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe, but it was also due in part to a steady increase in guerrilla infiltrations into SWA and the influence this was having on the local population.

Thus has put the South African Government in a quandary. If it goes through with a UN election deal while Swapo is politically dominant, then Swapo will win — and it is doubtful whether Mr P W Botha could survive the reaction within the National Party if he were to end up having to hand SWA over to Mr Sam Nujoma.

Faced with this, the Government seems to have decided on the following strategy: first, stall for time on an international settlement; second, inflict as much of a military reverse as possible on Swapo in the hope that this will set it back politically too; and simultaneously give the DTA as much political impetus as possible in the hope that this will enable it to gain the political initiative from Swapo.

Hence the raid, and hence the appointment of the Council of Ministers which virtually sets up the DTA as an internal government with Mr Dirk Mudge as Prime Minister. In effect Mr Mudge is taking over power from the South African Government as represented by the Administrator-General (as we speculate elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen will probably return soon, perhaps to become Vice-State-President and chairman of the President's Council).

A shrewd-looking strategy — on paper. In practice, however, these spectacular raids have not had the desired effect in the past. The Cossinga raid two years ago didn't knock out Swapo, even though 1,000 guerrillas were killed for a much smaller South African loss than was suffered this time. And the repeated Rhodesian raids into Mozambique and Zambia failed to take the political impetus out of Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo. On top of which, as a white man, Dirk Mudge makes a poor "Muzorewa" in what is essentially an exercise in black politics.

Isn't it time we stopped trying to manipulate the situation there — and expending precious young South African lives — and let the South West Africans decide for themselves what they want?

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book (s) are used.

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
'Nujoma could lose face over Angola raid'

Owa Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. [221] The code-name of the South African attack on the main Swapo operational base in southern Angola last week is still classified — but it might well be called "Operation Credibility."

The prime aim was to deal a massive crippling blow to Swapo military activities in the operational area. The wider object, however, was to damage or destroy the credibility which Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma enjoys among his main arms suppliers.

The course of political and military events in South West Africa might well be altered drastically by the raid on the sprawling base codenamed "Smokeshall."

According to South African Defence Force intelligence analysts, Smokeshall was the nerve centre from which all Swapo operations in SWA were planned and supplied.

An unofficial but graphic comment I heard from one officer was "Our organisations are slightly different, but this is more or less the equivalent of a Swapo force wiping out Groenfontein and Windhoek."

The raid was not a simple hot-pursuit operation. It was a carefully-planned pre-emptive strike which was almost a conventional land battle.

This joint political-military effort took into account not only purely military considerations, but also the likely effect on world opinion, South Africa's neighbours, and the inevitable United Nations reaction.

In the end, the planners decided it was worth it, and unleashed their ground and air forces in one of the biggest South African combined operations since the Second World War, comparable only to the 1978 Cassanga raid and intervention in Angola in 1975/6.

If the raid on Smokeshall achieved its stated purpose, it must be considered a devastating blow to Mr Nujoma.

After more than a decade of "armed struggle", he has achieved so little in real military terms that the communist powers which have been supplying him with arms and equipment are losing faith in his abilities.

This is why the border war is being prosecuted with intensified vigour by the security forces.

Even when the ultimate solution to a given situation is political, the preceding military stage is a crucial one — and a campaign is only as good as its leadership.

That is why South African soldiers and Swapo members fought it out to the death in the thick, dusty bushland of southern Angola last week.

Sapa-Associated Press reports from the United Nations in New York that Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is "deeply concerned" over the raid, and condemns the use of violence by any party to settle the SWA issue, one of his spokesmen has said.

A statement issued for Dr Waldheim by Mr Rudolf Stjepanovic did not mention Swapo. It said: "The Secretary-General was deeply concerned to learn of the recent raid into Angola, and of continuing armed action in that country by units of the South African armed forces."

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

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

"Credibility"
OAU is likely to urge step-up in SWA

NAIROBI — The annual Organization of African Unity (OAU) meeting which begins this week in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown is expected to urge an intensification of the guerrilla war in South West Africa.

The OAU Council of Ministers' meeting, starting on Wednesday, is to be followed by a summit at the beginning of July.

Diplomatic sources said the OAU was expected to praise the recent sabotage carried out by the African National Congress (ANC). There will also be fresh attempts to merge the ANC and the Pan-African Congress, the other banned South African organization backed by the OAU.

The meeting is also expected to condemn South Africa's raid into Angola last week to destroy a Swapo base.

It was possible, the diplomats said, that some member states would propose sending an African force to Uganda for elections due to be held there by the end of the year.

Visiting Sierra Leone in Liberia's head of state, Master Sergeant Samiel Doe, who was stabbed last month by other African leaders when he tried to attend a West African economic summit in Gato.

The sources said they expected Sef Doe to discuss Liberia's participation in the Freetown summit with Sierra Leone's President, Mr Seka Stevens, who will chair the meeting.

The venue expected to dominate the meeting is recognition of the Western Sahara. Pol- sango Front — firmly opposed by Morocco.

Morocco, which administers the Western Sahara, is trying to prevent the 10-nation organization recognizing the republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

Lengthy procedural wrangles over the issue are expected.

The Front has been fighting for the independence of Western Sahara since Spain ended the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975.

When Mauretanian forces fell out of the war last year, Morocco annexed its part of the territory and stepped up the fight against the guerrillas.

Polisario officials claim the support of almost half the members of the OAU, and say they are confident they will be recognized as a republic.

The OAU charter says that admission shall be by a simple majority of member states.

However, Morocco is expected to claim that this rule does not apply because the Polisario does not represent a sovereign state — Sapa-Reuters.
SWA council is step to UDI, claims Swapo

LISBON — Swapo has denounced the setting up of the Ministers' Council in South West Africa, describing it as another attempt to provoke a unilateral declaration of independence in the territory.

Angop, the 'Angolan news agency, quoted a Swapo statement issued in Luanda as saying the council, set up last week, was composed of well-known figures of the Right-wing Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

It compared the council with what it called other puppet authorities created by Pretorians, including the so-called homelands in South Africa, the Turnhalle conference in 1975, and SWA National Assembly.

Swapo said the creation of the council was illegal, and called the attention of the international community to what it described as "the deteriorating situation in Namibia."

It claimed that for the past three weeks the territory's population had been subject to a campaign of terror by South African authorities. This had resulted in the death and imprisonment of many Namibians suspected of being Swapo sympathizers.

Hundreds of people had been arrested, including clergymen, traders, students, workers and peasants, the statement claimed.

Meanwhile, SABC television news reported that the SWA Prime Minister-elect, Mr. Derek Mudge, and four members of the Ministers' Council were leaving Johannesburg this weekend for London, Paris, and Bonn on a 10-day goodwill mission to gain support for the new council and moderate leadership in the territory.

With Mr. Mudge are Mr. Ben Afrika, Mr. Tara Imbuli and Mr. Kaume Kuruako, who head the other three principal directorates of the SWA four-tier government, and Mr. Peter Kalehula, of Owambos.

Questioned on criticisms that present events were leading to a UDI, Mr. Mudge said: "We have emphasized that we are not interested in declaring independence unilaterally. Knowing this is going to have a negative effect on the future of SWA. All we want is the right to develop the country politically, economically and socially." — Saps-Reuters.
Swapo denies SA raid claims

LONDON — Swapo yesterday denied that South African forces had destroyed its operational headquarters and killed 200 guerrillas in last week's raid into southern Angola.

"South Africa's claim is completely untrue," said Mr. Peter Masing, Swapo's information officer for Western Europe.

In a statement, he said:

"South Africa's present gross exaggerations regarding Swapo's losses are reminiscent of the claim in 1978 to have 'destroyed Swapo militarily.' This followed by complaints three months later that the activities of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia had escalated sharply.

"The regime's pretentious statements are indicative of its need to make its own losses appear acceptable to its supporters and to bolster the waning morale of its armed forces illegally occupying Namibia." — Saba-Reuters

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria last night that was not SADF policy to "comment on Swapo propaganda," but pointed out that two members of the South African news media accompanied the troops on the raid and that statements made at a Press conference on their return corroborated information released by the SADF.
Why We Struck Into Angola

By David Williams

I

The notion of Zairean refugees being "struck into Angola" is a loaded term that has been used by various actors in the region to describe the situation of Zairian citizens who have crossed the border into Angola. This article aims to explore the historical and political context of this phenomenon, focusing on the Zairian Civil War and the role of the Angolan government in facilitating or hindering the movement of refugees.

The Zairian Civil War, which began in 1997, has been one of the most devastating conflicts in recent African history. It involved multiple parties, including the Angolan government, and resulted in the displacement of millions of people. The conflict was exacerbated by external factors, such as regional power dynamics and the influence of international actors.

The Angolan government has had a complex relationship with the Zairian refugees. On one hand, it has provided some assistance, including food and shelter, to those seeking refuge in Angola. On the other hand, it has also been accused of exploiting the situation by using the refugees as a source of cheap labor and by terrorizing those who crossed the border illegally.

The United Nations and other international organizations have been active in the region, trying to mediate the conflict and provide humanitarian assistance. However, the situation remains complex, with various actors involved and a lack of clear solutions.

In conclusion, the "struck into Angola" phenomenon highlights the challenges of managing migration flows and the need for coordinated international efforts to address the root causes of displacement and to provide sustainable solutions for those affected by the conflict.
By PETER KENNY
‘Mall’ Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two major political parties outside South West Africa’s National Assembly — the Swapo Democrats and the Namibia National Front — have attacked as ineffective a Bill passed last week outlawing racial discrimination.

The Bill, relating to property ownership and access to public amenities, allows for a R200 fine or the suspension of an institution’s licence.

It must still be approved by the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Since the first anti-discrimination laws were passed in 1978 their penalty clauses have been suspended, making enforcement virtually impossible.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said: “What the National Assembly touched on last week was totally superficial.”

He said hospitals, schools, higher education and medical institutions were still segregated and that reservation and discrimination were still being applied in both the private and public sectors.

The NNF publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said the Bill was a “petty concession.”

“If we were in the Assembly we would just bulldoze a Bill of human rights through, making apartheid in any form a crime,” he said.

“The white man regards the scrapping of apartheid as a concession.”

“Ours is not a struggle for human rights. Ours is a struggle for de-colonisation.”

He said the Assembly was unrepresentative of the people of SWA and could not be taken seriously.

Both Mr Shipanga and Mr Rukoro saw the granting of increased powers to the Assembly and the creation of a Ministers’ Council as a step towards UDI in the territory.

Mr Shipanga and South Africa might tell the United Nations to consult with the new council, thereby using it as a “stumbling block” in the way of a settlement.
The prisoner are confident that victory will be theirs...

The imprisoned DC, devoid of all South African markings, roars over the treetops at an altitude of barely 33 m. For kilometre after kilometre the plane is harassed by a dozen or so for any potential machinegunner on the ground to fix it in his sights.

As the trees give way to pampas grass, pockets of grazing elephants scatter in terror from their herds, people turn their heads as the planes pass overhead. Shadows on the flood suddenly sprout an underscarred face, and as the runway rolls past seven purchased South African fighter bombers nestling beyond protective walls of sand.

Headquarters

From the airstrip to Omubovo, the South Afri- can Defence Forces’ headquarters on a high hill, the central zone of the Namibian war, the personnel of the 9th Company—patches of fresh tar on the road, a logistics-laden blimp which would hold 20 people already this year—drawn from the 9th Company’s reserve pool.

Behind a double row of barbed wire and land- guarded towers young South African conscripts man old-fashioned Bofors guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-

can. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-
ca. In the grounds of the old school three armed policemen carry their weathered guns. Oshakati is a cornerstone of white Afri-

Foren

The impression this is a foreign army, in a foreign land, is hardly altered by the silence at morale boosting. Display- ing on the walls of the HQ a sign which reads “Swan Song” says a poster of two sol- diers blazoning away with a machine gun.

Some South African officers make no claims that they will win the bush war against the South West African Peo-

People’s Organisation which has already lasted for more than a decade. They do not wish, perhaps, of Viet- nam there is no talk here of lights at the end of tunnels, or of corners be- coming turned. Nor is there any expectation of win- ning the political struggle. “I cannot comment on whether anyone is win- ning the hearts and minds of the Ovambo people for rugby is asortex as it is to create and maintain en- thusiastic order and suitability for the politicians to do what they think is right,” says South Africa’s commu- nicate with Major General James Chishimba

Politicians

Some South African politicians see the Namib- ian war as the proxy battle for South Africa’s view occasionally expressed by lower ranking officers. “We might as well fight communism here before it comes to the South African bor- ders,” a young lieutenant tells us. But senior offi- cers are careful not to put the stakes so high.

Indeed the whole patriot- South African military activity contrary to that of the Rhode- islas against the Patriote Afrikas. Although there was a small mercenary element the Rhodesi- ans were secure forces, were, by and large, a laborious force, the expression of the total mobilisation in the defence of its profits.

Different

The South African operation in Namibia is different. It is a “tour of war,” one veteran said. In their well-equipped bases the main problem for 18 and 19-year-old recruits re- enforced ridden, relieved only by occasional games of polo in an ex-centrically sandy patch and regular letters home. Although national service was doubled in 1972, most conscripts spend only three months on the An- golan border. Whites from Namibia are recruit- ed into the South Afri- can army and spend no more time on the border than those from the Cape. After a very long deployment a few have fought as a cause, often in small groups of 30. They sleep in dugouts in the bush or cache their arms and stay in villages wearing civilian clothes by day and trying to politicise the people by night.

The South Africans have held Swappo largely to Omubovo so that Namibia as a whole does not look like a country in war. Apart from a single bomb ex- plosion in Windhoek and a few minor skirmishes their guerrillas have only appeared three times in the last month in white areas.

The most recent attack on white farms in the Usakwe area occurred in February. The last time the 1960s. In recent years more have been laid in Kusakela, an apparent attempt to show force south of the United Na- tions proposed demilitarised zone, which will be in place by the end of 1980.

Slootstrafening

Exactly how many Swappo troops are, already in operation, is a well-kept secret. “Off-the-record re- ports say that the number is 20,000 are considered too. Some independent observers say the South Afri- can army admits to having 60 bases in the proposed demilitarised zone.

Calculating a battalion of 600 men at each company plus several thousand men at the main base at Grootfontein as well as at Windhoek and Wal- van Bay and including the seven new “ethic” batta- lions produces a total of 20,000 troops.

Another secret is the frequency and extent of South African penetration into Angola. If a certain develop- ment on the border a few officers must take whatever is necessary to safeguard the man.” says Major General Goldsen. Other offi- cers admit that but pur- ports up to 16 kilometres inside Angola is sustained, but no one will own up to pre-emptive strikes on Angola.

Everything points to a stalemate in the war with no sign that either side can knock the other out. If the South Afri- can army in 1975 to feel that Swappo morale is waning, particularly in drought. When food is scarce, there is little evi-
ence of it from two captured guerrillas who were put on show for us at Oshakati. One had lost his left leg below the knee, the other had a plaster cast on his foot.

Philip Asiku was shot and wounded with three friends eight months ago. Eight others ran away. He had been trained by Russians in Luanda and spent three weeks in Namibia before being caught. Swapo would never surrender, he said.

Johnny Makoka was more talkative. He had spent four months in the country, telling people that after the liberation they would have work and education.

Swapo's organisation was not very good, he said. Sometimes there was food, sometimes there wasn't. He had been well treated by the South Africans since his capture, he said.

Then came the leading question put by a South African official travelling with us. Would Swapo win? "Yes, it will, if it has the support of the Russians and Cubans. The attitude of the people towards Swapo is very good. They welcome them."—Guardian News Service.
Mudge hits ‘delaying tactics’ by UN

Own Correspondent

STRASBOURG — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Mr Dirk Mudge launched a strong attack on United Nations “delaying tactics” over the future of SWA/Namibia during a visit to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

He claimed those tactics were aimed at “bringing about uncertainty and disappointment” among the SWA/Namibian people.

The situation left a political vacuum into which the Soviet-backed Swapo could step, Mr Mudge said.

There was no doubt, he said, that with its massive mineral wealth and small population SWA/Namibia was a prime target for Soviet aggression.

Until the UN went back to the original version of Security Council resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia, there could be no further negotiations between the DTA and the UN, DTA Minister Mr Kunau-Bosac Ruvako added.

Mr Mudge said there was, however, no question of a unilateral declaration of independence.
WINDHOEK — A soldier was shot in the leg and two civilians slightly hurt in an incident involving members of South West Africa’s 41 Battalion who went on a drinking spree near Grootfontein on Monday.

A court of inquiry will investigate the incident, a SWA Command spokesman said in Windhoek.

He said the civilians were hurt when they went to aid a woman who was being molested by three 41 Battalion soldiers at Umlungu near Grootfontein late on Monday.

A soldier fired a shot into the ground and the civilians, Mr. Ludwig Karaseb, 28, and Mr. Alex Gudaassab, 24, were wounded by flying stone particles. They were treated for minor injuries.

More members of 41 Battalion arrived and shots were fired in the air. Police arrived, aided by an army task force from Grootfontein.

A 41 Battalion soldier was shot below the knee after he ignored an order to put down his rifle and turned to face the task force. A second soldier was arrested.
UK Govt will not recognise Mudge

SURPRISED

Britain and the other members of the Western Contact Group are pleasantly surprised at the absence so far of any attempt to bring the South African adventure before the UN Security Council. They are also encouraged by the relatively moderate line taken on SWA/Namibia by the Union leaders at their summit in Lusaka this month.

Mr Mudge avoided comment on the South African raid on a Swapo base inside Angola. Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes charged that the action, announced in Pretoria last week, had been directed against "refugee camps".

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mr Dirk Mudge and his team of recently appointed SWA/Namibian "ministers" will leave Britain disappointed if they are expecting any form of recognition from the British Government.

On the eve of his meeting today with the four-man delegation from the territory's Council of Ministers, British Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce reiterated, "We do not recognise the National Assembly established in Namibia."

He told the House of Commons that this view was shared by the other members of the five-power Western contact group. Mr Luce avoided comment on the South African raid on a Swapo base inside Angola. Labour MP Mr Bob Hughes charged the action, announced in Pretoria last week, had been directed against "refugee camps".

He underlined the British Government's total commitment to this plan and to co-operation on this issue with the Western powers.

The ball was now squarely in the UN court, he said. The next move would be the official response from UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim to South Africa's conditional acceptance on May 12 of implementation of the UN settlement plan.

"HELPFUL"

Mr Luce told MPs there had been "some helpful points" in that South African communication.

Observers recalled, however, that Dr Waldheim, at a Press conference a few days after the South African response had been published, called it "compliated" and charged that it "contradicted resolutions of the United Nations.

Dr Waldheim has also roundly condemned the South African raid into Angola.

The programme for Mr Mudge and his colleagues is being organised by Conservative MP Mr Jim Spencer, who has arranged a Press conference for them in a committee room at Westminster today.

Shadow Foreign Minister Mr Peter Shore, who drew fire from Labour left-wingers when he saw the SWA/Namibian Administrator-General Dr Gerrit Vlijzen in April, has decided to play it safe this time.

His secretary said yesterday he had no plans to see the Mudge group.

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo activity in SWA/Namibia's operational area has apparently decreased considerably — with only three incidents being reported — since last week's South African raid on the organisation's "serve centre" inside Angola.

This emerged from a communiqué issued here by SWA Command's second in command, Brigadier Peter Bosman, today.

Brigadier Bosman said in the past week, eight Swapo members were killed in three operations by South African and SWA defence forces.

On June 13 the driver of a civilian vehicle carrying two Swapo suspects tried to smash through a roadblock.

One of the men started firing at the security forces who returned the fire, and both occupants of the vehicle were killed.
Battle for funds

The political uncertainty in SWA is doing nothing to scare off home owners. The SWA Building Society (Swabs) — a hybrid of seven concerns that once operated in the territory — reports an unprecedented demand for loans.

GM Don Russell tells the FM that the rate of lending has risen about four times in the first financial year to March 31 — from the R200 000 lent by all societies to nearly R1m a month.

Unlike SA institutions, Swabs can't keep up with demand. During the year it grant-
ed R7.8m worth of new loans and the directors say that "at no time was it possible to satisfy the demand."

Part of the problem could be the comparatively small increase of 15% in total assets. This doesn't match the average inflow to SA societies in that time, but the restructuring of the movement in South West needs time to settle down.

For one thing, about a third of longer term funds were transferred to SA when depositors were given the option before the changeover. Still, total assets rose during the 12 months by R8.5m to R49m, and that's encouraging enough. Smaller growth on the deposit side, however, probably accounts for the difference in the situation between South West and mainline SA.

The rationalisation of the building society operation has certainly paid off on the costs side. Russell says the move to a single head office in Windhoek (the old SA Perm building) saved 60% on premises and 25% on salaries. Another office was opened in Tsumeb during the year.

As part of the deal, Swabs has been exempted from the normal prescribed investments and enjoys a tax holiday for the next 10 years. The concessions are designed to build up society assets.

Swabs has debenture liabilities to certain of the societies and has been servicing interest commitments since inception.

But now it has started to repay capital and the plan is to redeem the debentures by 1990. At the end of the financial year the amount outstanding was R15.8m. Excess for the year was R139 674, of which R38 369 was written off in establishment costs. A further R30 000 went to general reserves, leaving the society with unappropriated profits of R21 305 at the year-end.

The results are not dramatic, but they do show that the move is working out. And the directors are happy with the R5.5m asset hike. "Taking into account the factors relating to the amalgamation," they say, "this result is satisfactory."
Eight guerrillas killed in SWA war

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West African and South African security forces killed eight more insurgents in the past week in the northern operational area of SWA.

This was announced yesterday by the second-in-command of SWA Command Brigadier Peter Bosman.

In one of the contacts, two guerrillas in a civilian light truck were involved in a shoot-out with security forces.

Brig Bosman said security forces received a report last Monday that two insurgents in a civilian truck were heading north on a road block.

They ignored a warning to stop and tried to force their way through.

But Bosman said one of the guerrillas opened fire at the security forces.

The security forces returned fire and in the shoot out the insurgents were killed.

Brig Bosman said arms ammunition and webbing were seized from the truck.

On Saturday security forces tracked down a group of insurgents which had crossed the Angolan border into SWA.

In a short fight which followed three of the insurgents were shot dead.

Brig Bosman said that on Monday three insurgents walked into an ambush near the Angolan border and were all killed.

The past week of the bush war was relatively quiet after last week's massive raid into Angola.
Britain
spells it
out to
Mudge

LONDON — Britain yesterday
underlined to the leader of the
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance,
Mr. Dirk Mudge, the impor-
tance it attached to the soon-
est-possible implementation of
the United Nations proposals
for South West African indep-
dence.

A Foreign Office spokesman
said this message was con-
veyed to Mr. Mudge by Parlia-
mentary Under-Secretary Mr.
Richard Luce during a one-hour
discussion with the DPA dele-
gation on the SWA situation.

During the meeting, about
50 members of the Anti-Apar-
theid Movement staged a plac-
tard demonstration in Whitehall
protesting against Mr. Mudge's
visit and the Conservative Gov-
ernment's role in it.

The Foreign Office spokes-
man said Mr. Mudge was
received as a SWA political par-
ty leader and not as head of the
new SWA Ministerial Council.

This was the third stop on
the DPA leader's European
tour, which is aimed at coun-
tering SWAPO propaganda and
putting across the case of the
internally-elected representa-
tives.

Mr. Mudge said after the
talks: "We are trying to sway
opinion. It isn't easy. My talks
have been fruitful. But Mr. Luce
and I didn't agree on every-
thing.

"I didn't expect that would
happen. They are the British Gov-
ernment's 
see things from a
different angle."

Mr. Mudge, with his deputy,
Dr. Ben Africa, has met French
Government representatives in
Paris and talked to members of
the European Parliament in
Strasbourg.

Today he has an appoint-
ment in Bonn with the West
German Foreign Minister, Mr.
Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The main thrust of Mr.
Mudge's talks has been to per-
suade European politicians that
there has been no deviation on
his part from the spirit of the
UN plan for an internationally-
acceptable settlement, and that
the granting of increased inter-
nal powers does not violate that
spirit.

Mr. Mudge returns to Wind-
hoek on Sunday. — Sapa
Mudge pleads for harmony

The Star Bureau

LONDON — If positive results on racial issues are achieved in SWA/Namibia, it can lead to a new approach in Southern Africa, says Mr. Dirk Mudge, leader of the DTA.

Asked in a BBC interview to comment on disturbances in South Africa, Mr. Mudge said "Something will have to be done to bring about racial harmony — which is what we are trying to do too in our country. Problems and misunderstandings must be tackled.

"We have abolished apartheid in SWA. I am sure there will have to be a change, a promotion of better understanding, in South Africa.

"I get the impression, and I hope, they are moving in that direction." Mr. Mudge said South Africa would face the same right-wing pressure against change as he had.

"We don't want South Africa to interfere in what we are doing in our country, so it is only fair that I should not interfere in what they are doing."

Mr. Mudge will lunch in London today with MPs of the opposition Christian Democratic Union, and later confer with Foreign Ministry State Secretary Günther van Well.

"SECURITY MEN"

He dines with West German journalists tonight.

Tomorrow, Mr. Mudge meets Mr. Hans Stern, a Christian Democratic deputy and president of the German African Foundation.

They will discuss what help the foundation can give the SWA in an election campaign.

In London, the Mudge group aroused more interest from British security officials than anyone else.

At Westminster Labour MPs shunned the five SWA/Namibians, as did the Social Democrats at the European Parliament in Strasbourg on Wednesday. Only three journalists — two South Africans and one British — attended the Press conference called by the DTA men's host, Tory MP Jim Spicer.

Plainclothes policemen outnumbered the group.

Mr. Spicer and reporters at this gathering in a committee room at the Palace of Westminster.

The SWA/Namibians — Mr. Mudge, Dr. Ben Africa, Mr. Tara Imbili, Mr. Kuaima Rutsako and Mr. Peter Kalangula — got no joy from the British Government.

Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce had heard them "very sympathetic," said Mr. Mudge.

But Mr. Luce had carefully reiterated Britain's commitment to the Western plan and UN settlement efforts.

"West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has proposed the Mudge group meets on the fringe of the Venice economic summit this weekend to demonstrate to the "front line" states that the five are active."
SWA: Security forces kill 8

WINDHOEK – Security forces killed eight insurgents in the past week in the northern operational area of SWA, Namibia.

This was announced yesterday by the second-in-command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman.

In one of the contacts with security forces, two insurgents in a civilian light truck were involved in a shoot-out with security forces after trying to force their way through a roadblock. Brigadier Bosman said a quantity of arms, ammunition and webbing was found in the truck.

On Saturday security forces tracked down a group of insurgents who had crossed the Angolan border into SWA, Namibia. Three Swao raiders were shot dead.

Brigadier Bosman said that on Monday three insurgents walked into an ambush near the Angolan border and all three were killed.
CEASEFIRE CALL BY UN

Weekend Argus
Bureau:

NEW YORK.—United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim is urging the South African Government to set a ceasefire date for South West Africa so that the UN can begin a costly exercise to pilot the territory to independence.

In a letter handed yesterday to South African Ambassador Mr Adrian Eksteen, Dr Waldheim also emphasised the organisation’s commitment to impartiality in the operation.

His note is the latest in a series of communications during three years of exchanges for a negotiated political settlement in the territory.

QUERIES

It responds directly to queries expressed by the South African Government in a letter to Dr Waldheim by Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on May 12.

Dr Waldheim's letter will be circulated here on Monday. Its contents have not been disclosed yet.

The Security Council — a 15-nation body which acts as the executive board of the UN — will have final responsibility for the $225m supervisory operation in SWA if it is implemented.

SWAPO

Dr Waldheim conferred with Mr Eksteen earlier in the week and is reliably reported to have urged co-operation by South Africa and to have emphasised the impartiality inherent in the Security Council resolution mandating the exercise.
Waldheim seeks date for SWA ceasefire

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — United Nations secretary-general Dr. Kurt Waldheim is urging the South African Government to set a ceasefire date for SWA/Nambia so that the UN can begin a vast and costly exercise to pilot the territory to independence.

QUERIES
In a communiqué handed to South African ambassador Adriaan Eksteen yesterday, Dr. Waldheim responds directly to concerns and queries expressed by the South-African Government to Dr. Joaquim Chissano, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lusaka, and Mr. Pik Botha on New York.

Dr. Waldheim's communiqué — in the form of a letter to Mr. Botha — will be circulated as a document of the UN Security Council only on Monday and its contents have not been disclosed yet.

Dr. Waldheim conferred with Mr. Eksteen earlier in the week and is reliably reported to have urged co-operation by the South African Government and to have emphasised the impartially inherent in the Security Council resolution mandating the exercise. One of South Africa's enduring concerns has been UN General Assembly backing — moral and material — for Swaziland. Sources said today that Dr. Waldheim's letter echoed the spirit of that talk, insisting that the UN seeks only to solve what will probably be an increasingly burdensome military and economic problem for South Africa.
Kudu exported from rabies zone — claim

Mall' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—Kudu are being culled for export from farms in rabies zones of South West Africa, says the chairman of the SWA Hunters' Association, Dr O F C Herrigel.

He said in an interview that some farmers, knowing importers of SWA kudu meat would not accept any from a rabies area, did not declare that they had sick animals on their land — and went ahead and applied for culling permits.

He had evidence to support his claims, he said: "The nature conservation and veterinary authorities must be aware of the situation, yet they continue issuing permits."

The deputy director of veterinary services in SWA, Dr John Shaw, has denied Dr Herrigel's claims: "We are in tight control of the situation, and have already refused a number of culling applications from farmers in rabies areas," he said. "Anyway, we accompany culling teams on all shoots."

A spokesman for the Directorate of Nature Conservation and Tourism confirmed yesterday that there had been a significant increase in applications for culling permits.

Since last year, the price of venison had increased by more than 50%, which made it more lucrative than cattle.

The director of the SWA Agricultural Union, Mr Henning Snyman, said the venison price boom was something of a novelty and might not last. Meanwhile, it was possible for farmers and culling teams to make fortunes overnight.

He said he was "uncomfortable" about a night cull of nearly 600 kudu and oryx (gemsbok) on a farm in the Gobabeb district, east of Windhoek, last weekend.

However, he said he felt some sympathy for farmers who simply wanted to make a little money out of kudu before the rabies plague reached them.

The rabies zone, which has been spreading rapidly over the past 2½ years, covers at least 45,000 sq km of central SWA. Thousands of kuda are dying. Dr Herrigel said the SWA Hunters' Association had made an official call for the establishment of a scientific body to investigate all aspects of the territory's game industry.

Unless game was harvested scientifically, SWA's kudu and gemsbok resources would suffer the same fate as the once-flourishing fishing industry.

"The culling of kudu and oryx was the most immediate threat to game resources. There was also no real evidence that kudu occurred in numbers above the carrying capacity of their habitats. Likewise, an unproven theory that culling helped curb the spread of rabies was being used as an excuse to obtain culling permits."

The director of Nature Conservation and Tourism, Mr Bernabe de la Bat, said population dynamics were the only consideration in the issuing of culling permits. Farmers were not allowed to cull more than a third of their game.

"Why all this hysterical nonsense about culling? Many times more buck are shot during normal daytime hunting throughout the year than are culled at night."

"Anyway, if the farmers, through their agricultural union, ask for an end to culling, we will stop it tomorrow."
Soldier dies in SWA

DEFENCE headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday that Rifleman Jacobus Frederik van den Berg, aged 19, was killed in action in the operational area. He was the son of Mr and Mrs J.P. van den Berg of 16 Yeats Street, Vanderbijlpark.

The General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major General J.J. Geldenhuys announced from Windhoek that Mr Van den Berg was fatally wounded when security forces, on a routine patrol engaged a Swapo group on Thursday afternoon. In the exchange of fire four Swapo men were killed. Sapa
Two brothers die—betrayed by their sons

DEATH and terror have marched into the once peaceful valley of Eshange in South West Africa's Kaokoveld.

The killers are SWAPO terrorists who, Russian rifles in hand, sneak through the bush into the valley from across the Angolan border.

Their target: The Van der Merwe of Eshange, beside the Okonjima River.

Of the seven brothers in the Van der Merwe clan, two have been murdered shot down like dogs after their sons who have become SWAPO terrorists led the killers to them. A third brother has been wounded.

The Eshange Van der Merwe are no ordinary Van der Merwe. They are tough and descendents of those hardy Dutchland Trekkers who struggled and died on the long trek across a wasteland and sea of sand on their way to Angola. A trek into the unknown, away from British rule.

They are different. These Van der Merwe, too, because they are Zulu, their forebears the servants of the Van der Merwe who tricked from Natal. As was the custom, the servants took on the family name learned for the customs of the Boers—and are in many respects Zulu Afrikaners.

One of the brothers, 75-year-old Albert van der Merwe, put it this way: "Deep in my heart I am still a Zulu. I just call me a Boer." John, like all the Eshange family Van der Merwe, he speaks Afrikaans, his 75-year-old mother Engelke unable to speak any other language.

Now, there is fear in the valley as the clan waits for SWAPO to come again, maybe for slavery this time.

One thing is certain if any of the SWAPO Van der Merwe are among them their family die trying to kill them.

Frederick van der Merwe is a man who knows violence. He stands there, praying, his face ash-stained by years of the African sun, his pipe, connected between his teeth.

"We Van der Merwe are happy here says, sending a stream of tobacco smoke upward. "It's just my luck I came here in a strange territory, the Van der Merwe is my name. And if my son is born on this day, I cannot help. I wish he was born in my 300 farms.

"But when we were young, I was in the valley of the Van der Merwe."

A few weeks ago, Jan van der Merwe led a group of terrorists to his father. They found him on his little portion of the fertile Eshange Valley spoke in hand among his range and banana trees.

They took him away and left him in the Zebra Mountains with two AK47 bullets through his head and one in his back. Then they left him and were never seen again. There were no witnesses. Nobody knows where he went.

Jan van der Merwe's turn came a few days later.

A few days later, Tom said, "I am deeply ashamed that one of my sons has gone over to SWAPO."

As far as I am concerned, he is dead. And because he is dead, I don't talk about him any more."

Tom dies in an attack on brother Reiter's kraal. Reiter's Kraal was burned in the back.

Amid the cries, the father's death was wept over by the son.

They came for Frederick and for Tom and they killed them the two men in the clan who had been a part of the South African National Defence Force in the war on terrorism.

Frederick was a top terrorist tracker in the Bush war. "The best man I ever knew, nothing on me," he used to say, and he proved it on many occasions when he stayed on the trail for weeks on end and broke all the mine traps that fell behind.

He was sent into Angola during the Angolan war to spy for the South African forces. For months he moved among the enemy.

"And then they returned," he said a year before his death. "There was a group of soldiers at a certain point on the border."

It was obvious to me that they had never heard of a black Van der Merwe. Still, I want to add, and be proved it on many occasions when he stayed on the trail for weeks on end and broke all the mine traps that fell behind.

Then the shooting began. One shot, two, three. He fell, the second fell and the third.

"When I stopped the soldiers couldn't dig enough for me."

Tom, who discovered that I was thirty-four..."
Sun Trib
22/6/80

My mother called me Oorlog (war) after my uncle. He got the name because he fought with the Germans against the Damara and Hereros. He also helped the Dorsland Trekkers get rid of some troublesome blacks in Angola.

The burden of defending the Van der Merwe bastion has fallen on his shoulders. Oorlog with the police training.

Mother Ragel, widow of black Dorsland Trekker Jan Slagte, van der Merwe, has moved away with her daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Sitting banda Frederieke's widow, she says they will return when there is peace again. And she adds, "It is the will of God."
Dirk Mudge, Chairman of Namibia’s Council of Minister’s, on his return from Europe:

Europe ‘a political paradise for Swapo’

A five-man delegation of the Namibian Minister’s Council had made “real progress” in its visit last week to various European countries, the Council’s chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

There was, however, still great ignorance among European countries of the actual position in the territory, Mr Mudge told a press conference at J G Strijdom Airport near Windhoek, on the delegation’s return.

The continent was a “political paradise” for Swapo and it was evident more information on Namibia would have to be made available to overseas countries.

People are under the impression that Swapo is fighting for independence. They don’t realise that it is trying to work itself into the position of a governing party in the territory,” he said.

Mr Mudge said he had gained the impression that officials the delegation had had talks with understood the point of view of the Ministers’ Council.

“But their reaction was that they are bound to government officials in Europe that there had been a long period of frustration and disappointment in Namibia since the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, had deviated from the original settlement,” he said.

Mr Mudge said he had been asked if the election of the Ministers’ Council and other internal developments were not a deviation from the UN settlement plan.

“VIOLENCE

“We replied by saying it was strange that Swapo’s continued violence and propaganda was not regarded as a deviation,” he added.

Mr Mudge said he had been asked how he as a white man could be elected chairman of a predominantly black Ministers’ Council.

He had asked if it were not possible for a black
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

Every candidate must enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

Talks with leaders on UN reply

By Chris van Gaal
The Star's Africa News Service

WINHOEK — A concerted information campaign would have to be launched in Europe to counter ignorance about SWA/Namibia and developments in the territory, the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said, at the weekend.

Mr Mudge, who as chairman of the Ministers Council of the National Assembly is now 'Prime Minister,' returned with other members of the council after a 10-day visit to France, Germany and Austria. He said the ignorance about our country which exists is absolutely shocking,' he said.

"SWAPO has for many years held a monopoly in these countries and found itself in a political paradise. We have a major task to carry out and I am convinced that we can do something to improve the position," he said.

Mr Mudge said the group was questioned thoroughly on the formation of the Ministers Council with executive powers which becomes the territory's 'Cabinet' on July 1.

ADAMANT

We tried to explain that although we still stood by Security Council resolution 435 for a solution in the territory, the vacuum created by numerous delays in its implementation had to be filled. That is why we were adamant that wider powers be granted to the National Assembly and Ministers Council.

"But their reaction was that these moves were not in accordance with the spirit of the agreement with the Western five nations," said Mr Mudge.

Although he did not want to comment on the expected reply of UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to queries by the South African Government last month, a reply would be sent after South West African leaders had been consulted, he said.

A group of these leaders, headed by Mr Dirk Mudge, returned from a tour of Western Europe at the weekend.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
UN IS \underline{240} \underline{240}

likely to take offer

SA's 83/4%
SA Offer
UN, Yes to
Waldheim raises hopes of progress

Political Correspondent
Cape Town

Dr Kurt Waldheim's latest communication to the South African Government can be interpreted as some progress towards an internationally acceptable solution on SWA/Namibia, according to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Dr Brand Fourie.

Government sources said today the UN Secretary-General had agreed to some of South Africa's demands over the territory and skirted around others.

It will probably take three to five weeks before South Africa answers the UN letter. Political parties in SWA and the new Council of Ministers will be consulted.

Dr Waldheim's letter turns down a South African request that the proposed UN peace-keeping force should monitor Swapo bases in Angola and Zambia.

Instead, Dr Waldheim says that the Frontline states have undertaken to see to it that there is no Swapo infiltration into the territory during a ceasefire.

South Africa is bound to be sceptical of this assurance.

According to other foreign affairs sources, the UN concession on Swapo bases is regarded as an important one.

According to Dr Waldheim's letter, Swapo is to abandon its claim to have bases inside the territory, as distinct from bases in Angola.

The acceptance of South Africa's offer to reduce its bases in the demilitarized zone from 40 to 20, instead of withdrawing its troops from two bases in the territory, is regarded as another concession.

Another apparent concession is that a substantially larger percentage of the proposed UN force in the period before an election will now be deployed in the DMZ. In Government circles there is, however, still some scepticism about how these troops will be deployed.

SADF to consult SWA council on its troops

WINDHOEK — SWA-Namibia's Council of Ministers would in future have to be consulted when indigenous troop units were sent on missions into Angola, a prominent member of the council, Dr Ben Africa, said today.

"We would like to be informed, because there are SWA/Namibian elements involved as components of the South African Defence Force in such action," said Dr Africa, who is also vice-chairman of the council.
Caution

South Africa wanted assurances that the UN would stop its active support of Swapo. Instead, Dr. Waldheim gives assurances of UN impartiality and promises to put all parties on an equal footing. The Government will obviously be sceptical of this, in view of the UN’s record in the past.

Some SWA/Namibian political groups have welcomed what is seen in Windhoek as a “constructive and positive” approach by Dr. Waldheim. Mr. Dirk Bridge said the reply was “one of the most important documents on the issue but it had to be studied before definitive comment was given.”

The secretary-general of the DTA, Mr. Billy Alfons, said the DTA’s lead executive would meet later today to consider this “crucially important matter,” accounting it with South Africa’s earlier questions. Mr. Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo Democrats, said Dr. Waldheim’s reply was “very positive” and contained real concessions.

“I think this is the last best offer we are going to get,” Dr. Waldheim has come as far as he can,” he said.

The NNP’s Mr. Vekuii Rukoro described the reply as a “last chance for a peaceful settlement in Namibia.”

He said in an interview this situation would come about because of the imminent creation of a “territorial force,” comprising members of the SWA/Namibian population as a separate unit to assist the South African army.

“We are not concerned directly with the decision whether to go into Angola or not — it would be a military decision. And if high ranking officers decided that such action should be taken we would like to be consulted,” he said.

“We have, in the past, always maintained that South Africa is responsible for our safety and security. We have never prescribed to them how to undertake these raids.”

There are continuing significant developments in this matter, but news reports have emerged in terms of the Defence Act at this stage.

Soldier killed in SWA contact

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDBERG — A member of the SWA Defence Force’s multiethnic 41st Battalion, Corporal Willem Alfons ‘Finnies’ (31), was killed in a contact with Swapo at the weekend, a spokesman for SWA Command announced today.

Corporal Finnies, a Basut from Kalkrand, had in a short term with 41 Battalion, showed a lot of potential and attended a junior leader’s course at the infantry school at Oudtshoorn last year, the spokesman said.

No details of the contact were released.
20 DMZ bases for SA, 7 for Swapo planned

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nations seems to be closer than ever before to agreement with the South African Government on supervising a ceasefire and pre-independence elections in SWA/Namibia.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's latest communication to the Government suggests that substantial points of disagreement over the proposed demilitarized zone in the north of the territory have been clarified.

But his apparently earnest assurances of UN impartiality may not yet satisfy the Government. And his request for "the earliest possible date for a ceasefire" is unlikely to be met within the next few weeks.

Dr Waldheim said he believed his letter — given to South African ambassador Mr Adrian Elsden last Friday and made public yesterday — "should resolve the issues which have stood in the way" of the planned UN operation. But Mr Elsden said yesterday: "It is a lengthy document and lengthy documents tend to be longer to study, and that we will do." He pointed out that the Cabinet is not scheduled to meet again until early August.

"Before the Government can say anything, we have, in accordance with our policy, to go to the people inside the territory and hear if they are satisfied with what the secretary-general has to say about impartiality."

According to Dr Waldheim, Swapo and the Frontline African governments have agreed to South Africa's wish to retain 20 bases inside the Namibian sector of the DMZ for 12 weeks after a ceasefire is called.

The Zambian and Angolan governments — who host Swapo forces — want to man seven bases of their own in their portions of the proposed Zone.

On South African concerns about Swapo's claim to bases inside Namibia, Dr Waldheim said Swapo and the frontline governments had agreed that "the question would no longer arise" once South Africa accepted the DMZ proposal and the operation began.

And he says that "the Governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire."

The neighbouring African governments have also said they would respect the outcome of a UN-supervised election and have asked for a similar South African undertaking.

Dr Waldheim says "host governments" would be responsible for closing Swapo bases outside the territory and disposing of arms and equipment "in consultation with the Government of the independent state of Namibia."

Sources believe the South African Government may still require a firmer definition of the functions of various military arms of the proposed UN transition assistance group (Unatag).

And South Africa is also likely to want more substantive undertakings of impartiality, particularly on the question of funds channelled to Swapo by the UN General Assembly.
Waldheim accepts key offer on SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

SOUTH Africa’s offer to “reduce its bases to 20 selected locations” in the proposed demilitarised zone on the South West African-Angolan border has been accepted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

His acceptance is contained in a letter, released for publication yesterday to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P.K. Botha, responding to clarifications sought by Mr Botha on the DMZ.

Acceptance of the offer is seen by observers as a bid to meet conditions set by South Africa for implementation of the DMZ proposal, upon which the original proposal of April 1978 for settlement of the SWA dispute depends.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim last month, Mr Botha sought assurances on several matters before finally agreeing to the DMZ proposal, which envisaged a 100km DMZ on either side of the border.

Among the assurances — which were seen as “conditions” by some observers — sought by Mr Botha were:

- Reduced its bases in the DMZ to 20.
- The proposal envisaged a 100km DMZ around the bases.
- Deployment in the DMZ of a “substantially larger percentage” of the 7,000-strong United...
Group than originally proposed.

- Acceptable arrangements for the disarming of Swapp insurgents seven days after the holding of a free and fair election in SWA.
- Abandonment by Swapp of its claim to bases inside SWA, as distinct from in Angola.
- Placement of all parties in SWA on an equal footing and an undertaking by UN Secretary General Waldheim not to give effect to a UN General Assembly resolution which recognized Swapp as the "sole and authentic representative" of the South West African people.

In his reply, Dr. Waldheim noted that the Frontline states and Swapp regarded the proposed 20 bases as "unnecessarily large" but added that they accepted the "in the interest of obtaining a final settlement".

On South Africa's request that a greater percentage of the UN peace force be deployed in the northern sector, Dr. Waldheim recalled that in terms of UN proposals made in February and March, five of the seven UN battalions would be deployed in the DMZ as well as "substantial elements" of UN back-up personnel.

On South Africa's fear for assurance that Swapp would not contest the election result by force — in other words, that Swapp insurgents would be disarmed — Dr. Waldheim said "The governments of Angola and Zambia (where Swapp has its bases) have undertaken to ensure that the outcome of the election for a constituent assembly would be respected.

Dr. Waldheim's letter does not revive the Swapp claim to bases in SWA, a claim which brought the original settlement proposals to grief early last year.

On the demand that the UN accord equal treatment to all parties in SWA, Dr. Waldheim said "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435."
SWA gets own civil service

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa would have its own government service from next month, the Administrator-General's office announced in Windhoek yesterday.

A statement issued on behalf of Dr. Ern Plein and the Government Service Act — providing for the organisation and administration of an independent permanent service for the territory — would come into effect on July 1.

Details about the new service would be issued later through the various state departments.

At the same time, Dr. Plein, announced that the territories' existing departments would in future be known as government departments and that the head of each department would be called the Secretary.

He emphasised that the status and rights of the South African public service, seconded to SWA, would not be affected by the new dispensation. — Sapa.
Landmine explosion injures 7 civilians

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Seven civilians were hurt when their vehicle detonated a landmine near Okahana in north-eastern Ovamboland at the weekend, a spokesman for the Owambo Government said yesterday.

He said it was understood several schoolchildren were injured in the blast. No names have been released. All seven people were treated at the Okahana State Hospital.

The incident at the weekend is the first landmine blast involving civilians that has been reported since June 9, when an undisclosed number of civilians were hurt in an explosion in.o were hurt in an explosion in.

SWA

Last month landmines detonated in Ovamboland claimed the lives of six civilians and injured another 11. Earlier this month three Swapo insurgents blew themselves up, apparently while laying a landmine.
Mudge silent on UN proposals for SWA

own correspondent
WINDHOEK — The chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers and leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr. Dirk Mudge, remained tight-lipped yesterday on the reply of United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa’s demands on the proposed demilitarized zone on the SWA-Angolan border.

The DMZ would extend 50 km across each side of the border once a ceasefire between SWAPO and South Africa were implemented.

In spite of some initial optimism on the apparently “soft” UN line, the feeling in South African circles was that the UN had made no concessions to South Africa.

They said the UN appeared to be merely adhering to the original Security Council Resolution 435, especially in the clarification that there would be no insistence on SWAPO bases inside SWA after the ceasefire. In the resolution, there was no insistence on such bases.

Mr. Mudge’s office said he would comment on Dr. Waldheim’s reply after the DTA executive council had met.

The information and publicity secretary of the Namibia National Front, Mr. Reinhard Ruhoro, said that if South Africa came up with new excuses to toll the UN plan, the South African Government and the SWA puppet administration would be declared a threat to international peace.

The National Independence Party, which is part of the NNF alliance said the hurdles of Unita and treatment of Namibian political parties had not been cleared.

The leader of the SWAPO Democratic, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, said that only the implementation of Resolution 435 could bring independence and self-determination.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr. John Kiriapatek, welcomed the “concessions” made by Dr. Waldheim, the frontline states and SWAPO.
WINDHOEK - Disgruntled hotel and restaurant owners in South West Africa are taking elaborate steps to soften the impact of strict new anti-apartheid legislation which comes into force on Tuesday.

Several hotels are changing hands, and some restaurants are being turned into takeaway-only cafes. Other owners are leaving SWA.

One Windhoek restaurant is introducing an unusual system of screening prospective customers.

From Tuesday, owners of public facilities in SWA who are convicted of turning away black customers will lose their trading licences — unless they undertake in court to obey the law. Second offenders will automatically forfeit licences.

Hotel apartheid was outlawed in SWA last year, but there was such a violent white backlash that no penalty clause was passed until this month.

Mr J A van den Berg, owner of the whites-only Apollo Restaurant in Windhoek, described the new penalties as "an assault on private enterprise".

He said he expected that certain "malicious" blacks might come to his restaurant to "create" trouble, but he did not foresee that any would come as genuine patrons.

"Any potential new customer not solicited by me will be given a chance to prove that he will be a long-term asset. This will be done at the client's expense through a private detective agency."

A spokesman for the Office of the Administrator-General confirmed that a letter was received from Mr Van den Berg earlier this month, asking for financial guarantees for five years if the anti-apartheid legislation was enforced.

The spokesman said it was unlikely that there would be any public comment on the request.

Reaction to the opening of facilities has been positive so far, and it has been proved that it leads to fewer problems than expected by some, says a Press statement released this week by the Office of the Administrator-General.

It said any owner would be free to maintain civilised standards by reserving the right of admission, so long as race was not a deciding factor.
SA likely to query UN letter on SWA

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

TWO points in the latest United Nations communiqué on South West Africa might delay the final South African acceptance of the proposed demilitarised zone — upon which peaceful settlement of the SWA dispute depends.

South Africa, it was reliably learnt yesterday, is certain to analyse closely, and perhaps even to seek further clarification on, two points in the letter from the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the Foreign Minister, Mr Pak Botha.

The two points are:
- Non-fulfilment by Dr Waldheim of South Africa's demand that Swapo bases in Angola be monitored by UN troops.
- Doubt over whether Dr Waldheim fully satisfied South Africa's demand that the UN end its 'preferential treatment' of Swapo, as against internal parties in SWA.

Dr Waldheim tried to meet these conditions, but it seems that there are doubts in Pretoria over whether he has fulfilled them adequately.

While not agreeing to the UN monitoring Swapo bases in Angola and Zambian, Dr Waldheim said: "The governments of Angola and Zambia have reassured me that no infiltration of armed Swapo personnel will take place from their territory into Namibia after the ceasefire."

On the second point he said: "I, for my part, would reiterate that the principle of impartiality has been, and will be, consistently followed in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435."

Resolution 435 provides for implementation of the Western settlement proposals agreed to by South Africa and Swapo in 1978.

But Dr Waldheim's assurance of neutral impartiality does not meet a South African demand that he stop the flow of UN funds for the exclusive use of Swapo.

Although Dr Waldheim's reply has not been considered formally by the Cabinet, it was, almost certainly, on the agenda of Monday's meeting of the State Security Council, it was learnt yesterday.

In the view of many observers, the State Security Council, which is chaired by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has superseded the Cabinet as the most important — and powerful — body in South Africa.

Its members include Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, and General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force.

One of the impelling decisions which it will have to make is to assess the relative chances of the main competing parties in the proposed UN-supervised election.

The two frontrunners are the conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the revolutionary Swapo.

A month ago, sources in SWA close to the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, conceded that the tide was running strongly in favour of Swapo in the wake of Mr Robert Mugabe's triumph in Zimbabwe.

The strategy then, according to the sources, was to delay the implementation of the settlement agreement while taking moves to strengthen the DTA in relation to Swapo. These moves were to grant executive power to the DTA-controlled National Assembly and to take the offensive against Swapo militarily, in the belief that it would cause its political fortunes to decline.

The recent creation of the SWA Ministers' Council and the raid into Angola might have been viewed as partial implementation of these moves. If they have not yet upset the balance against Swapo, the chances are that a strategy of further delay will emanate from Pretoria.

Whatever happens, South Africa is committed to consulting the Ministers' Council and the Administrator-General, and its reply to Dr Waldheim's letter is unlikely to be made soon.
Soldier dies in SWA action

WINDHOEK — A member of South West Africa's own 41st battalion, Corporal Willem Alfonso Fennes, 21, has been killed in action, SWA Command announced yesterday.

A brief communique said Cpl.

Cpl Fennes, a Baster, was from Kalkrand in southern SWA. His next-of-kin is Mrs. C. A. Madjet, of Kalkrand — Sapa.
Doubts on UN plan in SWA

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, Mr. Dirk Mudge, remained tight-lipped yesterday on the reply of United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to South Africa's demands on the proposed demilitarized zone.

The proposed DMZ on the SWA/Angolan border will extend 50km across each side once a ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa is implemented.

Despite initial optimism in some quarters on the apparent "soft" line the UN took on South Africa's demands, the feeling is that the UN had made no concessions to South Africa.

Observers in Windhoek said the UN appeared to be sticking to the original agreement of Security Council resolution 435.

A spokesman for Mr. Mudge's office said yesterday that he would comment on Dr. Waldheim's reply after the document had been studied and the DTA executive council had met.

The publicity secretary of the Namibian National Front, Mr. Reinhard Kukora, warned that if South Africa tried to foil the implementation of the plan, appropriate measures would be taken.

The secretary-general of the National Independence Party (NIP), Mrs. Ottile Abrahams, said "The end to the prolonged Namibian conflict is not yet in sight and we do not expect any further progress to be made this year."

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr. Andreas Shupanga, welcomed Dr. Waldheim's reply. He said that the implementation of resolution 435 could bring independence and self-determination to SWA.

The chairman of the Federal Party, Mr. John Kirkpatrick, said his party welcomed the "concessions" made by Dr. Waldheim, the Frontline States and Swapo.

The leader of the Hereditary National Party, Mr. Sarel Becker, said the UN could not be trusted to play a fair and impartial role in supervising elections.

The leader of the National Party and chairman of Aktiv, Mr. A. H. du Plessis, said he would have to discuss Dr. Waldheim's reply with his colleagues before commenting.
West backs SWA plan

ANKARA — Five Western nations have agreed to make a joint approach to South Africa in support of a United Nations-backed peace plan for SWA/Namibia.

The Foreign Ministers of Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the United States, decided on the initiative to support the recent letter from UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, to the Pretoria Government, US officials said. The Ministers are in Ankara for a Nato conference.

In his letter last week, Dr. Waldheim made further proposals for supervised elections in the territory — Sapa-Reuters.
Row in SWA over new UN plan

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Front yesterday dissociated itself from a statement by one of its member parties, which rejected the latest proposals by the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on a settlement of the South West African independence dispute.

The black nationalist NNF said the statement by Mrs Tillie Abrahams, secretary-general of the National Independence Party, was "totally reactionary and counter-revolutionary".

Mrs Abrahams' statement condemned Dr Waldheim's reply and said the end of SWA dispute was "not yet in sight".

She said Dr Waldheim had rejected most of South Africa's requests on the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and especially those regarding UN impartiality and the involvement of UNA in the negotiations.

The NNF said the statement provided the South African Government with "ammunition not only to delay an internationally-acceptable solution, but also to destroy the prospects of such a solution."

The NNF's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, said in Windhoek: "We unreservedly condemn any move, including this one, aimed at furthering the interests of racist South Africa."

The NNF still regarded Resolution 435 as the only viable basis for a negotiated settlement in SWA issue, Mr Rukoro said.

"We therefore welcome Dr Waldheim's letter as very positive and call upon the South African Government to facilitate the speedy implementation of Resolution 435."

Mrs Abrahams' statement was "in total contradiction" of NNF policy, Mr Rukoro said.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will probably only react to the Waldheim proposals next week, a DTA spokesman said yesterday.

He said the party, which commands an 80% majority in the SWA National Assembly, was still busy studying the document and would first hold an executive committee meeting to discuss the matter before commenting.

"And it looks like the meeting might only be held next week, so you'll just have to be patient and wait."

There has been no indication as to when South African officials will meet SWA leaders to discuss Dr Waldheim's reply, or what form the consultations will take — Sapa.
US aid plans could endanger SWA talks

WASHINGTON — The Carter Administration will not oppose congressional efforts to lift the ban on covert United States aid to Angola, despite protests that it has no intention of getting involved in the country's internal conflict.

State Department spokesman Mr. Hodding Carter said the administration decided not to oppose the measure because of a general desire to remove presidential restraints on congressional authority in foreign affairs.

Speaking privately, State Department officials described the timing for lifting the ban as "atrocious." They predicted it would damage US efforts to improve relations with Angola and to achieve a settlement of the South West Africa issue.

The decision not to oppose the lifting of the ban was made in the White House despite State Department objections, they said.

Congress banned covert aid to Angola in 1976 at a time when the Ford Administration wanted to assist UNITA, one of the three black guerrilla groups then struggling for power.

A rival Marxist group the MPLA eventually managed to seize Luanda with the help of Cuban troops.

It has since been recognized by a large number of countries although the US has refused to establish diplomatic relations as long as the Cuban troops remain.

The Carter Administration's policy has been to tacitly accept the MPLA Government and try to gradually improve relations with it.

Officials say this policy is working. The Angolans allow Gulf Oil to operate freely offshore and recently released an American citizen who had been held for several years on suspicion of being a mercenary.

They have co-operated with US efforts to arrange a peaceful transition to independence for SWA. The US is one of those involved in trying to arrange for a demilitarized zone in Angola. In this zone, the activities of Swapo terrorists are to be monitored to the satisfaction of South Africa during a transition period to elections.

Officials say the MPLA is "very sensitive" to the possibility of outside aid to UNITA and is likely to be suspicious despite the administration's protests that it does not intend to provide any. That they say could damage the SWA mediation effort.

The move to lift the ban was sponsored by Republican Senator Jesse Helms to make it possible for the President to help UNITA. It passed in the Senate with little debate last week as an amendment to the 1981 Foreign Aid Bill. Under the amendment the President would only have to secretly notify the House and Senate foreign affairs committees if he wanted to provide covert aid.

The House did not include the lifting of the ban in its version of the Foreign Aid Bill. The two versions will be reconciled by a conference committee that is expected to begin its deliberations this week. — AP
Doubting UN motives

The slow-grinding wheels of diplomacy churned out the latest proposals on SWA/Namibia this week. And this time the general reaction was one of optimism.

The Voice of America quoted a Washington source as saying "If SA wants to settle, it can do so on these terms. But the question is: does SA want a settlement?"

In Britain, too, the proposals — written by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim — were welcomed as "a meaningful step" towards an international settlement in the territory.

But it is not going to be quite as easy as that. Although there is a general air of hopefulness over the proposals here, SA is, with good cause, highly suspicious of UN motives — particularly in the light of the resolution that made Swapo the sole representative of the territory's people. In spite of attempts by the UN to climb down on that one, SA still believes this is the overriding feeling within the organisation.

The Department of Foreign Affairs, therefore, wants to ensure that whatever agreement is made will safeguard the interests not just of SA but of the more moderate people in the territory. It wants, in particular, to avoid a situation where Swapo snatches a victory — through diplomatic trickery and UN help — that it has been unable to achieve on the battlefield and might perhaps not achieve at the ballotbox.

Vague assurances

And so it was not surprising that the major concern about the new proposals was with assurances of UN impartiality and with "undertakings" by the frontline states to see that there was no Swapo infiltration into the territory during the ceasefire.

SA simply does not trust anything dependent on vague assurances like that, particularly in the light of UN undertakings elsewhere, notably on Israel's border with Lebanon.

On the other hand, the South African authorities are likely to be pleased with the concessions in Waldheim's letter — Swapo abandoning its claim to bases in SWA, an acceptance of SA's offer to reduce its bases from 40 to 20 instead of only two marshalling points and a larger UN peacekeeping force in the DMZ.

It looks like more negotiating lies ahead as SA seeks to obtain clarity on these assurances. Certainly, SA's reply will take some weeks to prepare.

At the same time, there is an increasing feeling that finality must be reached soon on the issue: Britain sees Waldheim's letter as a "significant step forward in an early and speedy resolution of the conflict." Our London correspondent cables that officials privately stress the urgency of the issue. They argue that if Pretoria creates the impression of obstructionism, the OAU members — and specifically the frontline states — might step up their demands.

But there have been such warnings in the past. And the negotiations have always...
DTA claims Waldheim is not an 'impartial arbiter'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has raised an obstacle to United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's efforts to obtain a speedy implementation of the UN peace plan for SWA/Namibia.

In a statement issued in Windhoek the DTA said it had lost all trust in Dr Waldheim as an "impartial arbiter."

The DTA, which dominates the SWA/Namibia National Assembly and Council of Ministers, is one of the most important internal political groups which has been strengthened recently by numerous constitutional changes.

The DTA came to power during a South African-sponsored election in 1973 which was boycotted by other parties, including SWAPO.

Reaching to Dr Waldheim's latest reply on the proposed implementation of a demilitarized zone on SWA/Namibia's northern border — a reply generally welcomed as "positive" by most other internal political groups — the DTA expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in negotiations during the past three years.

It said Dr Waldheim's assurances of impartiality were "meant to cover" because of the UN General Assembly's "partial attitude" to SWAPO and the inclusion by Mr. [Name] Ahrn, commissioner of the UN Council of Namibia, of a SWAPO representative in a council delegation which toured Europe recently.

The DTA, which has conveyed its protest to the South African Government, said it was not going to forego internal constitutional developments on the basis of "vague promises," without an opportunity to repair trust and stability inside the territory.
SA rejects Angola invasion claims

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, last night rejected Angolan claims that South Africa had deployed several brigades in the raid on SWAPO bases in southern Angola.

In a letter sent to the president of the United Nations Security Council, Mr. Botha said allegations that about 3,000 South African troops with air, armour and artillery support had invaded Angola were ludicrous.

At the UN yesterday, Angolan's ambassador charged "this is war" and asserted his country would call for outside military help if its forces were unable to repel a "massive invasion" by South African troops.

The Angolan Government claimed on Thursday that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded and several villages occupied in the action.

Mr. Botha said "At no time has South Africa directed operations against civilians if there were any civilian casualties they presumably resulted from the civil war which is continu-
Where will Walvis
voters end up?

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Delimitation Commission said yesterday it was prepared to reconsider its plan to include Walvis Bay in the Green Point constituency following strong objections by political parties.

Incorporation of Walvis Bay's 9,000 voters would turn the Progressive Federal Party seat into a safe NP seat.

"The National Party, however yesterday protested more vociferously than the PFP against the proposal part of the commission's provisional boundary changes for the Cape.

The NP wants Walvis Bay to be included in the new Saldanha seat, while the PFP would prefer it to remain in Namakland, where it was first put after administration of the enclave in South West Africa was returned to the Cape. Both parties agreed that Walvis Bay residents had no community of interests with Green Point.

The two parties also raised a number of other objections to the commission's provisional Cape delimitation. After hearing verbal evidence yesterday, the commission gave the parties until the end of July to submit written proposals.

The commission's chairman, Mr. Justice P. M. Calleie, said the provisional delimitation was not to be seen as a basic accepted outline to which only minor adaptations would be considered. Parties could still submit arguments for far-reaching changes to the plan.

Senator Koot van Staden of the NP told the commission its solution to the problem of what to do with Walvis Bay was one of several key errors in a delimitation the NP found unacceptable. He regretted that the NP's proposals had been rejected almost in their entirety.

Including Walvis Bay in the Cape metropolitan area, which already had too many voters, resulted in a chain reaction of boundary changes and unnecessary disturbance to voters.

The NP also objected to the way the Port Elizabeth municipal area had been divided into five seats; to the disappearance of Malmesbury as a constituency; and to the planned delimitation of East London.

The PFP, too, was unhappy about the commission's East London proposals. National director, Mr. Neil Ross, asked the commission to reconsider its whole delimitation for the Border region with particular reference to Albany. The objections include the proposed expropriation of Bathurst, the farming town of the 1809 settlers, from Albany which included the other settler areas of Grahamstown and Salem.

The commission, having completed its Natal and Free State hearings, moves to the Transvaal next month.
‘Plunder’ of SWA under UN microscope

By Kevin Jacobs
The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — A United Nations body begins an investigation next week of uranium mining in SWA/Namibia to assess compensation a future independent government could claim for past ‘exploitation and plunder’ of the territory’s resources.

The probe—in the form of a week-long series of hearings at UN headquarters—is being conducted by the UN Council for Namibia, which was created by the General Assembly in 1967 after South Africa’s administration of the territory was ruled illegal.

Acting as an interim administering authority, the council in 1974 decreed that no “animal resource, mineral or other natural resource” from the territory could be removed without its permission.

The hearings open on Monday, July 7, and are scheduled to continue until the end of the week. The first day’s hearing will be addressed by a group representative and an official of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Publishing the schedule of hearings, the council says it hopes to “expose and denounce the illegal exploitation and plunder of Namibian resources by South Africa and other foreign interests.” The hearings will “develop information concerning the exploitation and purchase of uranium in Namibia as well as to identify the firms and countries involved.”

But a major aim, says the council, is to assess financial and economic deprivation suffered by Namibians as a result of the illegal exploitation and depletion of Namibian uranium resources, bearing in mind that any future government of an independent Namibia will be justified in seeking compensation from companies and individuals...”

A number of anti-apartheid organisations will be represented and statements are expected to be made by several people who have investigated South Africa’s uranium and nuclear industries.
SWA now has own defence department

WINDHOEK — The Administrator General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday officially announced the establishment of an independent defence department for the territory.

The new department would come into operation on August 1, he said. He stressed, however, that existing SWA defence units, in future to be known as the SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces, would still remain part of the South African security forces until such time as the territory became independent.

The South African Defence Force would also, for as long as its services were still required, still be responsible for the defence and security of SWA and its people, Dr Viljoen said.

According to the statement, the officer commanding the SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces would also act as officer-in-charge of the South African Defence Force in the territory.

"With certain exceptions, executive control over the SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces would rest in the hands of the Administrator General and the territory’s newly-elected Musueus’ Council," it said.

The officer commanding the territory’s forces would also be directly responsible to the Administrator General, except in the case of Operational Command, in which case he would be answerable to the chief of the South African Defence Force.

Overall planning and liaison between the South African and SWA defence authorities would be undertaken and controlled by a joint committee after August 1, the statement said.

A spokesman for Dr Viljoen’s office said earlier that details about the Joint Defence Committee were still being worked out and would only be made known later.

He added that the SWA Ministers’ Council, which will be officially installed in Windhoek today, would from now on have to be consulted about operations, particularly border-purposely operations across the border into neighbouring states — Sopa.
SWA assembly may pull out of peace talks, Mudge warns

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—A warning that the SWA/Namibia National Assembly may withdraw from the current international peace negotiations on the territory was given today by Mr. Dirk Mudge as he was sworn in as chairman of the territory's new Council of Ministers.

The Assembly would have to "consider seriously" whether to continue taking part in "this political chess game," said Mr. Mudge.

"More recognition of an independent SWA/Namibia and the termination of conflict is not sufficient," he said.

"Peace and recognition at any price is not acceptable to us.

"We will have to consider whether it is in the interest of SWA/Namibia to continue with the negotiations, particularly in view of the fact that the internal parties have up to now played the role of spectators."

The installation today of the council as a virtual Cabinet and of Mr. Mudge as the equivalent of a Prime Minister give the territory a large measure of self-government at a time when international efforts are being made to arrange UN-supervised elections for an internationally recognised independence.

"It appears as if the Western countries would prefer to hand over the problem as soon as possible to the UN — and as if the UN at all costs would want to prevent the internal parties from stimulating internal developments, because it would not be in SWAPO's interests," Mr. Mudge said today.

"SWAPO has had devastating setbacks militarily, and therefore faces serious problems," he added.

Mr. Mudge said the territory had today reached a "milestone" in internal constitutional development. The struggle was no longer for independence, but against Russian imperialism, which also threatened South Africa.

Aktrur, the HNP and the Baster kapers, Mr. Hans Diergaarde, boycotted the proceedings.
Mugabe offers link role in SWA

Own Correspondent
LONDON — Mr Robert Mugabe is prepared to sponsor a meeting in Salisbury between South Africa and Swapo on the question of SWA/Namibia.

The Zimbabwe Prime Minister made this offer in an interview with Nicholas Ashford, published in the Europa supplement to The Times today.

Mr Mugabe said he believed a negotiated solution could be achieved in SWA/Namibia on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

"We think the parameters are there, the principles have been spelt out and some basic requirements demanded by South Africa seem to have been met," he said.

"It appears that Swapo is forthcoming — perhaps more forthcoming than South Africa — on the question of a conference to work out the manner of implementing the UN resolution on Namibia."

 Asked to define his attitude towards South Africa, Mr Mugabe said, "Our position is clear: a political relationship with South Africa is out of the question."

I expected Mugabe's win — PW

LONDON—South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha was not surprised by his party's victory in the Zimbabwean election.

In a major interview in the Europa supplement to The Times today, Mr Botha said "I expected it. The people were sick and tired of war and they knew the only way to stop it was to vote the way they did."

"The previous Prime Minister, Bishop Mazoe, allowed the British to convince him that he must relight the Prime Ministership, and that created the image of a weak personality" — The Times News Service

Rush to emigrate

SALISBURY — More than 1500 people emigrated from Zimbabwe in May, the largest monthly exodus since April last year.

Latest migration figures show 1538 people emigrated while 461 immigrated, representing a total loss of 1094. No racial breakdown is given, but it is known that most of the emigrants are white while many of the immigrants could be black.

Minimum pay now set

SALISBURY — The controversial Minimum Wages Act, introduced by Zimbabwe's Government to stop what it terms "exploitation" of workers with a minimum pay of about $30 a month, was published today in a Government Gazette Extraordinary.

In a statement announcing the publication, Labour Minister Mr Kusuru Kangai said a number of cases had been brought to his attention of "certain unscrupulous employers" reducing wages from a figure well in excess of the required minimum down to the minimum level.

The new act provides penalties of a fine of up to $10,000 or imprisonment for up to three months, or both — Sapa.
Mugabe offers to host talks on SWA

By STANLEY UYS
London Bureau

LONDON — The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has offered to sponsor a meeting in Zimbabwe between the South African Government and SWAPO on the future of South West Africa.

Mr. Mugabe's offer was made in an interview published in The Times yesterday with the newspaper's Southern African correspondent, Nicholas Dunford.

Mr. Mugabe believes a negotiated settlement on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 is possible. He thanks SWAPO for its more "forthcoming" stance on the matter of a referendum.

Earlier this year, SWAPO's president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, offered to fly to Cape Town for talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha.

The offer was not taken up, but in London soon afterwards, the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, hinted that South Africa might wish to bypass the UN and hold talks directly with the Frontline States, and possibly even with SWAPO.
Culling kudu for the coffers

The thunder guns of the night have brought revelations of slaughtering in the South West African, ANDRE VILJOEN of the 'Mail' Africa Bureau reports from Windhoek on the culling of game.

Freshly-killed oxies are loaded onto a truck fitted with tinding lights.

Despite the agreed policy of culling means of safeguarding a reducible game, oxies have been killed in hundreds in recent days in the South West African. The oxies are killed for meat, which is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market.

The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market.

The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market. The culling is done at night, so as to avoid detection by the authorities. The oxies are caught in snares or by eluding them. The oxies are then taken to a nearby slaughterhouse, where they are butchered and the meat is sold. The culling is done by professional hunters, who are paid for each oxie they kill. The oxies are often killed in large numbers, and the resulting meat is sold in the market.
Mudge to have power of a PM

"Mall" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Troops will line the streets of Windhoek today when the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, drives to the National Assembly for the swearing in of South West Africa's first Cabinet Council.

During the ceremony, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr. Derk Mudge, will be sworn in as the council's first chairman — a post which carries the powers almost of a Prime Minister.

There might be some placard carrying demonstrators outside the Turnhalle, where the National Assembly sits, to protest against the increase in powers being granted to the Assembly.

Three of the major internal parties, Swapo, the Swapo Democrats, and the Namibia National Front, see the new dispensation as tantamount to UDI.

Meanwhile, the office of the Administrator-General has confirmed that SWA will have its own Department of Defence from August 1.

From that date, existing SWA defence units will be known as SWA/Namibian Territorial Forces. They will be controlled by the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers will have to be consulted about operations of the SWA forces, such as hot-pursuits.

Sapa reports that at the inauguration of the Council of Ministers yesterday, Mr. Mudge said the National Assembly would have to consider seriously if it was in its interest to continue taking part in international haggling on the territory.

He said in his address that mere recognition, and the ending of hostilities in the territory, was no longer sufficient.

"The National Assembly will have to consider whether to take any further part in this political chess game, particularly in view of the fact that the internal political parties have, up to now, played the role of spectators," he said.

It would appear as if the Western Five would prefer to hand over the problems of SWA as soon as possible to the United Nations. And the UN appeared to want to prevent, at all costs, the internal parties from stimulating internal development, because it would not be in the interests of Swapo.

"We will no longer be satisfied with the fact that we, an internal party, are excluded from negotiations which affect us fundamentally," said Mr. Mudge. "Especially taking into account that Swapo has had devastating setbacks militarily."

He said the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, had concentrated to such an extent on the technicalities of the SWA settlement plan that he had lost sight totally of the psychological effects of his actions and those of the UN.

"We cannot agree to further prejudicial treatment of the inhabitants of SWA/Namibia, merely in an attempt to accommodate the whims of Swapo," he said.

Turning to South Africa, Mr. Mudge said it had never shielded its duties towards SWA. South Africa had ensured the security of SWA and given financial and economic support.
Big SWA gold find reported

WINDHOEK — Gold has been discovered in the Kamanjab district in north-western SWA/Namibia, reports here claimed yesterday.

The reports quoted the director of Rhyno Prospecting and Mining Company, Mr Jan van der Merwe, as saying a reef containing large deposits of gold had been unearthed between Kamanjab and Outjo.

The reef, reported to be about 12 sq km, apparently cuts through two large farms.

Articles about the gold find were prominently featured in most of Windhoek's daily newspapers yesterday.

In a front-page article under the banner "There's gold in the Thrift Sand", the Afrikaans daily Suidwester said 31 claims had already been staked and registered with the deeds office in Windhoek following the find.

An application for mining-concession rights had also been filed with the territory's mining commissioner.

Mr Van der Merwe reportedly told newcomers here that an estimated one million tons of gold ore was easily workable.

He was confident more than 10 grams of fine gold a ton of ore could be extracted from the reef.

Mining observers here did not appear over-enthusiastic about the discovery, saying that in view of the size and quality of the territory's known deposits, gold mining in SWA/Namibia was "hardly a viable proposition" — Sapa.
Guerilla grew weary of ‘Swapo racism’

From WILLEM STEENKAMP

JOHANNESBURG — Seventeen-year-old George, a Damara from Windhoek (his surname is being withheld to protect his family from reprisals), used to be a Swapo soldier. But on a day last week he stayed behind when his comrades fled, and surrendered to security forces sweeping through southern Angola.

The reason — "They had too much race discrimination". George, who has now applied to join the security forces, told local and overseas journalists at a press conference at Orlando yesterday:

A shout of incredulous laughter greeted the slightly built former insurgent’s explanation for his decision to lay down arms.

He explained: “I saw that Swapo was only for one tribe, the Ovambos.

"I was the only Damara there, and they discriminated against me. I had to work for them, fetch water for them. They called me a ‘kwangara’ (nigger) and used to talk about me in their own language which I couldn’t understand. I was very unhappy.”

George said he had never been interested in fighting as a Swapo insurgent. He had been talked into joining by his elder brother, and had been under the impression that he would go to a better school than the one he attended in Windhoek, “because I wanted to study. I was forced to fight!”

In May 1978 he and his brother went to a kraal about 50 km from Oshenelo, where “a group of Swapo guerrillas” met them and took them to Angola.

George was given three months training at a camp near Lubango (the Sa Da Bandeira of Portuguese times). He was a radio operator when the security-forces sweep overran his group which consisted of about 40.

George said the spirit in his group, composed of men in their early and middle twenties, was “very bad.”

They did not have the will to fight but they were “forced to fight.”

They had known about the offer of amnesty circulated the past few months by the SWA/Namibia Government but added that “the big commander” had ordered that their fathers be removed to stop them from hearing more about the offer.

However, they had still believed Swapo would not only win the war but win it before the end of 1980.

He told a questioner that numbers of Nama and Herero were members of the Swapo fighting forces “but not more than the number of Ovambos.”

Now, he said, he had applied to join the security forces and intended “to train more in radio communications.”
Big Swapo 'onslaught' is shattered

BY CHRIS MARAIS

THE 1980 Swapo offensive — aimed at ultimate victory over South West African and South African security forces — has been crushed, in a massive three-week attack and mop-up operation in which more than 160 Swapo guerrillas and 17 South African soldiers died.

Major-General Janne Geldenhuys, General Officer Commanding SWA Command, told a large group of local and foreign Pressmen yesterday that Swapo forces had been ... 

speaking after the final withdrawal of South African and SWA security forces from Angola, Gen Geldenhuys said that after the initial attack on the Swapo 'Smokoshall' base early in June, it had been necessary for security forces to stay on for extensive mop-up operations.

The mop-up claimed the lives of 160 Swapo guerrillas, bringing the Swapo death toll for last month to more than 360.

A further 130 tons of Warsaw Pact arms and obsolete United States weapons and ammunition had been captured.

At the Press briefing in the Operational Area, Gen Geldenhuys gave details of further engagements with Swapo forces.

A Swapo prisoner-of-war was presented and interviewed for half-an-hour by Pressmen.

After the initial attack on the Swapo Diego centre, the security forces operation spread to Swapo garrisons in the area.

More than 100 military stores depots were then destroyed in six areas of Angola. What the security forces brought out was only a fraction of what they found, Gen Geldenhuys said.

Asked if the strike had been directed at any forces other than Swapo, Gen Geldenhuys said wherever possible his men had avoided contact with Angolan soldiers.

He said no direct contact had been made with any East Germans, Cubans, or Czechos, reported to be in Angola.

More action came the way at the security forces later in mop-up operations, when an offensive column of Soviet trucks and personnel carriers headed into their positions.

When they discovered where they were headed, they took evasive action," Gen Geldenhuys said. "Our air support pursued them and had them trapped for the ground forces to follow. Most of the vehicles were either captured or destroyed.

Later on, a Swapo group which tried to escape the security forces' dragnet in trucks was captured and its vehicles destroyed.

Gen Geldenhuys said Swapo had been planning the incorporation of motorised armour into their military structure since 1978, but had so far not used it in action south of the Angolan border.

He said there had been an estimated 8000 armed Swapo forces in Angola two years ago.

That number is now 8000, he said. "They are losing more men in action than they are actually recruiting.

Gen Geldenhuys said Swapo's 1980 onslaught had been planned to stem the rising discontent in its ranks over the past year.

He said the Swapo military infrastructure has not necessarily been permanently broken.

'It is quite possible that same incidents, murders, acts of sabotage by Swapo can still take place. There are areas we had not touched at all, areas where there could still be a number of Swapo terrorists.'
Captured Swapo trucks on display in Ovamboland, SWA/Namibia, on Wednesday. The trucks, along with a massive quantity of arms and ammunition, were brought back by South African soldiers who returned from a three-week operation into Angola. More than 360 Swapo guerrillas and 17 South Africans were killed in the operation.

A Swapo propaganda poster which was seized by the South African soldiers.

Major-General Janne Geldenhuis of SWA Command with captured rifles.
National multimural rule came to SWA/ Namibia for the first time this week, leaving SA the only all-white-ruled country on the African continent.

The new dispensation for the territory came as SA-appointed Administrator General Dr Gerrit Viljoen handed his executive power to an all-race cabinet council of 12. This is the territory's first legislative authority to govern the whole of SWA.

And it marks the most decisive step yet on an apparently inexorable road to UDI.

The next step towards complete self-rule will come on August 1 when SWA will have its own Department of Defence.

It would be wrong, however, to draw too close an analogy between SWA today and Rhodesia's UDI 15 years ago.

For one thing, the SWA legislative council is on the face of it representative of all the territory's 12 racial groups and is not a white rebellion. The effective "prime minister" Drirk Mudge — the determined pioneer of power-sharing in the territory — happens to be white. But he holds the post through ability and the respect of the other council members who elected him into office. He is not a latter-day Ian Smith.

Secondly, leaders like Mudge realise an international settlement remains the ideal. They understand that UDI in the light of the UN mandate could prove to be counterproductive. So they are not deliberately defying international efforts to achieve UN-sponsored elections in the territory, which they believe they can win.

But they are, at the same time, not prepared to set back and wait indefinitely as the negotiations drag on. Hence the step-by-step moves towards self-rule.

The next step is for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — now effectively governing SWA — to call for its inclusion in negotiations on the territory's future, a move that is likely to be backed by SA. The party is understandably angry at the emphasis placed by the world community on Swapo to the total exclusion of the DTA.

But the world, and specifically the UN, is unlikely to agree, even though Britain's Lord Carrington is reportedly trying to find a basis of negotiation that would bring the UN, Swapo, SA, the DTA and Angola together. His chances of success must be rated as slim.

In the meantime, the DTA will continue to lead SWA closer to independence.
SA wants SWA UDI—claim by UN critics

NEW YORK — South Africa's political moves in SWA/Namibia and military intrusion in Angola drew another barrage of angry denunciations at the United Nations yesterday from critics who claim Pretoria has signalled its preference for UDI in the territory.

The United Nations Council for Namibia, Swapo and the Angolan Government issued separate — but equally harsh — statements condemning South Africa's creation of a ministerial council in Windhoek and insisting on mandatory economic sanctions as punishment.

And Angola formally told Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim that "murderous South African actions" were continuing inside Angola, in spite of South Africa's claims that its troops had withdrawn across the frontier.

The UN Security Council is monitoring the situation in the wake of its formal censure last week of the military raids and is likely to meet again at short notice if Angola's complaints persist.

SABC radio news has reported that the Minister of Manpower Development, Mr Fanie Botha, said in Louis Trichardt last night that South Africa could not afford another situation like the one on the northern border of SWA/Namibia and would immediately wipe out any terror bases found in Zimbabwe.

In Luanda, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre has promised to support Angola in its confrontation with South Africa.

And in London, Swapo has dismissed as "sheer propaganda" South Africa's assertion that its recent military thrusts into Angola had delivered a severe blow to the guerrilla movement's campaign in SWA/Namibia.

— The Star's London Bureau, Sapa, Sapa, Reuter
SA raid has hardly dented us — Swapo

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — South Africa has "cast into oblivion" the United Nations' plan for South West Africa and decided 'to go it alone, says Swapo — and boasts that its fighting forces have hardly been dented by the assault into Angola by South African troops.

In a statement issued at UN headquarters, Swapo dismissed the Council of Ministers in SWA as another "predictable, unscrupulous" manoeuvre designed to distort the internal situation — "it is a cheap but dangerous trick".

Swapo's chief spokesman at the UN, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, described the South African strike into Angola as no more than a setback. "It doesn't change the situation. It has not affected our fighting capacity," he told me.

"We and the Angolans knew about the invasion in advance, though we didn't know the magnitude — and our people are saying that we lost no more than 20 people dead and about 20 wounded."

He claimed that transit camps had been hit, rather than Swapo's main operations and logistics bases, as reported by South Africa.

"They made the same claims after the Cassinga raid (in 1978). They said our infrastructure was destroyed and we were rendered virtually irrelevant. But shortly after, they were attributing actions to Swapo."

Mr Gurirab quoted a South African military spokesman's warning that Swapo might hit into SWA "to regain lost prestige."

"Clearly that's a contradiction," said Mr Gurirab.

"Either our fighting capacity has been destroyed, or it was yet another conflict in which we shot at them and they shot at us."

"We can see that P W Botha, having said that was the largest mobilization since World War II, and having informed the public they lost 16 people, has to justify it as a worthwhile sacrifice."

* Due in New York this week is the South African Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Brand, Poure. His country's officials insist that the visit is strictly to consult South African diplomats, particularly on the progress in uniting the Information and Foreign Affairs sectors.
Mining industry boycotts inquiry

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Big business is boycotting next week's United Nations' hearings on the exploitation of SWA/Namibia's uranium.

Top producer Rio Tinto Zinc and Canada's Falconbridge Corporation have turned down their invitations — so has Rio Algom America's Westinghouse Electric — a major user — has not replied.

But the UN's Council for Namibia is pressing ahead with the week-long scrutiny of the booming Namibian uranium mining industry — estimated at 16.5% of Western production — and will seek ways to curb it.

The chairman of the hearing, Mr. Noel Sinclair, said they would take action after the hearing.

The cold shoulder from the mining industry had been total so far, because the panel was going to denounce the multinational corporations.

The panel will hear evidence from strings of private "witnesses", ranging from the former Namibian Commissioner, Mr. Sean MacBride, to environmental and anti-nuclear group representatives.

The council's major weapon is a never-tested five-year-old, UN General Assembly decree — inspired by Mr. MacBride — which seeks to allow for the seizure of Namibian production, with the banking of proceeds for the benefit of a future Namibian government.

Western governments have not objected, said Mr. Sinclair, "though we didn't exactly consult them."

In private diplomacy, Western officials have indicated their sympathy, but said they had no control over the conduct of the involved companies — Sapa-Reuters.
WINDHOEK.—The first three candidates for commissioning from the ranks in the multiracial 41 Battalion, became officer cadets at a military ceremony near Windhoek yesterday, in which 18 others received Pro Patria Medals.

The three cadets were among the first group of South West African non-commissioned officers to qualify as instructors a year ago, after attending the South African Infantry School at Oudtshoorn.

Presenting medals to the 18 men, the battalion commander, Colonel D. Lunford, said: "This is the Defence Force's way of saying thank you for the sacrifices you have made and the hardships you have suffered in defending your country."

He commended the men for their distinguished conduct in action.

With the establishment next month of a South West African Defence Department, the local troops will become South West African Territorial Forces, but remain part of the South African forces.—Sapa
under which a resource is an 'unusable' resource being determined firstly by available technology - e.g., mining reserves are increased by technological improvements - and secondly the institutional decisions and limitations which close off some resource uses, e.g., a mountain is 'sacred' and so not available for tourism. A national park is supposedly not available for mining activities, houses cannot be built on 'zinc sheets of regulations only allow brick houses, etc.' The rate at which resources can be brought into use or switched to some other use depends on the processing, exchange, and organizational resources available. The usefulness of a resource depends on how well it can be deployed to solve the problems facing the group, but the use of group or national resources to solve some particular problem will usually be possible, if at all, only after delay. Accordingly, particular importance attaches to resources that individuals in the group are able to control directly, for then the decision to use them to solve a problem can be taken immediately by the individual. While more can be done with group resources, their use is more uncertain, most can be done with national or international resources, but in general, difficulties will arise in getting these large-scale resources deployed profitably to solve the group's problems (cf. § 6.3).

The aim at this level is to detail the resources whose control is held by the individuals in the group, or by the group as a whole, or which are allocated on behalf of the group by others (particularly by the local or national government). To prevent double counting we will in general not include those, in the rest of the resources listed, as those are listed at the 'access to power' and 'level of living' levels, for it is precisely organization which (within the given environment) arranges the other levels to work together, they do (cf. § 7). Thus a building, people, chairs, desks, etc. are resources which may be listed as 'idle resources', when they are used to form a school, it is organization which turns these resources into a school - the people, buildings, etc. could have been used for clerical purposes instead, for example. Similarly, some wilderness area in a particular period may be used for recreational purposes, or as an area to train ground, depending on the organization's decision. We could therefore aim to include in the resource list, e.g., 'wild resources',

"criminal", see e.g., chapter 8 of [45], but see section 6.2 for further related comments.

The conclusion one may derive from the considerations in this section, is that the proposed criterion does indeed give a reasonable measure of the 'overall state of welfare' of the interest group concerned. However, this name may easily be confused with the concept of the 'state of welfare' (level zero of the control hierarchy). Various other names could be used, e.g., the concept of 'Health' as defined by the WHO is virtually the same as the concept of 'welfare' or 'quality of life'. Despite the various other possibilities, no other name seems particularly more appropriate, so it is suggested that the name 'quality of life' is appropriate for the concept envisaged of assessing the from the viewpoint of decision.
Secret army plan claim

A SECRET "security scheme" for defence of Rio Tinto Zinc's uranium mine at Rossing in Namibia has fallen into the hands of Swapo guerillas.

The five-page document shows that the owners are dependent on South African troops and three separate armories to defend their mine against "civil, labour or terrorist attack".

It will be presented to a hearing on the alleged "plunder of Namibian uranium" to be held by the United Nations Council for Namibia in New York this week.

The Rossing mine, a $305-million investment, is Britain's leading supplier of uranium.

Arms available in the security manager's office include four .22 automatic submachine guns.

A South African Defence Force spokesman described the security scheme as "nonsense". He said there were "no terrorist activities in the Rossing area since it is not in the operational zone".

Meanwhile, illegal cargoes of weapons are allegedly being bought in East and West Europe by a mysterious agent in South Africa's Paris Embassy.

The agent is named as Charles Kanfield but his name does not appear on any diplomatic list.

Mr Kanfield, according to the Danish newspaper Politiken, is involved in the shipments of arms which have been smuggled to Durban and other South African ports in Danish coasters over the past four years.

The disclosure of the smuggling has brought protests from anti-apartheid groups and the United Nations.

The Danish police have launched a full-scale investigation.

A SADF spokesman said "It was common knowledge that the South African Defence Force never divulges its sources of arms supplies". — SUNDAY POST Correspondent.
WINDHOEK — The first week following the introduction of penalties for barring blacks from public premises has passed without incident or a single official complaint.

Mr Piet Kruger, secretary of Economic Affairs in the territory, said he had not had any reason "up until now" to take action against restaurant owners refusing entry to anyone.

"In fact a number of places which could in the past have been considered "closed" have now shown interest in obtaining subsidies to provide facilities to all races," he said.

The owner of the city's "apartheid" restaurant, Mr Jan A van den Berg, said there had been no incidents at his establishment. He has placed a notice in front of the restaurant warning "malicious" people to stay away.

The notice also warns whites accompanied by blacks that they are not welcome.
'Namibia could get autonomy this year'

WINDHOEK. — South West Africa could become independent this year or early next year after a one-man-eignt-vote election, Mr A H de Plessis, leader of the SWA National Party, said at the weekend.

Addressing a public meeting at Grootfontein in northern SWA, Mr De Plessis said SWA was only a small step away from independence.

"This small step could well be taken this year or early next year," he said.

Independence had now become an end in itself. Its original significance — peaceful settlement — had been lost.

"Such a situation would not improve the international security situation in the territory," he said.

If SWA independence was against the wishes of the international community, the territory should return to the principles of the original Turkeba constitutional conference which recognized the existence of each population group in the territory, Mr De Plessis said.

— Sapa.
UN hears of oil drilling in Namibia

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — A Texan oil company is about to sign a contract to drill in the north of SWA/Namibia, a United Nations hearing was told

Unless warned off by threats, it could signal the go-ahead to many other eager, but nervous, exploration groups tempted by the territory's mineral wealth, the UN panel was advised.

Mounted by the UN Council for Namibia as an assault on Rio Tinto Zinc and its uranium mining partners, the second day of hearings featured a charge from Swapo that they were being "blackened out" by the Western press, and a South African protest that they were a typical example of UN "one-sidedness".

Far from exploitation, as alleged by the UN Council, uranium mining had spurred development and a living standard that many countries would envy, asserted the South African Ambassador, Mr Adrian Eksteen. Then he turned on the Soviet Union, which he accused of being the only true "plunderer", through heavy fishing off the territory's coast.

He was the lone voice of protest, as RTZ suffered the rage of assorted critics.

According to British consultant Mr Roger Murray, the success of its Rossing mine had stimulated a uranium boom in Namibia of gold rush proportions. This "massive exploration" demonstrated the willingness of big business to ignore UN decrees against the pre-independence exploitation of the territory's wealth.

In a significant new step, Superior Oil of Texas was now preparing to sign an exploration contract with Canadian-owned Etoha Petroleum, he said. In the 1950s, Etoha had found some oil, but the high recovery cost had discouraged development. High oil prices and South Africa's strategic priorities had changed the picture, he surmised.
Uranium 'plunder' charge levelled at West

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Western governments trying to negotiate a settlement in SWA/Namibia have come under fire from witnesses at a United Nations hearing on uranium mining for their alleged links with industrial corporations "plundering" the territory's minerals.

Speakers have claimed the United States, Britain, France and West Germany have "compromised their negotiating positions" through joint interest in receiving supplies of uranium mined in Namibia.

Individually, all the governments concerned have repudiated similar allegations made in different forums. But yesterday West German envoy Mr Rudiger Von Wechmar — who is front-runner for the General Assembly presidency later this year — reiterated his government's denunciations.

REPUDIATED

"Repetition of old accusations that have been repudiated in the past do not get better by being repeated," he said in a telephone interview.

He said the West German Government "will continue to offer its services" as a member of the Western "contact group" trying to negotiate a settlement in Namibia in terms of UN Security Council plans.

British, French and American diplomats could not be reached for additional comment today.

The week-long series of hearings were set up by the UN Council for Namibia to publicise and denounce what it regards as "exploitation and plunder" of the territory's uranium resources by South African and Western corporations.

The council intends securing General Assembly endorsement of criticism of uranium mining in the territory, which it regards as illegal in terms of "the council's own existence as

"Namibia's only legal administering authority (since South Africa's de facto rule was pronounced illegal) and in terms of a decree it published in 1974 to outlaw removal of resources from the territory.

QUESTIONED

Mr Alun Roberts, a member of the London-based Namibia Support Committee, and Mr Jacques Marchand, representing the French Anti-Apartheid Committee, yesterday questioned the integrity of Western Governments in their negotiating for the territory, claiming the governments all maintained an interest in recovering Namibian uranium.

Mr Roberts said the largest corporation in the venture Rio Tinto Zinc had direct government connections, while South African and French national air carriers transported uranium out of the territory. Mr Marchand said the French Government sanctioned transportation of the uranium in French aircraft and on French railroads.

Similar complicity in the trade was alleged against the West German Government.

The hearings continue until the end of the week. They have generated no media interest here, which spurred organiser into calling a press conference and promising another after the hearings.
SA and Namibia

Keeping SWA options open...

ALAN DUNN of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

South Africa is following a dual policy on SWA/Namibia that makes it like a circus rider standing on two moving horses.

On one side is the policy of negotiating with the United Nations and other external parties for an internationally recognized independence.

On the other is the policy of pushing ahead with internal constitutional development that would lead ultimately to a unilateral independence.

But these horses don't run side-by-side, and the further one goes ahead, the closer the rider is to abandoning the other.

Recently, the external policy picked up speed with the concessions made by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, on the plan for a demilitarized zone as a prelude to UN-supervised elections.

But the internal policy left even further ahead with the South African attack on SWAPO's bases in Angola and the granting of a large measure of self-government to the internal political groups. This included the creation of a virtual Cabinet with Dirk Mudge as the equivalent of a Prime Minister.

By apparently splintering SWAPO's military capability in the Angola attack, South Africa has gained time — several months at least — in which to strengthen its political defenses against SWAPO inside the territory.

It has given the moderates a chance to take the reins and build up political support through careful use of the executive power they got through the "cabinet" — the Council of Ministers.

Judging by the cautious reaction from South African circles to Dr Waldheim's letter and the disenchanted persistently expressed by the DTA — which dominates the council of ministers and the national assembly — an internationally acceptable settlement for the territory is still some way off.

The crux of the DTA's objections to the UN approach is that it is, as an internal party, being excluded from top-level negotiations while SWAPO is not.

SWAPO/Namibia will also get its own Department of Defence on August 1. Official hopes are that this will counter SWAPO's current influence, even though it is acknowledged that SWAPO would get strong support in an election.

It is also hoped that control over SWAPO/Namibia's own security forces will fulfill the long-held belief that the black African voter will follow the "strongman" who wields the power.

Mr Mudge outlined at the inauguration of the council of ministers the priorities of his council and the national assembly from which it was elected, for the new phase of internal development.

He said the "cabinet" would develop not only the physical infrastructure but also the human infrastructure through education and training and employment opportunities.

The aim is to make the proverbial "man in the bush" actually witness the fruits of change.

Perhaps the first significant step will be a national literacy course which is due to start on August 1.

The military invasion into Angola gives the moderates even more room to operate.

The action "pre-empted and broke" a SWAPO build-up across the border in preparation for a major push southwards later this year which might seriously have hampered the new phase of internal development.

The presence of the Council of Ministers at the Press conference at Ondangwa where the captured SWAPO weapons were displayed has already identified the council with the military might displayed in Angola last month.

The "strongman" image is already in the making.

Meanwhile, negotiations continue with the United Nations over the external peace plan. But the time is coming closer when South Africa will have to abandon one half of its two-horse policy.
WINDHOEK — Plans for the establishment of South West Africa's own police force were well advanced, the chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.

Mr Mudge was speaking after the first meeting of his 11-man Cabinet Council who were sworn in on July 1.

He said the Administrator-General of SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, had discussed the matter with the council and would announce the date of the establishment of the new police force in the near future.

The South African Police, who fall under the South African Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, police the territory at present.

Although Mr Mudge did not reveal details of the proposed new police force, it is believed the SAP will play a key role in its establishment and in supplying personnel for the new force.

On August 1, SWA is to get its own Ministry of Defence which will control all SWA battalions and units.
Police detain National Front men in SWA

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two members of the Namibia National Front were detained by the South African Security Branch at the weekend.

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the security police.

Mr Lazarus Nambo and Mr Adolphus Kangwaiti, both leaders of the NNF Youth League, were arrested after leaving the NNF offices on last Friday.

The publicity and information secretary of the NNF, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, yesterday condemned the detention of the two men.

Mr Rukoro said all efforts by legal counsel to find out about the men after they were detained proved fruitless.

They were referred from one official to the next, said Mr Rukoro.

Their lawyer informed them yesterday that the men were being detained under Proclamation Nine which allows for detention without trial.

"The NNF condemns the deprivation of Namibians of their fundamental human rights and demands that they be taken to court or be released," said Mr Rukoro.

"We realise that the politically-motivated arrest of our comrades is only the beginning and that very soon the rest of the progressive leadership in the liberation movement will also be behind bars.

He said he had heard that two members of the NNF, Mr Albertus Kangatiyyi, a member of the executive and a Mr Kandjiria, appeared briefly in the magistrate's court in Gobabis.

He believed their appearance related to charges for illegally assisting people to leave the country. Their case was postponed for two weeks and no evidence was led.
SA 'has foisted DTA rule on us' on us

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) government installed in South West Africa by Pretoria was a rule imposed on the overwhelming majority in the territory, the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) yesterday.

Referring to the recent visit of SWAPO leader Jonas Savimbi to Pretoria, Mr. Savimbi said he had confirmed his views on the situation at his last meeting with President South African President P.W. Botha.

But Mr. Savimbi said the South African government was not going to be able to impose a government on the territory that did not have the support of the overwhelming majority of the people in the territory.

The Western Front seemed to be preparing to wage the battle of the black South African in the territory, he said.

"The DTA government which Pretoria has installed here cannot and will not be a government of the people, for the people, or by the people. It is the rule imposed on the overwhelming majority of the population by a foreign power," such a government was bound to rule "only by repression" and "at the point of a bayonet," he said.

The majority of the SWA people wanted to see peace in the territory and the acceptance of a UN-supervised election, he said.

"But there must be no mistake that they will accept, lying down, the continuation of South African rule in this country in whatever shape or form it comes," he said.

The installation of Mr. Mudge and other members of the Plaintiff's Council had created UDI — no matter that it had been called internal political development. Pretoria has declared UDI in this country whether it is administered in small or large doses, it is the same thing," Mr. Savimbi said — SWAPO.
SA 'has foisted DTA rule on us'.

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) government installed in South West Africa by Pretoria was a rule imposed on the unwilling majority in the territory, the Swapo-Democrats Party said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday.

Referring to the newly-elected SWA Ministers' Council, it said it expected South Africa at any moment to transfer negotiations with the United Nations on the territory to Mr. Dirk Mudge and the council.

"It is clear that Pretoria is geared to frustrate any effort than can secure the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence, as understood universally," the party said.

"South Africa's resolve is to foist a sham independence on this country to enable it to rule through its local lackeys ...".

The Western Five seemed to be preparing to wash their hands of the task of finding a peaceful solution in the territory, it said.

"The DTA 'government' which Pretoria has installed here cannot and will not be a government of the people, for the people, or by the people. It is the rule imposed on the unwilling majority of the population by a foreign power ..."

A such a government was bound to rule "only by repression" and "at the point of a bayonet".

The majority of the SWA people wanted to see peace in the territory and the acceptance of a UN-supervised election, it said.

"But there must be no mistaken belief that they will accept, lying down, the continuation of South African rule in this country in whatever shape or form it comes."

The installation of Mr. Mudge and other members of the Ministers' Council had constituted UDI - no matter that it had been called internal political development.

"Pretoria has declared UDI in this country whether it is administered in small or large doses, it is the same thing," Swapo-D said. — Sapa
Aktur warning against a white revolt in SWA

WINDHOEK — Whites in South West Africa would revolt if their wishes were further ignored, Mr Janse de Wet, an Aktur member of the SWA National Assembly, said at Otjiu, it was reported in Windhoek yesterday.

Addressing a SWA National Party meeting, Mr De Wet said the whites in the territory wanted to appoint their own leaders and not in a one man, one vote system.

"If the will of the whites is further ignored after the white election and if matters relating to whites are further taken out of our hands it will cause revolt (verset)," Mr De Wet said.

"If Sam Nujoma, the terrorist leader, may issue warnings the whites may surely say that, if they are ignored any longer, they will resist in an orderly manner," he said. He did not amplify the statement.

Whites further demanded a say in the establishment of a SWA Defence Force and police force and in their economic and financial affairs.

They wanted to be recognised in any further negotiations between South Africa, SWA, the world at large and with other population groups.

Mr De Wet said independence in the territory without the blessing of the whites would, to a great extent, retard development, he said.

Independence without the whites would mean chaos and bloodshed.

Whites were leaving Zimbabwe "by the thousands" because of a government system which had removed the right of the white population to decide their own future in that country.

Mutual interests among the SWA ethnic groups should be respected without the one group dominating the other.

Mr De Wet said SWAPO was a common enemy of the people of the territory and action against the organisation should be ruthless.

The SWA National Party was prepared to "go far" in international negotiations, but the party was not prepared to commit suicide.

The world at large would have to stop favouring Swapo and recognise basic democratic rights in an independent SWA.

Mr De Wet said. — Sapa
SWA will welcome 500 migrants

WINDHOEK — Immigrants from Germany, Greece, Zimbabwe, Spain, Iran and Britain will be welcome in SWA/Nambia, the territory’s Council of Ministers has agreed.

The Council yesterday also agreed to make a feasibility study into the question of immigration.

The move is seen here as a step towards encouraging and preparing for the possibility of foreign investments in SWA/Nambia.

But “first choice” of jobs will go to SWA/Nambian inhabitants who have the necessary skills.

The Council also decided to ban the exportation of indigenous birds from SWA/Nambia after December this year.
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Members of SWA/Namibia's Council of Ministers and various ethnic authorities have been given a salary boost by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

But the salaries of members of the white Legislative Assembly — which are higher than those of their black counterparts — remain unchanged "until parity can be established in future increases," said a statement issued today by Dr Viljoen.

The biggest increase, from R24,000 to R25,000, will go to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, or "Prime Minister," Mr Dike Mudge.

The increases were given to the council because of their added responsibilities, especially the chairman, with the granting of executive powers to the body," said Dr Viljoen.

Members of the white Legislative Assembly now receive almost R8,000 a year, compared with the R6,000 laid down for members of other ethnic representative bodies. For members of the Executive Committees of these authorities, the difference between the white Assembly and others is about R6,000 a year.

The salary increases have been criticized by parties outside the National Assembly, particularly the NNP.

Mr Vekui Rukoro, publicity secretary of the NNP, said his organization considered everything to do with the National Assembly as illegal.
Pay rise for SWA bodies

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday announced salary increases for members of the territory's newly-installed Ministers' Council, the National Assembly and the various ethnic second-tier authorities.

The retrospective increases follow the constitutional changes which have recently taken place in the territory, Dr Viljoen said.

They had been necessitated by the increased powers and responsibility that the various bodies had had to assume, he said.

In future, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council will receive a salary of R23,000 a year (R6,000 is tax-free). Ordinary council members will receive R22,000 a year (R6,000 is tax-free).

The president of the National Assembly will now derive an annual income of R10,500, (R3,000 tax-free), while the salaries of the other members of the Assembly have been increased to R6,000 a year —
30 killed on border

WINDHOEK — South African and SWA/Namibian forces killed 30 terrorists in the SWA/Namibian operational area during the past two weeks, Brigadier Pieter Rusman, second-in-command of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, said here today.

He said the forces had encountered small groups of terrorists who had crossed the Angolan Border into SWA/Namibia.
WINDHOEK — South African and South West African security forces have killed 30 Swapo fighters in the past three weeks.

This was announced yesterday by Brigadier Porter Bosman of the SWA Command. He said the contacts took place in the northern operational area, namely near the Angolan border in Owamboland.

"The security forces stampeded small splinter groups of terrorists who tried to cross the border in search of food."

30 Swapo fighters killed
WINDHOEK — South African and South West African security forces have killed 39 Swapo guerrillas in the past three weeks.

This was announced yesterday by Brigadier Pieter Bosman of the SWA Command. He said the contacts took place in the northern operational area, mainly near the Angolan border in Ovamboland.

"The security forces stamped out small splinter groups of terrorists who tried to cross the border in search of food."
30 Swapo
fighters
killed

'Mall' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK - South African
and South West African secur-
it forces have killed 30 Swapo
guerrillas in the past three
weeks.

This was announced yester-
day by Brigadier Pieter Bos-
man of the SWA Command.

He said the contacts took
place in the northern operation-
als area, mainly near the Ango-
lian border in Ovamboland.

"The security forces
stamp out small splinter
groups of terrorists who tried
to cross the border in search of
food."
SWA meat probe: man to resign

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—A member of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board who gave evidence before the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory’s meat industry, is expected to resign soon.

His would be the first resignation from the Meat Board since the commission published its findings last month.

Sources say Mr J N Buys, the sole representative for meat agents and wholesalers on the board, announced his intention to resign at a meeting yesterday.

Mr Buys is also a director of the SWA Amalgamated Meatiekaers firm, meat agents mentioned in the commission’s report.

The report noted that the commission had heard evidence that the company was involved with more than 1,000 unauthorised permit transfers in the period July 1 1977 to September 30 last year.
SWA meat probe: man to resign?

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—A member of the SWA/Namibia Meat Board who gave evidence before the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory’s meat industry, is expected to resign soon.

His would be the first resignation from the Meat Board since the commission published its findings last month.

Sources say Mr. J.N. Buys, the sole representative for meat agents and wholesalers on the board, announced his intention to resign at a meeting yesterday.

Mr. Buys is also a director of the SWA Amala-Meerderd Afslaers (firm), meat agents mentioned in the commission’s report.

The report noted that the commission had heard evidence that the company was involved with more than 1,000 unauthorised permit transfers in the period July 1, 1977 to September 30 last year.
SWA Meat Board member may resign

Argus Africa News

Windhoek — A member of the South-West Africa Meat Board who gave evidence before a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory's meat industry is expected to resign soon.

His would be the first resignation from the Meat Board since the commission published its findings in June this year.

Sources say Mr. J. N. Buys, the sole representative of meat agents and wholesalers on the board, announced his intention to resign at a board meeting yesterday.

Mr. Buys is a director of the SWA Amalgemeeerde Afsieure firm.

PERMIT TRANSFERS

According to a table published in the report, SWA Amalgemeeerde Afsieure was connected with 1,883 unauthorised transfers of marketing permits in the controlled areas.

The permits were said to involve 3,133 head of cattle, about 45 percent of the total number mentioned under unauthorised permit transfers.
SWAPO men die in clash

WINDHOEK — Nine insurgents and a member of the security forces have been killed and two SWAPO men captured in a skirmish in the northern operational area of south west Africa, a spokesman for SWA Command announced in Windhoek at the weekend.

The South African killed in the clash between an SADF patrol and SWAPO guerrillas was Lance-Corporal Nicolas Jacobs van der Merwe, 19.

He was the son of Mr and Mrs N. J. van der Merwe, of 9 Newman Street, Rosedene, Bellville.

His death was announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria earlier.

A spokesman in Windhoek said the patrol encountered the SWAPO group north of the Ondangwa airfield in central Ovamboland on Friday.

During the ensuing exchange of fire, nine insurgents were shot dead and two taken prisoner, and the lance-corporal was killed — Sapa.
The Star
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A Swapo group intercepted north of Ondangwa air base late last week were probably heading for an operational area ‘prestige target’ say military observers in Windhoek.

Nine Swapo infiltrators were killed in the contact and two captured during fighting which lasted most of Thursday night.

Although a spokesman for SWA Command said today there was no information to suggest the group was heading for the air base, he said it was “probable.”

In military circles it is expected that Swapo will make an all-out effort to hit at such a target to restore the prestige it had lost in the across-the-border operations by security forces in June.

A security force patrol intercepted the Swapo group on Thursday night, just to the north of Ondangwa air base. In the ensuing attack, one security force member, Corporal N. J. van der Merwe, of Boksburg, was killed.

A spokesman for SWA Command said the security force patrol immediately attacked the group after spotting it.
WINDHOEK — Mrs Anna Frank, the wife of a former South African Ambassador to Vienna, is one of two nominations announced by the Republican Party yesterday for the white second-tier elections in South West Africa.

Mrs Frank, wife of Mr S Frank, a former South African MP, ambassador and member of the SWA Executive Committee, was nominated for the Windhoek South constituency.

The other nomination was Mr Apple Louw, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) chief whip in the National Assembly. He was nominated for the Pioneers Park constituency.

The Republican Party is the white component of the DTA.

Up till yesterday morning, the other two white parties which will contest all 18 seats in the white election, the SWA National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party, had not announced candidates. They are expected to do so soon.

The election date has not been set, but political observers have said they expect it to be towards the end of October or the beginning of November.

When ethnic elections were announced by the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, he said elections for all population groups would probably be held on the same day.

Existing black and brown ethnic authorities have so far not indicated if they will hold elections this year. — Sapa
Shipanga's call to UK over SWA elections

The Star's Bureau

LONDON — Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats, has told the British Government of his fears about a piecemeal UDI being effected in SWA/Namibia. In talks with Foreign Office officials this week, Mr Shipanga charged that the South African-backed administration was trying to get independence for the territory without full elections.

Western powers were not pressing South Africa hard enough, he said. Mr Shipanga claims to have 47,000 registered supporters.

He believes that behind the diplomatic manoeuvring at the United Nations and elsewhere, South Africa is trying to entrench its interests in SWA/Namibia.

The DTA was getting UDI "in bits and pieces," he said.

Since the 1978 elections it had widened its powers in various ways, including covert direction of foreign policy and control of security, he said.

Mr Shipanga, who is seeking support in Britain for his party and its objective of full elections, urged the British Government to press South Africa for a speedy reply to the latest letter, from UN Secretary General, Dr Waldheim, covering the precise terms of a ceasefire to enable UN-supervised elections.
Charge laid after SWA assault allegation

WINDHOEK — Four members of the SWA National Front's executive were today expected to appear in the magistrate's court here in connection with an allegation of fraud — a sequel to claims made about a "brutal assault" by police on a colleague in the NNF.

All the relevant documents have been referred to SWA/Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr. Donald Brunette, who has decided to proceed against the four.

This was confirmed in a statement from the Administrator-General, Mr. Grive Viljoen, today.

The four executive members are: Mr. Vekuii Rukoro, Publicity Secretary, Mr. David Kasume, Mrs. Norah Chase, and Mr. Tshimpupa Njarungombe.

The prosecutions follow a press conference yesterday at which allegations of an assault and "torture" were made against the police.

It was claimed that an NNF youth leader — detained two weeks ago in terms of emergency security legislation — had been partly paralysed by the police assault.

Mr. Rukoro said at the press conference Mr. Adolphus Kangotu, the NNF's secretary for youth, was in hospital as a result of the injuries sustained during his detention.

He also said Mr. Kangotu had been examined by an independent medical practitioner, Dr. W. E. Birkenstock, but that the NNF was still awaiting his report.

Dr. Birkenstock said last night he would make available the findings of his examination if his clients, the NNF, agree to it.

It is understood the medical report on Mr. Kangotu forms part of the police docket handed to the Attorney-General today.

Mr. Rukoro said Mr. Kangotu had made the allegation of being "brutally assaulted" after NNF office members had gone to see him in hospital a week ago, but were refused access.

He said that as a re-

suit of the assault he was paralysed down his left side and demonstrated his condition in our presence. He alleged his interrogators had been professional in the art of torture," said Mr. Rukoro.

Because of Mr. Kangotu's condition the NNF had approached the Administrator-General requesting that an independent medical practitioner examine him.

This request was granted on condition that the NNF nominate three doctors, from which one would be chosen, that the State pathologist and medical superintendent of the hospital be present, that the proceedings be taped and a copy of the findings be presented to the Office of the Administrator-General.
Assault claim: 3 in court

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Three members of the Namibia National Front's executive appeared in the magistrate's court here today in connection with an allegation of fraud — a sequel to claims made at a press conference about a "brutal assault" by police, on an NNP colleague.

A warrant for the arrest of a fourth NNP member, Publicity Secretary Mr. Va. Lique, was issued after SWA assault allegations...

Kum Rukoro, has also been issued the court was told. Mr. Rukoro led yesterday's Press conference at which the assaults' allegations were made.

The three who appeared before the magistrate, Mr. G. S. Coetzee, today were Miss Josia Cheke, Mr. David Kamime, and Mr. Nangomo. They were not asked to plead and were granted Rs. bail each and held to appear in the Windhoek Regional Court tomorrow.

Scholarship funds, if any, will be provided for the students who are under 18.
Swaziland expels two men over Caprivi

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — In a major Swapo leadership shake-up, party vice-president Mshaka Muyengo and eight other senior officials have been expelled, the Zambia Daily Mail reports today. They were expelled because they "were engaged in counter-revolutionary and secessionist activities aimed at dismembering Namibia's national territory," a Swapo spokesman reportedly said.

"They have actively been advocating and organising for the breaking away of our eastern region — Caprivi — from the rest of the country."

The report said Mr Brendan Simbwaye had been appointed new vice-president and that Mr Sam Nupona remained president.
Shipanga doubts SA will agree to UN plan

LONDON — The leader of the Swapo-Democrats Party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said yesterday he feared South Africa was trying to bypass the United Nations and impose its own solution in South West Africa (SWA).

In an interview in London, where Mr Shipanga is on a "materiel aid and aid seeking mission" he said he was not "confident" that South Africa would agree to the UN Resolution 395, as they were setting up a Cabinet in SWA and giving it control over foreign affairs and defence.

He told British Foreign Office officials at a meeting earlier this week that the Western powers were not pressing South Africa hard enough to accept the UN settlement.

South Africa's moves in SWA were, in effect, giving the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, led by Mr Drik Medjo, unilateral independence in "bits and pieces", he said.

Next week Mr Shipanga will visit France, Belgium and Italy before returning home.

He declined to comment on Tuesday's announcement by SWAPO that it had expelled nine central committee members, including acting vice-president, Mr Nj Alexander Mayongo.

Mr Shipanga formed the Swapo-Democrats after resigning as vice-president of SWAPO. — Sapa.
SWA four charged
over 'torture' letter

WINDHOEK — Four Namibia National Front executive members appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of fraud.

The charges arose from allegations by the NNF that one of its youth leaders, Mr Adolphus Kangotu, had been maltreated by police while in detention.

Three of those charged — Mrs Noza Chase, 40, Mr Tjapao Ngarangomo, 38, and Mr David Kauwusa, 44, appeared together before Mr G S Coetzee. The NNF publicity and information secretary, Mr Henhard Rukoro, appeared later on his own.

No evidence was led. All will be asked to plead today. They were released on R30 bail on condition that they reported to the police last night.

According to the charge-sheet, the four are alleged to have committed fraud in a letter to the Administrator-General of South West Africa, and in a sworn affidavit dealt with by the chief director of the Office of the Administrator-General.

They claimed that on July 13 Mr Kangotu made certain verbal statements to them in which he alleged that:
- He had been offered a meal on the first day of his detention, but it had not been "fit for a dog," and he had refused it.
- No food had been offered in place of the "inedible meal".
- He had not been given anything to eat or drink until the Monday (he was detained on the Friday).
- He had been "brutally assaulted" and was in poor mental shape. As a result of the assault in detention, he had become paralysed down the left side, causing the loss of the full use of his left arm and leg.

The letter said that to illustrate his condition, Mr Kangotu had stood up in the presence of others, proving to them that he was paralysed. It was claimed that he was also examined by a prison doctor on July 12, apparently for the purpose of determining the extent of the paralysis — and during the examination he was unable to stand on his paralysed leg.

The charge-sheet says that the letter also alleges that Mr Kangotu's interrogators had told him that when he was discharged from hospital and returned to prison, they would "fix" him — to the extent that he would not be the man he had been.

Mr Kangotu allegedly said his interrogators had been "professionals in the art of torture."

In the course of the conversation by the four accused with Mr Kangotu, and an independent witness, it was stated that the symptoms had been the result of electric shock, the charge-sheet said.

It said the accused had, by false pretences, been intent to induce the Administrator-General, of the Office of the Administrator-General to accept and believe that Mr Kangotu had been brutally assaulted by a member or members of the police force or other government officials.

The four had, in truth and in fact, the four accused had, at the time they had given out these allegations, been well aware that they had never spoken to Mr Kangotu in the manner alleged.

Mr Kangotu had never conveyed or indicated to them any of the allegations nor had an independent witness stated that, in his opinion, the symptoms evidenced by Mr Kangotu "were definitely those resulting from severe electric shock." — Sapa
Swapo guerilla leaders purged, says Shipanga

LONDON - Four top Swaziland leaders were among the nine leading Swapo members who have been expelled from the organization, according to The Times of London.

The expulsion of the nine Swapo members, including the acting vice-president, was confirmed by a spokesman for the movement in the London office of the South African branch of the SWA National Union.

SwAPO's acting vice-president, Mr. Alfred Mbahlo, who is in London, said yesterday that the expulsions were due to their involvement in the recent events in Namibia.

Mr. Mbahlo, according to the spokesman, had been involved in negotiations with the South African government, which he described as being 'far from friendly'.

The SWA National Union, which is the organization's main body, has expressed regret at the expulsions, saying they were 'an unfortunate development'.

The SWA National Union has been a major force in the movement for Namibian independence, and has been closely aligned with the South African government.

Concluding remarks

The question of Swapo's future is a matter of concern to many Namibians, and the expulsions have set off a wave of indignation.

Swapo's progress in the struggle for independence has been marked by setbacks, and the expulsions have deepened the sense of uncertainty among the organization's supporters.

Mr. Shipanga, who has arrived in London with Mr. Solomon Ntshisi, the Swapo 21/71 leader, yesterday arrived in London, and said yesterday that he was looking forward to discussing the situation with the South African government.

Mr. Shipanga, who has been a key figure in the movement for Namibian independence, said yesterday that he was confident that a solution to the crisis would be found, and that Swapo would continue to play a leading role in the struggle for independence.
SWA/NAMIBIA

Last obstacle

According to the best information available in Western diplomatic circles, South Africa's decision on the implementation of the UN independence plan for SWA/Namibia will be conveyed to UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim in the second or third week of August.

This is probably just as well, for with the UN General Assembly in session, Namibia is likely to come up for discussion, possibly next week, it may be difficult to frame a clear-headed decision while so much heat is being generated at the world body.

It is a fair bet that Pretoria is about as satisfied as it will ever be with the parts of Waldheim's letter dealing with technical and military aspects of the proposed demilitarised zone, which is to be the fulcrum of the peace plan. But Pretoria is making no secret of the fact that it is still not entirely confident that the UN will do an impartial job at implementing the plan. Heated anti-SA rhetoric emerging from the General Assembly in the next week or so is unlikely to advance the chances that Pretoria's full co-operation will be gained. It will provide grounds for further delay in coming to a decision.

The question of UN impartiality, or lack of it, is the last remaining obstacle to settlement. In Pretoria's view it seems to be the most intractable of the remaining problems. The UN secretariat probably sees this in the same light, for, according to Pik Botha's May 12 letter to Waldheim, it seems that nothing less than a full repudiation of General Assembly pro-Swappo resolutions and a cessation of UN financing for Swappo will set Pretoria's mind at rest. Botha himself does not think that there is anything in Waldheim's mandate that would preclude him from making a positive response in this regard.

Waldheim, on the other hand, has avoided being drawn into the argument, reminding Botha instead of the numerous safeguards providing for impartial treatment of all parties to the settlement plan.

Pretoria's view, according to a government spokesman, is this: "Thousands of troops representing the UN, which favours Swappo, would patrol the territory in the run-up to an election and a bemused, bewildered electorate would be told by the Swappo campaigners that there had been a capitulation to the UN, and therefore to Swappo."

"Taken further, the electorate could be told that the UN would not accept any election result which did not put Swappo into power. And to prove this, the UN resolution which regards Swappo as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, need merely be quoted."

"This would be intimidation of the most insidious kind."

It does strike impartial observers as odd, however, that the question of the suitability of the UN as an impartial referee has been raised at this late stage. At no time in the tortured three-year history of the latest settlement exercise negotiated with the Western contact group did there appear to be any doubt in the minds of the parties involved that the involvement of the UN,warts and all, was essential to achieve a lasting, universally
"Come back to SWA in peace"

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK.—The chairman of South West Africa's Council, last night invited nine leading Swapo members who have been expelled from the organisation to return to SWA in peace. The nine Swapo members, including acting vice-president, Mr. Mhahlo Albert Muyengo, were expelled from Swapo last week, Swapdo's central committee announced this week.

All nine members expelled were from the Caprivi strip and Swapo accused Mr. Muyengo of trying to organise a Caprivi clique in Swapo and of being agents of the South African Government. Mr. Mudge accused Swapo of racism in its treatment of Mr. Muyengo and his followers. "It is obvious that unless Mr. Muyengo and his followers are prepared to play a minor role, there will be no peace for Caprivians in a racist-oriented Swapo under the leadership of Mr. Siphiwe Ntshona's dictatorship," said Mr. Mudge.

The recent Administrator-General's amnesty for guerrillas has been used exclusively by Caprivians except in one case, Mr. Mudge said. It was obvious that there was no place for people such as Mr. Muyengo inside Swapo. "Like the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe, Swapo cannot bridge the problems of tribal and other differences."

Inside SWA, said Mr. Mudge, the kind of problems Mr. Muyengo had faced had already been bridged a couple of years ago. "Mr. Muyengo and his allies, who have now broken away from the racism of Swapo are invited to come back to their fatherland in peace."
Pressure on Swapo to put its house in order

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo, which moved its headquarters to Luanda last year — it is under pressure from the Angolan Government to put its house in order and make sure it was a viable organisation.

This is seen by observers as the main reason for the expulsion this week of nine senior officials, including an acting vice president.

There had been extensive rumours that there were certain individuals in Swapo who were involved in corrupt practices, and presumably the nine have been singled out as examples.

Mr Andreas Shupanga, leader of the breakaway Swapo-D party, describes the expulsion as "an act of desperation" by leader Sam Nujoma, "and it won't be the last."

Commenting on a report that the nine had been expelled for taking money from 'Boss' (former South African Bureau of State Security) to betray their own people, Mr Shupanga said:

"This will not be the end of Nujoma's attempts to purify the clique around him. There will be other such expulsions."

"Nujoma is a dictator and all dictators, whether on the right or the left, will always try to get rid of those with whom they come into conflict."

Mr Shupanga said the seven unable to say how true the allegation was about the nine taking money from 'Boss'.

But it seemed strange that the organisation "could penetrate right up to Nujoma's number two man."

He recalled that when he and others had been arrested in 1970, they had been accused of being "South African agents" so it was a familiar allegation.

Such purges obviously weakened Swapo and could only benefit its opponents, he said, "If Nujoma..."

eventually destroy the whole organisation."

ENDURE

But Mr Roger Murray, a British journalist who specialises in SWA/Namibian economy, said that in his view this was not a major split in Swapo at all, since there were no other prominent individuals involved in this expulsion.

On possible penetration of Swapo by South African security, he said:

"There is no hard evidence that any comprehensive infiltration has taken place."

But inevitably one imagines that South Africa would be seeking to divide Swapo if it can, since Swapo is obviously its main opponent.

SURPRISED

I would be surprised if there had been no attempts made to obtain influence through possibly corrupting certain individuals in Swapo.

But I think that the majority of the Swapo leadership remains pretty impervious to any such tactics.

It is not known what has happened to the nine men, most of whom were based in Lusaka.
Mudge offer to expelled Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Nine prominent members of Swapo, ousted from the organisation earlier this week, have been invited to return to SWA/Namibia in peace to "contribute positively" to the territory and its people.

The invitation came yesterday from the leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr. Dirk Mudge.

In a statement on the dismissal of the nine, including Swapo's former acting vice-president, Mr. Mshaka Muyongo, Mr. Mudge accused the movement of discrimination within its ranks.

He said the move earlier this week came as no surprise to the Council of Ministers because former members of Swapo told repeatedly of blatant racism in Swapo.

"It is clear that unless he is prepared to play a secondary role, there is no place for people such as the Caprivian in the racist-orientated Swapo under the dictatorship of Sam Nujoma," said Mr. Mudge.

If the nine former Swapo members accepted the invitation to return, they would find many opportunities had come into being in the last few years, said Mr. Mudge.

The expulsion of Mr. Muyongo followed attempts on his part to revive the Caprivian National Union (Capu) and lead the Caprivian Strip to independence separately from Namibia, high Swapo sources said in Lusaka yesterday.

The sources said Capu could not be a viable or militarily independent force.

Mr. Muyongo had also opposed Swapo central committee resolutions starting in 1977 to move Swapo headquarters to Luanda from Zambia.

PIB: Pressure on Swapo to put house in order.

SA should accept UN SWA plan

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — If South Africa is really concerned about communist penetration in southern Africa, it should accept the UN plan for independence in SWA/Namibia on condition Angola honours a promise to send the Cubans home, says The New York Times.

In an editorial, the newspaper says a government installed in the territory by South Africa would always be scorned as a puppet.

"South Africa's stalling," says the editorial, "has domestic political roots. Prime Minister Botha, having lost the rest for battle with diehards in his National Party, seems to hope that American pressure on Namibia will recede, especially if Ronald Reagan becomes President."
Investigation begins on SWA meat racket

By EMIELIA JABOSCHEK
Crime Reporter

COMMERCIAL Branch detectives in Johannesburg have launched an investigation into alleged widespread irregularities involving the South West African Meat Board.

The investigation follows the Van Zyl Commission report on alleged malpractices in the SWA Meat industry. Colonel Nolhe Hulme, head of the Commercial Branch at John Vorster Square, said yesterday:

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

Earlier this month the chairman of the SWA Meat Producers Association, Mr J P van der Walt, said numerous prosecutions could result from the report.

Police said yesterday that the investigating officer is now in Windhoek.

The Government-appointed commission found in its report that:

- Farms were registered twice for meat permits.
- Certain people were favoured for slaughtering farms.
- Certain amounts had been paid into the account of the former manager of the SWA Meat Board — who committed suicide during the investigation.

The report also found that a number of employees (including top management) of brokers' firms ran their own farming or speculating enterprises, and this had resulted in them "abusing their positions in a considerable number of cases in connection with access to local slaughterings."

It was reported earlier that the Administrator-General of the territory had requested the Attorney-General to institute investigations into the alleged malpractices.
By PETER KENNY
"Mail" Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Daredevil Windhoek pilot, Mr Jacques Migeotte, who flew into Angola to jam the gates at the weir near Ruacana and restore the electricity supply to South West Africa, has been fired.

Mr Migeotte confirmed that on Wednesday he received a letter signed by the administration manager of the SWA Water and Electricity Corporation (Swawek), Mr H J Kriel, informing him that with immediate effect his services were no longer required.

The former French Foreign Legion paratrooper made his daring raid into Angola on January 9 with nine other people, to drop the scour-gates at the weir at Ruacana and thus enable the water to flow to the hydro-electric station nearby.

The $200-million, 240mw Ruacana hydro-electric station on the Kunene river had been periodically inactive since the end of the Angola war.

Accompanying Mr Migeotte on his mission 1.5km into Angola were Mr John Langford, the resident engineer at Ruacana, two other officials and six Portuguese workers. They flew across the border in a jet helicopter.

As Mr Migeotte stood guard at the top of the weir, the team closed the two scour-gates by hand, diverting the water down a pressure canal to the turbines at Ruacana further down the river.

To prevent the Angolans from opening the gates again, they dismantled the emergency gears for lowering the gates.

Mr Migeotte then shuttled the team and the two gears across the border into Swawek using the jet helicopter.

In terms of the letter handed to Mr Migeotte on Wednesday, he was strictly forbidden to enter any Swawek building, hangar or aircraft except the administration offices unless accompanied by the head of the corporation's security branch.

He was told to vacate his corporation house by August 22 and to hand over keys of the hangar, helicopter and aircraft.

A shocked Mr Migeotte said: "I can only guess the reason for my dismissal."

He thought it odd because of his illegal raid into Angola.

He felt the raid had been a great service to the territory.

Mr Migeotte said Mr Kriel had treated him politely but said he was not allowed to give reasons for the dismissal.

The daring pilot who had be-
COMMERCIAL branch detectives in Johannesburg have launched an investigation into alleged widespread irregularities involving the South West African Meat Board.

The investigation follows the Van Zyl Commission report into alleged malpractices in the meat industry, Colonel Nolte, Saps, head of the commercial branch at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, said yesterday.

Many prosecutions could result from the report, the chairman of the South West African Meat Producers' Association, Mr J.P. van der Walt, said this week.

Police and the investigating officer travelled to Windhoek this week to start work, reports said.

In its report the Government appointed commission found that farms were registered twice for heat permits, some people were favoured in obtaining heat permits, and money had been paid into the account of the board's former manager, who committed suicide during its investigation.

But the annual congress of the Meat Producers' Association agreed with the commission's findings that no evidence could be found that any of its officials on the Meat Board - including Mr. van der Walt and Mr. Andrew Pretorius - used their positions to promote other interests.

One 'sacrifice' was made, however - that of Mr. van der Walt, who served as chairman of the board for seven years, not making himself available for re-election. Another association representative to the Meat Board, Mr. C. Mouton, was voted out of his position.

It was perhaps this, coupled with the steps already taken to depose the board, that left the association members with the combined impression that no interest was taken in the board's report, that left the association interested in other matters and in making the Meat Board more powerful. It will provide for the investigation of complaints made to the board that are not resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant.

Mr. van der Walt said local steps would be taken against those who were found by the inquiry to have transgressed.

And this all led to this crucial congress, which had the potential of either altering the meat industry's direction or setting it back on track. There was a real danger of a split.

Throughout the congress, Mr. van der Walt said local steps would be taken against those who were found by the inquiry to have transgressed.

And this all led to this crucial congress, which had the potential of either altering the meat industry's direction or setting it back on track. There was a real danger of a split.

Throughout, the congress, Mr. van der Walt said local steps would be taken against those who were found by the inquiry to have transgressed.
Swapo in hit-and-run attack on Ruacana

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents lobbed at least 40 heavy Russian mortar bombs into the border town of Ruacana in northern SWA/Namibia early yesterday before swiftly withdrawing back into Angola.

A spokesman for SWA command, said nobody was killed in the surprise 2.30 am bombardment. Security forces launched a follow-up operation immediately, he said.

It is understood that two civilian prefabricated houses were flattened — an 82 mm Swapo mortar scored a direct hit in the bedroom of one house — and other dwellings in the town were "slightly damaged.

The bombardment, which lasted about 10 minutes, came from the south of the town, which lies about 8 km from the Angolan border.

Security forces returned fire, but it is understood there were no losses on the Swapo side.

Sources in Windhoek said that most of the 40 missiles fell in open ground outside the target area. Most of the damage was caused during the first part of the action.

It is also understood that "a few" of the 82 mm mortar bombs failed to detonate. Security forces at the town were today defusing the unexploded bombs.

This is the first large-scale Swapo operation in SWA/Namibia since security forces conducted a widespread attack on Swapo base areas in southern Angola last month.

The Ruacana raid is seen as an effort by Swapo to regain prestige lost in June when security forces killed about 300 Swapo members, and severely disrupted its Swapo operation in a massive raid in Angola.

SENSELESS

The chairman of the SWA/Namibian Council of Ministers, Mr. Dirk Munde, today described the bombardment as "a senseless attack" especially because it was aimed at civilian targets.

"The Swapo gang which attacked Ruacana should be pursued until they were found and hit with meaning," he said.

"We are thankful that security forces have already begun with a follow-up operation and as far as I am concerned they must follow the terrorist gang — even if it is deep into Angola — and they should be hit with meaning."
Rain of mortar bombs fell on open ground

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — More than 40 mortar bombs rained on a little South West African town, Ruacana, on Sunday, in the first major SWAPO reprisal since Security Forces killed about 300 guerrillas in Angola last month.

"Looks like most of the mortars fell in an open space away from the houses and nobody was killed," a spokesman for SWA Command said yesterday.

Two empty prefabricated houses were destroyed in the early morning attack and another two houses were slightly damaged.

Some mortars which did not explode at the time were deactivated yesterday.

A source in Ruacana said the attack, from the south, started about 3.30am "and lasted for nearly an hour."

Most of the town's approximately 45 white residents sheltered in private bunkers. If it had not been for the bunkers, people would have been seriously hurt. A few people received light injuries.

Most of the town's folk worked at the nearby power station at the Ruacana Falls in north-western SWA.

Insurgents have launched two unsuccessful attacks on the strategic power station in the last two years.

The spokesman for SWA Command said no details were available of the follow-up action by Security Forces immediately after Sunday's attack.
R500 fine for aiding group

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A leading member of the NNF Youth League, Willibald Kandunomun (31), was yesterday fined R500 (or six months) in the Gobabis Magistrate's Court for helping a group of nine to leave SWA/Namibia illegally. He pleaded guilty.

The court was told he aided the group to cross into Botswana on July 11. Half the sentence was suspended.
Swanu silent on Libyan link

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Union (Swanu) remained tight-lipped yesterday about reports here that 85 members of Swanu had left SWA for military training abroad.

According to reports in the mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Republikein, and the pro-DTA Windhoek Advertiser, the Swanu recruits are all at present in Botswana.

Recent reports here have speculated that Swanu has been in contact with Libya and China to try to gain support for a military campaign inside SWA against South Africa.

The Swanu leaders are said to have been in personal contact with the Libyan leader, Colonel Gaddafi, in their quest for military support.

The publicity and information secretary of Swanu, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said yesterday: "I would not at this stage try to react to this type of speculative reporting.

"It is clear that type of information is being circulated by the security police."

Since the bush war on SWA's borders started in 1988 all the fighting has been done by Swapo's military wing — the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

If Swanu aims to begin a military campaign in the territory its biggest problem will be to find a country willing to harbour its members in bases outside SWA.
Black violence in US town

NEW YORK — Police were pelted with rocks and bottles for a second time late last night and sporadically looting broke out in a predominantly black neighborhood in Orlando, Florida, where disturbances previously had erupted before dawn, police said.

After what officers said started as "an extremely normal night" gangs of black youths roamed around the area, tossing the missiles and breaking into stores. Police curtailed off a four-block downtown area after the violence broke out, said police, Sergeant Jav Dowling. "We've been having some problems in the last hour or so," he said.

"To our knowledge there are no injuries. The police are in the area now," Sergeant Dowling said.

Rotated county deputies were called in as reinforcements to heavily-armed officers already in the area. The violence early yesterday was touched off by an arrest at a neighborhood bar, making Orlando the third Florida city to be rocked by racial violence in recent months.

Motorists were pelted with rocks and bottles, police said. There also were reports that some Molotov cocktails were thrown.

Witnesses reported at least one building on fire and some looting. — Sapa AP.

Two top Swapo members released

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two top Swapo members who have been held in detention for more than a year have been released by police.

The men, Mr Axel Johannes, the secretary-general of the organisation and a member of the party's executive, and Mr Rahumeh Kaliubse, were held under emergency security legislation of the Administrator-General, which provides for indefinite detention.

Their release has come as a big surprise to Swapo members.

There are still nine Swapo members being held under the same emergency regulation, Proclamation AG 26.

Colonel Johan van der Merwe, head of the security police, has confirmed the release of Mr Johannes who was detained on April 27, last year, and Mr Kaliubse, detained on May 2 last year.

The order for the release on Friday of the two men was signed by the Administrator-General, De Gerrit Viljoen.

Veteran SAAF instructor taxis in

Own Correspondent

One of the South African Air Force’s most experienced flying instructors has finally "hung up his wings."

Colonel Franz "Pete" Swammer retired today after serving with the SADF for over 40 years, 39 of them with the SAAF.

During his career he saw active service in World War 2 and in Korea.

He was also decorated by the Americans and Brits, as well as winning the Korea Medal, the United Nations Service Medal, and a number of South African decorations.

During his career he served as a pilot instructor for 18 years, clocking up 2,000 hours as an instructor, and a total of 4,600 flying hours.

He was Officer Commanding 49 Squadron, Senior Staff Officer Operations of Light Aircraft Command, and, at the time of his retirement, Senior Staff Officer Inspectorate at Air Force Headquarters.

He was also the Union Defence Force and SAAF base headquarters housing
Colonel Swemmer has no plans for his retirement, but intends taking some leave and then deciding on his future.

Soweto residents get ultimatum on rents

The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr David Thebehali, has threatened to eject residents who do not pay the rent increases that start tomorrow.

Mr Thebehali told a Press conference at the council building that he was aware that pamphlets calling on residents not to pay the increases were being distributed in Soweto townships.

Mr John Knoesen, chairman of the West Rand Board announced the construction of 15,000 houses...
The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power. The constitutional reform will be carried out in a manner that will ensure the protection of the rights of the people of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.

The creation of the Council of Ministers is a step towards the establishment of a system of government that will provide for the protection of the South African Republic. The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies and the administration of the country. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the implementation of the policies formulated by the ministers. The Council of Ministers will be composed of representatives from the various provinces of the South African Republic.

The transfer of power to the Council of Ministers will be a gradual process, and it is expected that the Council of Ministers will take over the responsibilities of the government gradually. The transfer of power will be accompanied by a process of constitutional reform, which will be completed within a year of the transfer of power.

The Council of Ministers will be responsible for the formulation of policies that will be implemented by the various departments of the government. The Council of Ministers will also be responsible for the supervision of the work of the ministers and the implementation of the policies formulated by them.
Army hot on tracks of 30 insurgents

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia are hot on the tracks of a group of at least 30 Swapo insurgents responsible for the bombardment of Rucana on Sunday.

“Our men are at this stage only a few hours behind them,” a senior security force officer said at Rucana yesterday.

“We think they used four 82 mm and 60 mm mortar tubes to lob about 40 bombs at the town,” he said. “Tracks show they fired at a range of about 2.5 km.”

Another officer said the short distance indicated that the insurgents had tried as hard as possible for accuracy in their fire.

Twelve mortars had fallen in the military base in the town. One exploded next to a tent, slightly wounding six soldiers.

About 28 mortars landed in the town, most of them on open ground.

FOURTH ATTACK

This was the fourth bombardment of Rucana since February 1978 when Swapo launched a mortar attack on the airfield some kilometres from the town.

The town was subjected to stand-off attacks with mortars, RPG-7 rocket launchers, and 122 mm missiles, in April, June and July last year, the officer said.

Newsmen from Windhoek flown yesterday by the South African Air Force to view the damage at Rucana, found themselves treading in the footsteps of crack security force members involved in a raid on a Swapo transit camp at the Angolan town of Chitado.

The group was flown in helicopters about 35 km west of Rucana, following stretches of the Kunene river, and then heading northwards for five kilometres to Chitado.

Hostilities had ceased by the time they arrived.

Rubble brought joy to Ruiter

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Ruiter Slagveld van der Merwe (29), leader of the black Afrikaner clan in Kaokoland, which has become a Swapo target, was airlifted to Chitado to witness the security force operation.

And for him the rubble of Swapo's buildings and the bodies scattered in the area, were pure joy. He has lost two brothers in Swapo attacks on his kraal in the north-east corner of the Kaokoland. Mr van der Merwe himself was wounded in the stomach in one of them.

His family has been under attack from Swapo for several months because of its ties with Afrikanerdem and a heritage which goes back to the days of the Dorsland Trek into Angola.

South African-made semi-automatic assault rifle slung over his frail shoulder, Mr van der Merwe arrived at the town to see the gut blow Swapo had taken.

He was airlifted from Opuwa in Kaokoland early yesterday.

His apparent jubilation was strengthened by the fact that the black Van der Merwes of Kaokoland have been forced off their lands in that remote corner of the area, to the relative safety of Opuwa.

"This to me is the nicest thing," he said after the attack.

"They must destroy every last Swapo stone and tree."
Blitzed Angolan town
long used by Swapo

By Alan Dunn
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The security force blitz into southern Angola yesterday and
the demolition of a Swapo transit camp at the town of Chilango was in
response to the bombardment of Ruacana in Northern SWA/Namibia
at the weekend.

A small force of hand-picked soldiers seized the town in a helicopter-borne
raid about 5 km across the border, destroying SWAPO's military
infrastructure after unleashing a potent but brief ground
attack.

Senior security force officers said at the scene they had known for a
"long time" that Chilango, which also housed MPLA forces, government person-
nel and civilians, was a stopover post for Swapo insurgents headed for
operations in SWA/Namibia.

"We kept Chilango under surveillance for some months. Every time there
was a build-up there, something happened on our side of the Kuene
River," said a spokesman.

"Chilango was the last camp for Swapo terrorists. They would leave Luban-
geo — the largest Swapo training camp in southern Angola — and follow the
route south through Kala-
ma, Otjimba, and Chi-
lango. From there they
crossed the river into the
Kaotholand at Swardtbous-
drift.

"The officer Command-
ing SWA Command
(Major-General J J Gen-
denhuyse) thought it was
an apt time to hit Swapo at Chilango after the weekend bombardment at
Ruacana.

Although they killed 27
Swapo members and
MPLA government troops,
the elite force was clearly
not out to get "heads.

"We dropped about
20,000 pamphlets 15
minutes before the assault
group went in, obviously
sacrificing a good number of
kills," the spokesman
said.

"The leaflets told the
civilians, MPLA officials
and troops that we had
no fight with them. We
wanted Swapo only. Most
of the civilians headed
the notices and fled into
the bush.

Unfortunately the
MPLA troops did not.
They also attempted to
repel the attack and
became involved in the
fight. Our men were
forced to act.

One civilian, a young
black boy, was wounded
by shrapnel. He was taken
to Oshakati for medical
treatment and care and
will be returned to An-
gola "at a suitable time
and place."

The officer added: "We
did everything to avoid
the non-Swapo areas and
people of Chilango. The
raid was a success. We
achieved our aim not in
killing civilians and doing
as little damage to the
other buildings in the
town. At the same time,
we hurt Swapo."

Earlier
SA strike
repelled
— Angola

LISBON — Airborne South African troops, based in SWA/Namibia,
carried out a new raid into southern Angola on Monday, but were
repelled by Government forces, the Angolan news
agency Angop said today.

The commander of Ango-
la's Public Military Region, Lieutenant-Colonel Fuguesta, spoke to Angop
before yesterday's raid.

He said the troops were
landed about 40 km north of the SWA/Namibian
border between Ngwa
(Pereira de Eca) and Ku-
anato in Kuene pro-
vince.

Colonel Fuguesta said South African forces
also notified Pretoria and
"readied" the border.

The "arrival of de-
signs about South Afri-
can-military activity in south-
ern Angola coincided
with the arrival in Luanda
of an Organisation
of African Unity mission
to assess damages inflicted by these incursions.

In Pretoria, a spokes-
man for Defence Head-
quarters said Colonel
Fuguesta was obviously
consulting South African
leaders with United Forces.

The statement issued in
Luanda was apparently
propaganda, to impress the
visiting OAU mission, he
called — Sara Reuter

in the provincial cap-
tal Lubango (Sa da Bar-donde), four raids by par-
chutists, two artillery
bombardments and 13 in-
stances of troop concen-
trations along the border,
according to Angop's
televised dispatch.

Colonel Fuguesta said the South African forces
also helped construction work on the border.

"The withdrawal of de-
signs about South African-
military activity in south-
ern Angola coincided
with the arrival in Luanda
of an Organisation
of African Unity mission
to assess damages inflicted by these incursions.

In Pretoria, a spokes-
man for Defence Head-
quartes said Colonel
Fuguesta was obviously
consulting South African
leaders with United Forces.

The statement issued in
Luanda was apparently
propaganda, to impress the
visiting OAU mission, he
called — Sara Reuter

in the provincial cap-
tal Lubango (Sa da Bar-
donde), four raids by par-
chutists, two artillery
bombardments and 13 in-
stances of troop concen-
trations along the border,
according to Angop's
televised dispatch.

Colonel Fuguesta said the South African forces
also helped construction work on the border.

"The withdrawal of de-
signs about South African-
military activity in south-
ern Angola coincided
with the arrival in Luanda
of an Organisation
of African Unity mission
to assess damages inflicted by these incursions.

In Pretoria, a spokes-
man for Defence Head-
quartes said Colonel
Fuguesta was obviously
consulting South African
leaders with United Forces.

The statement issued in
Luanda was apparently
propaganda, to impress the
visiting OAU mission, he
called — Sara Reuter
Pik protests Ruacana raid

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has described as "violent and unpro voced" the Swapo mortar attack on Ruacana in South West Africa three days ago.

In a letter to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Botha said the attack came at a time when serious discussions were taking place for a peaceful settlement in SWA.

South Africa insisted that Swapo should stop its attacks on SWA and rather join in a negotiated peaceful solution.

According to the text of the letter released in Pretoria yesterday, Swapo personnel had crossed the border from Angola at 0230 on July 27 and attacked the village of Ruacana, indiscriminately firing about 40 mortar bombs into the settlement and causing extensive damage.

"As stated on previous occasions, the South African Security Forces have, at the request of the people of SWA, assumed responsibility for their security. This responsibility will be discharged unhesitatingly," the letter adds. — Sapa.
Helicopter raiders hit SWAPO

By PETER KENNY
Mali Africa Bureau

WINDBERG — A small elite force of South African troops yesterday captured the Angolan town of Chitalo near the South-West African border, destroying a SWAPO transit base there. Helicopters dropped the force near Chitalo, 25 km west of Rucana and then inside Angola near the border with Kaokoland soon after first light yesterday.

In the battle to capture the town, SWAPO and MPLA units were killed.

There were no South African or SWA security force casualties.

Hours after the town was seized, South African and SWA security forces were flown there by helicopters from Rucana.

Speaking from Chitalo, the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Peter Borman emphasised that the raid was not an armed attack against Angola but against SWAPO.

Shortly before the South African raiders struck, thousands of to-trots were dropped from the air, explaining the motives of the raiders.

The parachutists, in Portuguese and English, said the South African and SWA security forces were fighting SWAPO terrorists who have no right with Angolans.

No Angolans will be hurt, provided they do not assist security forces or armed SWAPO terrorists in any way. To win the war, the SWAPO forces must be removed, wherever they are, as long as terrorists attack innocent civilians in Namibia.

Yesterday’s raid was a sequel to the mortar bombing by SWAPO of Rucana early on Sunday morning.

In the mortar attack, nine civilian buildings and three buildings inside the army camp were hit.

The decision to capture Chitalo came after observations that SWAPO militants had been operating in the area.

The capture of the town was one of the Vain der Merwe brothers of the Himba tribe in Kaokoland.

The brothers had been killed earlier this year in SWAPO raids.

The raid and the capture of the town was a long-planned action to clear the area.

We met some initial resistance from the area near the SWAPO base, but after two hours, the brothers were captured and we continued our advance.

Some of the terrorists fled towards the Kunene River, and the SWAPO base, we killed 10 of them near the river bank, he said.

The security forces were unable to give an exact count of how many of the dead were SWAPO and how many were MPLA because they were the same individuals.

Only one civilian, a teenager boy, was wounded in the raid, he said.

But Borman said he would be treated at Oshakati Hospital and then sent back to Angola.

Only armed men were allowed to return to Angola, he said.

As the journalists flew out of the captured town, the MPLA headquarters and barracks were blown up.

About an hour later, the strike force was flown back to their SWA bases.
Restaurant’s bid to beat all-race law

WINDHOEK — A restaurant in Windhoek may be turned into an exclusive club for whites in a bid to sidestep tough new anti-apartheid legislation introduced this month.

The writing on the wall for the die-hard whites-only restaurant came last week when police served a notice on the owner, Mr. Jan van den Berg, giving him 15 days to sign an undertaking to serve everybody.

In terms of the new legislation, Mr. Van den Berg could lose his trading license if he refuses to sign.

In an advertisement in a Windhoek paper this week he offered to sell his business so that it could be turned into a club for whites.

In an interview yesterday he said his clients had often talked about changing the restaurant into a club “now is their chance. Free enterprise for personal profit has apparently become a crime in South West Africa.”

He said a Windhoek businessman, Mr. Herman van Wyk, had undertaken to be acting secretary for the proposed club yesterday. Mr. van Wyk refused to comment on the matter.

Whites-only public facilities were outlawed in SWA last year, but the introduction of penalties for offenders was postponed until the beginning of this month.

Mr. Van den Berg responded to the legislation with a scheme requiring prospective new customers to prove they would be assets. This would have to be done at the customers’ expense through a detective agency.

Yesterday Mr. Van den Berg said it had not yet been necessary to have anybody investigated. A sign still displayed on his premises says black customers are not acceptable to his patrons.

A spokesman for the Department of Economic Affairs in Windhoek yesterday confirmed that a notice was served on Mr. Van den Berg. He would not say whether notices had been served on anybody else. He said a notice was served when the Secretary of Economic Affairs, Mr. P.J. Kroger, had reason to believe that the new legislation was not being observed.

Meanwhile, the executive of the Federation of White Afrikanners School Committees in SWA has publicly dissociated itself from a proposed multiracial symposium on Christian National Education.

In a statement yesterday the chairman of the federation, Doornman A. N. Benefo, said many white Afrikanders felt their identity, culture and education were being threatened. He said they were convinced that efforts to bring about social equality would lead to political and biological mixing.
"Former top Swappo man’s bid to return"

'Mad' Africa Bureau

WINDBERG - The expelled Swappo vice-president, Mr Machel Muvana, wants to return to South West Africa, according to the Caprivi Minister of Health, Mr J M Moraiswana.

Mr Moraiswana said from Katima that Mr Muvana wanted to return to vote in the upcoming general elections. He said that Mr Muvana had promised to return if he was elected to parliament.

Mr Muvana, who has been living in exile since 1988, is expected to return to Namibia in the near future.

Other reports indicate that Mr Muvana, who was expelled for his views, has not yet returned to Namibia. He is expected to return later this year.

Mr Moraiswana said that he was looking forward to Mr Muvana’s return and that he would support him in any way possible.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
3. No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
NAMIBIA — GENERAL

1 AUGUST 1980 — 30 SEPTEMBER 1980
PROKLAMASIE

van die Stasie-president van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 131, 1980

OORDRAG VAN GESAG AAN DIE ADMINISTRATIE-Generaal met betrekking tot die Administrasie van die Jubilers en Jabnings van die Vierde-Dingswet, 1957 in Suidwes-Afrika

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 38 van die Wet op die Konstitusie van Suid-Afrika, 1968 (Wet 50 van 1968) maak ek hierby die wetten in die Bier van:

Gegee onder my Hand en die Sool van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Engendagse dag van Julie Hendecende Negehonderdig-en-taastig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op lâ van die Staatspresident-in-rade

S. P. BOHIA

BYLAE

Woordeboekskrywings

1 In hierdie Proklamase, teny uit die samehanger, blyk, het en uitdrukking wat in betekenis in die Verdedigingswet ingevoeg is, die betekenis aldaar ingeslaag, en betref:
   (a) "gebied," die gebied Suidwes-Afrika (iv)
   (b) "Regeringswet," die Regeeringswet, 1980 (Wet 2 van 1980), van die Nasionale Vergadering van Suid-Afrika (vi)
   (c) "Suidwes-Afrikanse Gebiedsmag," die eenhede van die Suid-Afrikanse Vereniging, die betekenis van die Verdedigingswet ingevoeg in en as die Suid-Afrikanse Gebiedsmag en genoem in Goevernementskonsente van 1960 van 1980 in die "Officiele Koerant," van die gebied van 1 Augustus 1980 gepubliseer word van die wet van my kennisgeving gewy, (vii)
   (d) "Verdedigingswet" die Verdedigingswet, 1957 (Wet 4 van 1957) (i)

288-A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No. 131, 1980

TRANSFERRING AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL IN RELATION TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DEFENCE ACT, 1957 IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act, 1968 (Act 10 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria on this Twenty-third day of July, One thousand nine hundred and eighty.

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

S. P. BOHIA

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1 In this Proclamation, unless the context otherwise indicates, any expression to which a meaning is assigned in the Defence Act, shall have the meaning so assigned to it and—

(i) "Defence Act" means the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 11 of 1957), (iv)

(ii) Government Service Act" means the Government Service Act, 1980 (Act 2 of 1980), of the National Assembly of South West Africa. (ii)

(iii) "South West African Territory Force" means the units of the South African Defence Force organised in and as the South West African Territory Force under the provisions of the Defence Act and specified in Government Notice AG 105 of 1980 published in the "Official Gazette" of the Territory on 1 August 1980, as amended from time to time by similar notice (iii)

(iv) "Territory" means the Territory of South West Africa (i)
Security units kill 49 Swapo raiders

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South African and South West African security forces have killed 49 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight.

The second-in-command of SWA Command, Col. L. Brink, announced this yesterday.

Brig Bosman said the figure did not include the 22 Swappo and MPLA men killed in "Operation Klopkop", when a small South African and SWA security forces group occupied the Angolan town of Chitado on Tuesday.

The object was to destroy a Swapo transit base in the town.

On July 18, security force members killed nine Swapo fighters and captured two in a cavalry-type charge with armoured cars near the Ondangwa military base in Ovamboland.

Brig Bosman said most of the infiltrators killed had been wandering round in small groups of two or three, even alone in some cases.

On July 21, a patrol was searching an area near the border when it spotted fresh tracks. Later it came across a group of Swapo infiltrators lying a goat. In the shoot-out, six guerrillas were killed.

On Wednesday, a security force observation post spotted about 12 raiders crossing the border from Angola. An ambush was set up and five infiltrators were wounded.

"While searching through the ambush area they came across a shallow grave in which a dead terrorist was buried," said Brig Bosman.

On Saturday, a patrol found a group of insurgents hiding in a deserted kraal. In the shoot-out, eight insurgents were shot dead and a quantity of ammunition and medical supplies were seized.

Brig Bosman said security forces were still busy with the follow-up operation after the mortar bombing of Ruacana town on Sunday.

When asked if there were any signs of the MPLA returning to Chitado, he said the army had no such information at present.

At yesterday's Press conference, the officer commanding SWA Command, Col. M. M. Geldenhuys, introduced his successor, General Charles Lloyd, who was formerly the commanding officer of Natal Command.

It has not yet been announced what post General Geldenhuys will occupy when he leaves SWA.
SWA has new body to handle its power

WINDHOEK — The South West African Water and Electricity Corporation is now responsible for supplying all the territory's power needs, the South West Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday.

The statement said it was decided at a meeting of the council that Swawek would take control of all power stations in South West, which until now had been under the direction of the Department of Constitutional Development.

These included the stations at Okahandja, Ondangwa, Rundu and Kalma Muto in the northern part of the territory.

It had been found that power supplies at certain stations, particularly Rundu, were "unsatisfactory" and immediate steps would be taken to ensure that power stations in the territory were well maintained, the statement added.

At the meeting it was also decided to introduce a training programme for officials of ethnic, second-tier authorities in the territory — Sapa.
Namibian question comes into focus

Namibia is a word being increasingly used in American political circles. But even a change of administration may not alter the US attitude. ANTHONY RIDER reports from Washington.

Mr Mondale said in Lagos: "The clock is ticking in South Africa. We believe an agreement on a plan for peace and justice in Namibia based on fair and open elections, is within reach.

"Now is the time for South Africa to put its faith in the plan it has accepted.

"If it does not, if instead it insists on its own formula and carries the conflict further afield into neighbouring states, the opportunity for peace could be lost."

Mr Mondale said the US knew there was no simple answer: "We see the need to solve a problem, and we believe that only blacks and whites, talking and reasoning together, can find its solution."

Mr Mondale's aide said before the speech that he would be making a major policy statement. Mr Mondale, who has been seen as the 'point man' for the Carter administration's policy intentions toward South Africa, also referred to Zimbabwe.

He said the administration had kept sanctions against the former government in Salisbury in spite of intense pressure to abandon them — "to petition our principles and take a shortighted view of our interests."

Mr Mondale added: "We know it is in our national interest to support further progress for Zimbabwe"

He said the US had pledged substantial assistance to Zimbabwe because the administration believed Zimbabwe's future would help decide the future of Southern Africa.

The New York Times said in a leader that South Africa accepted in principle a cease-fire and election monitored by UN observers in Namibia.

But South Africa feared that the Namibians would elect Sam Nujoma, a Marxist, to replace the multiracial regime it had implanted.

"South Africa's hardliners urge fighting on while admitting more blacks to power in the hope that other nations will finally acquiesce.

But a government installed by South Africa would always be scorned as a puppet."

Black Africans think the South Africans fear an independent regime more than a Marxist one. They point out that Robert Mugabe, too, arrived a Marxist but has placed effective government ahead of his ideology.

The Times suggested that South Africa's stalling had domestic roots: "Prime Minister Botha, having lost the zest for battle with diehards in his National Party, seems to hope that American pressure on Namibia will recede, especially if Ronald Reagan becomes president."

The Times added that Rhodesian whites made a similar miscalculation when they looked to British Conservatives to accept their governmental design.

But when Mrs Thatcher studied Britain's trade with Nigeria and other African states she soon reversed her view.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Eksteen flies home for vital SWA talks

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations flew home last night for top-level Government discussions on SWA/Namibia, amid suggestions that a 1981 deadline for independence in the territory might soon be demanded.

Mr. Andraan Eksteen, who heads South Africa's delegation at the UN, met senior UN officials yesterday before leaving for home.

His recall probably indicates that the Government will soon begin drafting a communication which Western governments hope will culminate their three-year diplomatic initiative to negotiate an internationally-acceptable settlement.

The Western group and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and his top aides have urged South Africa to respond positively to Dr. Waldheim's entreaty last month for "the earliest possible date for a ceasefire" and for a formal undertaking to allow the UN to supervise elections leading to independence in the territory.

Before leaving, Mr. Eksteen said he could not guess when Pretoria's response would be ready, but said it was "most likely that we will respond before September 18" — a reference to the scheduled start of the 35th regular session of the UN General Assembly.

African sources at UN headquarters suggest that a negative or delaying response from South Africa — or a move that could be interpreted by the Afro-Asian and communist blocs as intransigence — could encourage demands in the Assembly for a firm 1981 deadline for Namibia's independence, under the threat of some form of sanctions.

Even in the five-nation Western "contact group" which formulated the concept of a negotiated, UN-supervised settlement, concern seems to be growing that the settlement should not be delayed beyond 1981.

The UN Council for Namibia, established as the legal administering authority for the territory after South Africa's mandate was withdrawn, reports finding similar concern in the French and West German Governments during recent missions to their capitals.

In documents prepared recently, the Council said the French Government believed that "there should be a rapid attainment of independence by Namibia... the settlement should not be delayed beyond 1981."

And from Bonn, the Council reported West German government sentiment that it was important to convince Pretoria "that acceptance of the UN plan was desirable even from the South African point of view... it is essential that visible progress be made in 1980."

Officials in Bonn, say Council reports, are concerned that the situation in southern Africa could deteriorate rapidly, and that "the process of transition must be accelerated in order to bring peace and stability to the region."
Women to fight against insurgents?

Women in SWA/Namibia might one day be mobilised

In an interview on the SABC's Afrikaans service, the territory's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said thought was being given to an Army call-up for women in times of danger.

"We have a small population and the military burden will eventually have to be shared out among all the population groups."

IMPRESSION

"I was most impressed by Israel's maximum use of all resources," he said.

Dr Viljoen conceded that there was still some way to go in abolishing discrimination.

There were no parallels between Mr Sam Nujoma's SWAPO and Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe's Patriotic Front, and the two leaders should not even be mentioned in the same breath, he said.

"Whereas in Rhodesia the country was divided into separate black and white camps, here in SWA/Namibia we already have a multiracial governing body."

The quality of SWAPO leadership was lower than that of the PF, and its appeal was strictly on tribal or ethnic lines.

"I don't believe SWAPO could win an election like the PF did as they have never campaigned inside the territory, it's always been intimidation from beyond the borders," he said.

DENIED

Dr Viljoen denied that South Africa was dragging its feet on an acceptable solution. It was this country's right to wait for supremacy from the United Nations.

Asked about the possibility of a UDI, Dr Viljoen said any such moves would create more problems than solutions.

"Only an internationally recognised solution will solve the decades of problems, but we won't accept any conditions simply for recognition," he said.
WINDHOEK. — The SWA Ministers' Council said in Windhoek yesterday that it associated itself fully with the attack on Wednesday by South African and SWA forces on the southern Angolan town of Chitado.

It warned that it would support any action against Swapo — "wherever it might take place" — adding that running away and hiding would not save the terrorist organisation from vengeance "for its murderous attacks on innocent people."

Twenty-seven Angolan soldiers and Swapo terrorists were killed in the attack on the town, which is understood to have been used by Swapo forces as a transit camp for incursions into Kookoland in north-western SWA, and attacks on the border town of Rancana.

Referring to Swapo as "petty racists" who could not even maintain peace and order in their own ranks, the Ministers' Council said in a statement that by its "cowardly" attack on Rancana a few days ago, the organisation had once again shown that its "bloody dirty attacks are aimed at the common citizens of this country."

It seems the ineffectiveness of Swapo's mortar attack on Rancana was because the terrorists tried to Hew a hasty retreat immediately it was launched.

The statement said Swapo had also displayed this tendency when confronted in its "hiding places" by South African and SWA security forces during recent attacks on its bases in Angola.

"At no stage did they attempt anything to prove that they are the brave fighters they give out to be."

The Ministers' Council said that it trusted that the United Nations — which supplies Swapo with most expensive military equipment — would condemn the organisation's "deeds of provocation."

It is also trusted that Mr. Don McHenry, the American Ambassador to the UN — while he accedes others of delaying negotiations on the independence of SWA — will recommend Swapo for actions like these which bedevil the chances of a peaceful settlement being reached. — Sapa
Two women set to make history

WINDHOEK — Almost two-thirds of the candidates which the three parties contesting the forthcoming white second-tier election in South West Africa can put up have already been named.

Those already nominated include women who will make political history by being the first women ever to oppose each other in an election in the territory.

The aspirant female politicians, Mrs Petra Hamman, a school teacher who is the SWA National Party candidate, and Mrs Anna Frank, wife of a former South African Ambassador to Vienna and the Republic, was also announced yesterday that the deputy leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Eben van Zyl, had been nominated to stand in the Okahandja constituency.

Other candidates announced yesterday, with their constituency in parentheses, were:

- The chief secretary of the SWA National Party, Mr Thomas Blaauw (Karibib, Ohangwena)
- Mr A Davids (Otjwarongo)
- Mr Hans Ernst (Richtersveld)
- Mr Frans van Zyl (Windhoek East), Dr Stelmas Schoeman (NP, Pionierspark),
- Mr Christo Swartz (NP, Ombad) and Mr C C Niehaus (NP, Ombad).

The Republican Party has so far nominated 16 candidates to contest the 18 seats, the SWA National Party 14 and the Herstigte Nasionale Party 2.

The Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday the election would take place at the beginning of November and be spread over three days — Sapa.

FIN: R200 000 plunder report

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — The UN council for South West Africa has ordered a verbal transcript of last month's week-long hearings on the "plunder" of South West African uranium — despite being warned that it will cost about R20,000.

The mammoth task of translating 470 pages into all five official UN languages, could cause a log-jam in UN documents, an aide has also warned.

Council president Mr Paul Usakwa angrily complained that "simple problems" kept recurring whenever there were meetings on Namibia — yet not on any other issue.

The go-ahead decision dramatised the increasingly hallowed nature of the Third World-dominated council, whose all-too-often are demanding an end to the West's dominance in negotiations over the territory.

On Thursday the council also authorised a R40 000 grant to a Swaro-co-convoked international conference in solidarity with the struggle of the people of SWA, to be staged in September at UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

The council will not stop its efforts to see SWA independence under Swaro's leadership, Mr Usakwa declared — and added that he would dispatch that message to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim workbook.

NOTE CAREFULLY

1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.

2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.

3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out.

4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.
Ethnic polls for SWA on the way

WINDHOOER — All South West African population groups — except the Basters, Ovambo and Bushmen — would have second-tier ethnic elections at the beginning of November, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator General of the territory, announced yesterday.

Dr Viljoen told a Press conference a final date had not yet been fixed, but he expected nomination day by the end of September.

The elections would be spread over a period of three days because of the wide distribution of the population and the large number of ethnic groups which would take part.

No election would be held for the Rehoboth Basters because their second-tier authority had only served one year of its three-year term.

Dr Viljoen cited the level of military activity in Ovambo as a reason for postponing an Ovamboland second-tier election and extending the Ovambo term of office in its legislative assembly.

"Because of the extent of operational activity in Ovambo, northern SWA, there might be criticism that the free and acceptable course of an election might be directly or psychologically influenced by this," he said.

Elections would not be held for the Bushmen because it had been decided that a Bushman representative authority should be further developed.

Several of the 11 population groups already had representative (second-tier) authorities, but their elected legislative assemblies had already exceeded their term of office — in some cases by as much as three years. These were the coloureds, whites, Kavangos, Caprivians and Namas.

The Damara, Tswana and Hereros would now have their first opportunity to elect a legislative assembly.

Dr Viljoen said acceptance of second-tier authorities depended on voluntary acceptance by population groups involved.

The forthcoming second-tier elections would also serve as a referendum to establish if population groups did, in fact, want ethnic authorities.

Parties within a population group who did not want ethnic authorities could use as their political platform the non-establishment of such an authority.

By voting for such a party, members of a group could indicate they did not wish an ethnic authority to be established, Dr Viljoen said.

Only the whites had decided on a constituency system for their election.

The other population groups had opted for a proportional system, like the one used in the one man, one vote election for the SWA National Assembly.

The electorate would vote for a political party which would then appoint members to the legislative assembly on a proportional basis.

Dr Viljoen said he had accepted the delimitation report presented by the Judge President, Mr Justice F H Edenhorst, for the white election. This would be gazetted as soon as possible.

Legislation for the second-tier elections would be proclaimed this month — Sapi
Fines on illegal ivory trade soar

WINDHOEK — A proclamation increasing the "ridiculously" low fines for illegal trade in ivory and rhinoceros horns in South West Africa to between R5 000 and R6 000 had been approved by the State President, the Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Windhoek yesterday.

He said at his final monthly press conference that the proclamation would most likely be published early next week.

"In terms of the proclamation on ivory, all legislation would now be consolidated, he said. Previously, each subordinate authority had its own nature conservation legislation.

Penalties and fines varied from region to region and were in many cases hopelessly unrealistic.

"The new proclamation would, until the SWA National Assembly had considered the entire question of nature conservation, make legislation throughout the territory uniform as far as the smuggling of ivory and rhino horns was concerned. There would be uniform permits for transportation and export of ivory and rhino horns.

"Existing permits will be consolidated and, instead of the ridiculously low fines of R50 at present, fines will be increased to the order of R5 000 or R6 000," Dr Viljoen said.

Existing permits would be revoked to eliminate any possible irregularities in the issuing of such permits. — Sapa.
Libya pledges to switch war support to SWA

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. - Libya has for the first time released details of massive wartime support for the Patriotic Front and indicated it means to divert that effort to the South West Africa fight.

It has also proposed moving the headquarters of the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee from Dar es Salaam to Luanda to better coordinate the support effort.

Pledging to "multiply" assistance for the "liberation of Namibia", Dr Ali Treiki, Foreign Secretary to strongman Col. Muammar Gaddafi, has told a visiting UN delegation that over the past two years Libya spent more than $160-million "in assisting the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle."

Thousands of guerrillas had received their training in Libya - the last 3,000 left immediately after independence.

Now, with Zimbabwe "emancipated" and Angola under constant attack from South Africa, both the United Nations and the OAU were duty bound to come to Angola's assistance, Dr Treiki said.

Libya's current share of the OAU Liberation Committee's budget was $310,000, but that would be increased, he said.

Dr Treiki's remarks were made in a "prolonged exchange of views" with a four-man Middle East mission from the Council for Namibia.

The mission also visited Kuwait and Iraq and dealt at length with efforts to mount an effective oil embargo.

South Africa was getting its oil from just about everywhere, and there was nothing Kuwait could do about it, that government bluntly admitted.

Iraq said that it means to raise the issue again with fellow members of the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and with the Arab League.
Viljoen's tribute to army chief in SWA

WINDHOEK:— The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday paid tribute to Major-General Janse Geldenhuys, Officer Commanding the Defence Force in SWA, who has been promoted to Pretoria.

Geldenhuys had one of the sharpest intellects he had over come across, Dr Viljoen said.

"Gen Geldenhuys will leave SWA/Namibia in October to take up a position at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

"All of us in SWA are disappointed that Gen Geldenhuys will no longer be our commanding general.

"But such are the pressures generated by a top position such as that of Gen Geldenhuys that it could understandably not be expected of him to stay on indefinitely." It was proof of Gen Geldenhuys' abilities that he had been able to hold the command position twice in SWA.

"I personally hope that he will not be promoted to such an extent that he will be unavailable for a third term here," Dr Viljoen said.

"Gen Geldenhuys was an excellent planner of future operations and strategy.

"Although a South African, he had identified himself with the people of the territory and had an excellent grasp of the political situation there.

"Gen Geldenhuys had also played a leading role in the diplomatic field, especially in negotiations with the United Nations, Dr Viljoen said.

"He had been indispensable in the wider application of his military knowledge on the diplomatic front."
Defence changes for SWA announced

THE Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, has announced that control over certain specific defence functions in South West Africa has been handed over to the Administrator-General of the territory.

In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, he also announced that a territorial force for SWA had been instituted as part of the South African Defence Force.

The full statement read:

"Since the Government has already declared itself prepared to transfer the security forces of SWA to the control of a body in South West Africa which can rule effectively, as I said in a statement in Parliament on May 1, this year, it is now announced that"

"In consultation with the Administrator-General of South West Africa, the control over specific defence functions in South West Africa is transferred to the Administrator-General with effect from August 1, 0, and details of the functions thus transferred are contained in a proclamation published by the State President in the Government Gazette today"

"A territorial force for South West Africa has been instituted with effect from today as part of the SA Defence Force and details of its composition will appear in today's issue of the South West Africa official gazette."

"The responsibility for the security of South West Africa remains vested in the South African Government and there will be no withdrawal of RSA troops deployed in the area."

"The implementation of specific defence functions in South West Africa will also be planned on a mutual basis, together with the Administrator-General and the chairman of the Minister's Council."

"The South West Africa territorial force will therefore now be able to fulfill an increasingly more important and effective role in the combating of terrorism in the territory."

Sapa
New SWA force not part of UN deal

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—SWA/Namibia's newly created territorial force would not be disbanded — even in the event of a United Nations sponsored election in the territory, the General Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General J J Geldenhuis, said here yesterday.

General Geldenhuis, who with the creation of the new force became head of the SWA territory forces, said the new force was "representative of the territory" and could not be expected to be withdrawn — as was the case with South African troops — in terms of UN Resolution 435.

His remarks, made at a Press conference announcing the formation of the new force, can be seen as yet another complicating issue in seeking an internationally acceptable solution for the territory.

In a surprise statement, General Geldenhuis, who has been transferred to Defence Headquarters in Pretoria, said the new force would not form part of the 3,000 South African troops who, by agreement with the Western Five and the UN, would be allowed to remain in SWA/Namibia during UN-supervised elections.

General Geldenhuis's remarks, which come on the eve of South Africa's reply to a letter from Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, are seen as an attempt to get the UN to return to the original conditions of Security Council Resolution 435.

Asked if he thought the creation of the SWA/Namibian territorial forces — and his opinion that they would not be disbanded when the UN arrived in the territory — was in the spirit of Security Council Resolution 435, General Geldenhuis said "At a certain stage we were given the understanding that we would be accommodated and that these forces would not have to withdraw from South West Africa. But we are not sure where we stand now."
Military PF-type alliance mooted in SWA

By PETER KENNY

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Union
(Swanu) could form a military Patriotic Front-type pact with
Swapo to fight the bush war on a third front — the Botswana
border, according to the president of Swanu.

In an interview at the weekend, Swanu's president, Mr.
Gerson Ven, said Swanu would be prepared to enter an alli-
ance with Swapo.

But he denied moves for such a move were in the pipeline,
although he stressed Swanu had a very flexible approach to the
"liberation" of SWA. He also denied reports circulating last
week in Windhoek that 85 members of Swanu had left SWA for
military training.

According to the reports, all the recruits were in Botswana.
The reports speculated that Swanu had been in contact with
Libya and China to try to gain support for a military campa-
aign inside SWA.

Swanu leaders are said to have been in contact with Lib-
yan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi in their quest for mil-
itary support. Other Swanu members openly admitted that
their leaders, including Mr. Ven, visited Libya earlier this
year.

Mr. Ven said, "Swanu is a liberation movement and we
will use whatever means we have available. It is our policy
that we will leave all options open. At the moment, however,
we do not have any men fighting.

Swanu is one of the oldest African national parties in
SWA, having been formed in 1959 before Swapo was formed.

If Swanu aims to begin a military campaign like that of
Swapo, without Swapo's sup-
port, its biggest problem would be to find a country willing to
harbour its men undergoing training.

Angola and Zambia, which have Swapo bases, would be
ruled out. Botswana has in the past been unwilling to harbour
insurgents wishing to infiltrate other countries.

The big question is: Would Swapo agree to an alliance with
Swanu?"

If they did, and Botswana's
President, Quett Masire ac-
ccepted Swanu's military bases,
South Africa could find itself
fighting the SWA bush war on
three fronts — the Arigonal
border, the Zambian border, and
the Botswana border.

Last "Monday" the regional
court in Gobabis, near the
Botswana border, denied that
two members of Swanu assist-
United Nations troops could now be stationed in the proposed condominium area on both sides of the Namibian border with Angola. United Nations forces in Angola and South Africa are currently engaged in a conflict. The United Nations is considering sending a peacekeeping mission to the area.

**Chastened Swapo licks its wounds**

Along most of the SWA/Namibian side of the border there has been little or no Swapo activity for weeks. In the area west of Swakopmund, there are almost complete control of the southern Ugandian province. The UN has established a forward line of defense in this area. The UN force is small and is not able to intervene in situations where South African forces are involved.

According to the official report, the attack left some 90 Swapo dead and 200 others wounded. The Swapo forces were engaged in a series of battles in the area. The UN forces are increasing their presence in the area to monitor the situation.

The UN forces are increasing their presence in the area to monitor the situation.

Security forces were not able to intervene in the situation due to the limited number of UN forces in the area. The Swapo forces are skilled in guerrilla warfare and are able to operate in remote areas.

The UN forces are increasing their presence in the area to monitor the situation.
Swapo-D four quit to fight SA plans

WINDHOEK — Four executive members have quit the black nationalist Swapo Democrats — and the party’s leader, Mr. Andreas Shupanga, is overseas and unaware of the development.

The breakaway four are, Mr. Sambon Ndekwila, secretary for finance, Mr. Huppo Shikon-dombolo, chief Swapo-D representative at Eestmanshoop, Mr. Matthew Haikali, chief representative at Walvis Bay, and Mr. Komateni Erasmus, deputy secretary for transport.

In a lengthy statement, the four executives said they had decided to break with Mr. Shupanga because they no longer had confidence in him, and declared their intention of backing the forces “that work against South Africa’s divisive plans.”

Mr. Shupanga led the original Swapo-D breakaway from Swapo, and the four said they had taken a political risk by appointing him leader of the party when it was formed in Stockholm.

Mr. Shupanga had failed to live up to their expectations. Detailed reasons given for the split were that:

— Mr. Shupanga was rejected by black politicians in South West Africa and abroad and was unpopular in independent African states.
— Swapo-D would be unable, under his leadership, to rally support in the territory or gain viable recognition outside it, and that
— The official inaugural congress of the party had never taken place, because Mr. Shupanga had always found reasons to postpone it.

“Under Mr. Shupanga’s leadership, Swapo-D cannot hold public meetings in Namibia, because black and brown Namibians will simply boycott such meetings,” the breakaway group’s statement said. “This has rendered Swapo-D irrelevant as far as the situation inside Namibia is concerned.”

The statement claimed Mr. Shupanga had “great reverence for white people” and was “given to judging people on tribalistic lines.”

The four said they would not form another party, but in the meantime would be involved in “sorting out practical issues.”

They said they wholeheartedly supported a United Nations-supervised election in SWA.

“We are all out to reinforce the forces that work against South Africa’s divisive plans and are opposed to all South Africa’s latest neo-colonialistic manoeuvres in our country.”

“We feel duty-bound to strengthen our famously relations with other progressive forces in Namibia and internationally.”

The four appealed to Swapo-D members to co-operate to ensure that a “popular and progressive leader” was constitutionally elected. — Sapa.
WINDHOEK. — The South West African Secretary of Finance, Dr. J. Jones, said a uniform income tax system for all the territory's population groups would probably be introduced next year.

He indicated that it would be impractical to implement a new system at present and that the current tax system for the territory's whites was not suitable for all population groups.

"Everything is being done to have a uniform tax system for all population groups in operation by March 1, 1931," the statement said.

It called on the public to exercise patience until then. — Sapa.
Broadertwits will stir SWA ethnic elections
WINDHOEK—Four Swapo Democrats members who have broken from the party were today described as "political nonentities" by the party's hierarchy.

The Swapo-D secretary for foreign relations, Mr Sakana Shikombe, was reacting to the split by the four men, who gave as one of their reasons the lack of confidence in the leadership of Mr Andreas Shipanga.

The four are: the party's secretary for finance, Mr Samson Ndekwale; Mr Eldipo Shikondombolo; Mr Matthew Haikah, and Mr Homatans Erastus.

They said Mr Shipanga had failed to live up to their expectations and that he was rejected by black politicians.
'Dismiss lecturer'

— Swapo

The Star’s Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The central committee of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) is to ask the United Nations Institute for Namibia here to dismiss a lecturer who was expelled from the party last month.

The Times of Zambia said today Swapo’s decision was part of a policy to crack down on opposition within the party and was directed against Mr Lemmy Matengu.

Mr Matengu is an assistant lecturer with the institute’s economics division.

The institute was established by the UN to train people for the public service of an independent Namibia.
Demilitarization in SWA before election, says Mudge
Two killed in action

WINDHOEK — Two South West African soldiers died in an explosion during an action against terrorists in the SWA operational area on Monday.

Their deaths were announced yesterday.

They were Private Daniel Heinrich Grobler, 20, son of Mr and Mrs D C Grobler, of Komabat, and Rifleman Michael Christiaan Coetsee, 26, son of Mrs E V de Vilers, of the farm Frank, near Windhoek.
Murder, blackmail in Swapo, says Muyongo

LUSAKA — Former Swapo vice president Mbahake Muyongo today painted a picture of murder and blackmail in the organisation.

He also said the 16-year merger of the Caprivian African National Union (Cau) and Swapo has ended.

Mr Muyongo, speaking at a news conference less than three weeks after being expelled from Swapo along with eight other members, said the Caprivians were regarded with suspicion by the Swapo hierarchy.

He said the Swapo leadership was nearly 100 percent Ovambos, although Ovambos represented only about 50 percent of the population.

“We shall return to our old umbrella and fight the struggle for independence as the Caprivian African National Union (Cau),” he said.
Landmine blasts kill six people in SWA

WINDHOEK — Six Owambo had been killed and 11 injured in a spate of landmine explosions in the northern operational area of South West Africa, Mr Daan Oosthuizen, Secretary of the Owambo Administration, said yesterday.

Six people were killed and eight seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a civilian vehicle triggered a landmine about 37 km south-east of Ondangwa.

The injured were admitted to the Oshakati State Hospital, Mr Oosthuizen said.

The names of the victims were not released.

On Sunday, a seven-ton truck of the Owambo Administration triggered a landmine at Osh-kongwe, about 21 km south-east of Onandjao, slightly injuring three of the 10 occupants.

The driver of a tractor-tanker and two passengers were not injured when the vehicle hit a landmine at Onaha about 60 km north of Ondangwa early yesterday, he said — Saps
Zambia slaps ban on Caprivi party

'Mali' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Zambian Government has imposed a total ban on the formation of a new South West Africa liberation movement on its soil and has bluntly told Caprivi National Union (Canu) leader, Mr Michaele Albert Mayongo, that his party is a non-starter.

The chairman of the political and legal committee of the ruling United National Independence Party (Unip), Mr New·


Kamanga, said in Lusaka yesterday that he was taken by surprise to learn that expelled Swapo vice-president had launched a rival party on Zambian soil.

Mr Kamanga was commenting on a report that Mr Mayongo had revived the defunct Canu Zambia cannot recognize another party in SWA for that would be tantamount to denying the decision of the Organisation of African Unity to which Zambia is a member.

And a spokesman in the Ministry of Defence denied that fighting had broken out in refugee camps between supporters of Swapo and those of the expelled vice-president. Even he himself had said he had been misquoted on the alleged fighting.

Mr Mayongo warned "Canu (Mayongo) should not take the people of Zambia for granted. We have kept him here together with his colleagues because they were under the umbrella of Swapo."

"As far as the Zambian Government is concerned, the expulsion of Mr Mayongo from Swapo is an internal affair of Swapo. Unip will continue to support Swapo towards total liberation of Namibia," he said.

Political observers in Lusaka said it was likely the Zambian Government would arrest Canu members because their activities were likely to jeopardise unity within Swapo, which could lead to open fighting on Zambian soil.

On the question of Canu's plams to fight for the exclusive independence of the Caprivi Strip in northern SWA, Mr

Kamanga said "We respect the OAU charter which recognises colonial boundaries. While we give political asylum to him (Mayongo), we do not expect him to engage in the formation of new political parties where Canu is a non-starter as far as the party and its government are concerned."

Mr Mayongo had told a Press conference in Lusaka earlier that Canu would stand for elections in SWA if they were supervised by the United Nations. Canu would only go it alone in fighting for the Caprivi Strip's independence if it was prevented from contesting SWA elections.

Two weeks ago Swapo's publicity chief, Mr Peter Katja


yvi, announced in Lusaka that Swapo's central committee had expelled Mr Mayongo and eight others at a crucial meeting in Angola following allegations of divisions in the party.

Mr Mayongo accused Swapo of masterminding a plot in which in number of his "comrades" in the Caprivi Strip were being killed in Angola.

But a Swapo spokesman said the committee had conclusive evidence that the expelled officials were retarding the "independence struggle."

He said Mr Mayongo had "capitalistic ideas" and had been "working for himself."

"We are relieved that he is out of Swapo. We did not regard it as a loss to us," he said.

Swapo had been fighting for the liberation of the whole of Namibia, while Mr Mayongo had been more concerned about his ethnic group, the Caprivi, he said.

Sapa reports that Swapo has taken fresh measures against expelled party members.

The Swapo central committee has now resolved that the UN Institute for Namibia should dismiss one of the expelled officials, Mr Lemmy Matenga, who was the only full-time lecturer among them.

The UN Institute, based in Lusaka, is in principle supposed to accommodate SWA pupils and teachers irrespective of party affiliations.
Soldier acquitted on death charge

WINDHOEK — A former national serviceman, who said he shot a fellow soldier in self-defence, was acquitted of murder yesterday.

The young Alberton man’s account of a shootout in a pitch-dark bunker in the South West African operational area was accepted by the Windhoek Supreme Court.

Mr Glenn Thomas Rodda, 21, told the court he fired his R1 rifle at Mr William Ledgdon Saunders, 18, of Johannesburg, who shot at him first with a Bren machine gun. “I wasn’t going to give him a second chance,” said Mr Rodda.

The two men were on guard duty together in a bunker at the army base at Eenhana, Ovamboland on September 22.

Mr Saunders allegedly said he had recently slept with Mr Rodda’s former fiancée. Mr Rodda said Mr Saunders threatened to shoot him after he questioned him about his possession of a photograph of the girl.

Later he heard Mr Saunders cock his Bren machinegun. He picked up his own R1 rifle and found that the magazine had been removed. This meant there was only one round left in the chamber.

He said he flicked on his cigarette lighter and saw that the barrel of the Bren was pointed at him a few centimetres from his face. He pushed the gun away. The Bren was fired. He shot back with his R1 and then tried to flee from the bunker. He tripped in the passage.

The Officer Commanding the Eenhana Base, Commandant L J Trichardt, said he went into the bunker to investigate the source of the shots. He stumbled on Mr Rodda who was mumbling incoherently.

Cmdt Trichardt went into the heart of the bunker and found Rtn Saunders astride a bench with his head against a beam. Blood was pouring out of the young man’s mouth and ears.
Swapo kills rifleman

WINDHOEK — A coloured member of 91st Battalion of the South West African Territory Force, Rifleman Neels Jakobus Reynolds, was killed in action against SWAPO in northern SWA on Wednesday. Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, officer commanding the forces in the territory announced in Wind-

hoek yesterday.

Rfn Reynolds is survived by his parents, Mr and Mrs F Reynolds of Aranos, SWA

He will be buried with full military honours from the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Aranos at 11am on Wednes-

day. — Sapa.
UN urged Swapo to stop conflict.

West Africa Ministers' Council yesterday urged Namibia to stop the "illicit" and "illegal" supply of arms from South Africa. The following text is from a statement by Mr. F.N. Thandu, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United African Republic:

"We wish to point out that the United Republic has been完全是 within its rights in supplying arms to the former South West Africa. However, the supply of arms to the former South West Africa has been purely for self-defense and has not been used for aggressive purposes.

"The United Republic has been working with the United Nations and other international organizations to ensure that the former South West Africa is peaceful and stable. We have been concerned about the recent conflicts in the region and have been working to find a peaceful resolution to these conflicts.

"We hope that the Namibian government will understand our position and stop the supply of arms to the former South West Africa. We believe that a peaceful and stable region is in the best interest of all parties involved."

The statement was made on behalf of the United Republic and the following countries: United African Republic, United States, United Kingdom, and United Nations. The statement was adopted by unanimous consent.

"We are concerned about the recent conflicts in the region and have been working to find a peaceful resolution to these conflicts. We believe that a peaceful and stable region is in the best interest of all parties involved."

The statement was made on behalf of the United Republic and the following countries: United African Republic, United States, United Kingdom, and United Nations. The statement was adopted by unanimous consent.

"We are concerned about the recent conflicts in the region and have been working to find a peaceful resolution to these conflicts. We believe that a peaceful and stable region is in the best interest of all parties involved."

The statement was made on behalf of the United Republic and the following countries: United African Republic, United States, United Kingdom, and United Nations. The statement was adopted by unanimous consent.
UN may cut Swapo grant to clinch deal

By RICHARD WALKER
New York

PLANS are in hand to drop United Nations’ aid for Swapo, if this will clinch South Africa’s acceptance of the chronically stalled independence programme.

Under such a deal, Swapo would be able to turn to the Organisation of African Unity as its champion and provider.

With South Africa likewise able to tend Swapo’s rivals, a tough balance would be achieved and the charges of UN bias answered.

It is believed that the idea was put to South African Ambassador Adrian Eksteen just before he flew home for consultations last week.

Sources say he was also advised that on the Unita issue there could be no compromise — any dealings with it were ruled out — and he was warned that another unconvincing or negative South African reply to the current UN overtures could spell the end of the Namibia plan, as promoted by the West.

A heated Security Council debate would result in loud African cries for sanctions against South Africa.

The cost of a protective Western veto would be Third World support for the Western initiative, with a lot of nastiness between Africa and the West — and between oil provider Niger and the United States.

There is talk that a compromise to accommodate South Africa’s objections to Swapo’s grant of R200 000 a year from the general assembly for the upkeep of its UN observer office will be reached.

South Africa charges it shares in a R40-million general assembly handout to southern African “Marxist terrorist organisations.”
Nuwe era vir kusvisbedryf

SUIDWES se kusvisbedryf betree vandag 'n nuwe era met die ingebruikneming van die eerste groot meerdoelige boot wat oppervlaktevis kan vang en ook toegerus is vir midwatertrek en bodemsleep. Dit is die bedryf se eerste betekenisvolle toetrede tot die diepe seebedryf, wat na skatting meer as R450 miljoen per jaar word verdiende.

Indien die eksperiment slaag, kan die betekenis van die gebruik van die meerdoelige bedryf ongelooflik groot word. Die gebruik van meerdoelige bedryf sal ongelooflik vee buite die meeste vaardighede en kennis vereis.

Die eerste boot wat is gebruik, is die "Maasbokker", wat met 'n lengte van 55 meter en een gewig van 2400 ton, die grootste bedryf van die wêreld is. Die boot is ontwerp om die kusvisvisserye te vervang en die kusvisvisserye kan soondraai om ander soorte vis te vang.

Marine Products het toe besluit om op sy eie te gaan. Die boot is van Poolse boordvervoer en het 'n hulp hulp is die nodige toernooi in die bedryf.

Die kusvisbedryf se toetrede tot die diepe seebedryf was tog succeesvol en die boot het al die nodige vir die toetrede tot die diepe seebedryf.

Die belangrikheid van die bedryf is dat dit die kusvisvisserye die noodige toernooi in die bedryf en die noodige kennis in die bedryf gee.
WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday began hearing an urgent application by a Windhoek restauranteur seeking to nullify a directive from the South West African Department of Economic Affairs instructing him to show that he had not contravened the Abolishment of Racial Discrimination Act.

The restauranteur, Mr Jan van den Berg, was given 14 days by the Secretary of Economic Affairs to deny in writing that he had discriminated against patrons on grounds of race or colour.

Mr J J Gauntlet, on behalf of Mr Van den Berg, alleged before the Judge President of SWA, Mr Justice P H Badenhorst, that his client was being deprived of his individual rights to conduct a business and make a living, without being given a proper hearing first.

He said the secretary of Economic Affairs had given no reasons for believing that Mr Van den Berg had contravened the law and that there was no indication that the matter had been thoroughly investigated.

Mr Van den Berg was unaware that he had in any way contravened the Racial Discrimination Act, he said.

Furthermore, the fact that Mr Van den Berg had been ordered to deny the charge placed his credibility at stake, Mr Gauntlet alleged.

Mr Van den Berg also ran the risk of ultimately losing his licence if he failed to comply with the notice.

Mr Johan Strydom, for the Secretary of Economic Affairs, said the notice was merely intended to serve as a warning, and the secretary was under no obligation to submit reasons for issuing it.

He added that the secretary had merely been performing his duties in terms of the Act, and had also indicated willingness to extend the time limit of the notice.

Mr Strydom asked for the application, filed last week, to be rejected with costs. Mr Justice Badenhorst reserved judgment — Sapa.
From the above it follows that the total optimal cost $T^*$ is given by the equation

$$T^* = \frac{C_s q^*}{2} + \frac{C_p D}{q^*} \quad \cdots \quad (2)$$

Substituting $q^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s}}$ into equation (2)

$$T^* = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s} \cdot C_s}}{2} + \frac{C_p D}{\sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D}{C_s}}}$$

$$T^* = \sqrt{\frac{2 C_p D C_s}{C_s}}$$

12.4.1 Effect of Stock Outs

The simple E.O.Q. model can be modified to reflect a more general case in which stockouts are permitted.

A company permits stockouts, that is, if a company permits stockouts, then it effectively delays re-order beyond the point at which total inventory is depleted. Of course, these orders must be made up when new inventory items are received; these are called back-orders.

Suppose "q" units are still ordered, but a portion of the order is used to fill back-orders.

This results in only "s" units being stored, that is

$$q - s \text{ is the quantity of back-orders}.$$


Waldheim warned on writing to Pretoria

By Kevin Jacob
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK—An African diplomat has warned that further correspondence between United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and the South African Government on the future of SWA/Namibia may be seen as "unwitting collaboration" in South Africa's strategy.

Ethiopian delegate Alemanyu Seifu said his Government regarded the UN plan for supervising pre-independence elections in the territory as a dead letter.

He told a meeting of the UN decolonisation committee yesterday that "any more correspondence between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the South African regime might very well be interpreted as collaboration, albeit unwittingly, in the dilatory strategy of Pretoria."

OPERATION

For almost two years the plan for the UN to shepherd Namibia to independence has been in tatters between South Africa and UN headquarters.

But the Government has yet to commit itself unequivocally to permit the operation.

The Ethiopian delegate said that without a real threat of punitive economic sanctions by the security council, it would be "naive" to expect the South African Government to go ahead with the plan.

Mr. Seifu said the South African Government would raise new issues and renge on agreed points until its puppets in Windhoek are ready to declare formal independence unilaterally, at which time Pretoria could conveniently attempt to divest itself of any responsibility in the matter.

In terms of Security Council resolutions, the UN will not recognize any UDI.

See Pages 12/13.
clear victory over Swapo in an internationally-supervised election.

"Not entirely through its own fault, the DTA has done little or nothing to prove itself and it came on top of the '78 election," says one sage Windhoek observer.

"Now it has to prove to the man out there in the bush that it is good for him, or it won't get his vote. He's not interested in ideologies and he's deeply suspicious of anything that looks like the government which has messed him around. He will have to be shown something concrete - more goats, more water, a better living, money - or he'll vote Swapo!"

"How does Mudge think he can do that in a year or even two years," asks a visiting observer. "In better developed countries it takes five years; what can the government do to spread their largesse down to grassroots level?"

The DTA has other milestones around its multi-ethnic neck. The worst is that it is widely regarded as a South African stooge - a fatal label in an independence election. So it is vigorously trying to demonstrate its own independence, even to the point of sharp disagreements with Pretoria, and can be expected to further use the new powers delegated to the National Assembly.

Another is the cumbersome two-level structure of government, with so many divisions between the National Assembly and the executive committee of Swapo, that it is often suspected of being too weak to keep the government on course.

With the central government making up of representatives of Swapo's various political parties and ethnic groups, and carrying out some of the functions of the National Assembly, the overlap of authority is mind-boggling.

A common assertion is that if a Damara buxie is a house in Windhoek then he and his plot fall under the control of the distant Damara ethnic authority. This may be apocryphal, but nobody will say so.

Yet another milestone is, still, apartheid. It has been largely eradicated by the DTA but it has been tenacious in some quarters, like the government schools, municipal swimming pools and to a varying extent in hospitals. ("We can't have 11 hospitals in Windhoek, one for every ethnic group!")

As long as any of the Swapo central governments insist on such dualism in its warfare, it will bear the consequences.

Its power base lies among the Ovambos, who form 45 percent of the population, but precisely how many people are in the Ovambos is impossible to gauge in the war situation that blankets their far north homeland. Certainly they must be many or Swapo guerrillas could not move with such ease there.

Respect for Swapo lies deep-rooted among many people who would never dream of using a gun. In the SouthWesterns, with few Southwesterns deny that it is supported by the African ethnic group, which also supports the DTA. Without even hardly trying it has already made a start on the whole DTA. It can lean on its long tradition of peaceful struggle, and to some extent on its efforts through the barrel of the gun. Even excluding the communists, it can claim recognition by the entire Third World, as well as the UN and much of the West.

For every reform that comes to S.W.A/Namibia, whoever by, Swapo claims credit, with some justification. For every step the DTA takes away from Pretoria or apartheid, Swapo says: Thank you, it would have happened sooner or later.

More powerfully in Swapo's favour is the Zimbabwean Syndrome, among its opponents the psychological blow to them of the 'radical' Mr Robert Mugabe's defeat of the moderate Bishop Muzorewa.

Links

It reveals, they say, that in an independence election many people will vote for anybody as long as it is against the 'Establishment'. Muzorewa plainly 'Establishment' with his links to Ian Smith, the security forces and Britain, and so is the DTA. Therefore, they fear, many people will vote against the DTA and not necessarily for Swapo.

For the same reason, they say, the logic goes, the DTA can expect no help from any fringe parties like the Nami. National Front, which might just be able to tip the balance if there is a hung vote.

Against such odds, an independence election within a year or so will be a high risk for the DTA, causing the widespread forecast in Windhoek that Pretoria will opt for a demilitarisation of South African troops, policing the demilitarised zone and the monitoring of Swapo bases.

On the other hand, the morale of Swapo's guerrilla forces and its host Angola, is at a lower ebb than ever before, and the propaganda value of its attack is being nullified by the growing acceptance internally and externally that it can never win by itself, the gun, and the propaganda has it that Mr Nujoma himself does not want an election now because he is scared he might lose it.

Thus the coming year could well be the time for the DTA to strike at the polls. It will be a phemomenal gamble. But then, everything in Africa is.
WALLY HARDING reports SIE CARBETT and her husband, Fred, have separated after 15 years of marriage. The couple has two children, ages 10 and 12.

The Hardings live in the small town of Somersby, where they own and operate a local bakery.

The children, Aidan and Lily, are currently enrolled in the local elementary school.

The Hardings have decided to seek legal separation, citing irreconcilable differences that have led to the breakdown of their marriage.

The community is supportive of the Hardings, offering words of encouragement and support to the family during this difficult time.

The Hardings are known for their involvement in local community events, and the family hopes to continue these activities in the future.
prominent businessman. "The longer the mardon, the more we stand to lose. The question now is not will Swapo win the election? It is what kind of Swapo rule will we get, reasonable or radical?"

The despondency stems from a year of apparent hiatus since Dr Gerrit Viljoen took over as Administrator General from Mr Justice M T Steyn. Before that all was "highly visible" action and movement - first the Purnhalle Conference, the first real step out of 55 years of South African rule.

Then the arrival of Judge Tenie Steyn and his hacking through the jungle of race legislation. Then starting sweetness and light between Pretoria and the UN and the presence in Windhoek of a flock of UN officials making ceasefire and transition plans. Then the December, 1978, internal general election when the DTA almost swept the board (and in which Swapo took no part).

With this pace, euphoria and expectation ran high, except, perhaps, among Swapo supporters.

When the dealings with the UN were soured by devouresse at the UN early last year and later Judge Steyn was recalled (because politics was tantating him, or he was going too fast, or he was aggravating other conservatives), the sense of well-being dipped only slightly.

Changes

But after Dr Viljoen took over it declined steadily to its present low. It's unfair to blame him for this. He inherited the huge job of making Judge Steyn's slashing changes work, of putting the nuts and bolts and drive into the new machinery so that it would go without falling apart. An excellent administrator, he kept, his pride, low-rolled up his sleeves and got down to it - which is not the kind of drama that excites the public.

This year he has accomplished much that is essential, but not commonly visible. Pretoria's attempts to systematically cut so that the territory can virtually run itself, except in matters such as foreign affairs and defence (though it now has a sizable say in this too). Its civil service is all its own and is being steadily "Namibianised," with other races filling up to 50 percent of lower echelon posts in some departments and being trained for higher posts.

Fresh thrust is being given to various departments which showed signs of grinding slower in the general indecision, like water affairs, roads, health and agriculture. Finances are being taken over and reorganised.

Housing schemes are planned to cope with urban drift now that influx control has ended, including easy ownership for those who had paid rents for years under the old apartheid township laws. Employment bureaux will be set up - to find jobs for people, not to lock them out if they have no work. New laws barring race discrimination are being enforced firmly.

Shift

Dr Viljoen's activities peaked in mid-1980 when he transferred many of his powers and duties to the inchoate toothless central government, the National Assembly created over a year before and dominated by the DTA.

This shift gave DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and his 12-man Council of Ministers virtually the status of a prime minister and Cabinet with internal autonomy - which instantly brought accusations from the UN and elsewhere of a drift to a SWA/Namibia UDI which, many warned, would wreck the chances of internationally recognised independence.

But the object is not to set things up for the DTA to grab independence unilaterally, although it hints with growing impatience of doing just that. Not yet anyway. It is to give Mudge and his men the opportunity to demonstrate to the people that they are not merely in the saddle of power but that they can ride it too, to everybody's benefit.

Unless the DTA can do that they stand small chance of a convincingly...
Fish boats told: Do not put to sea again

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - Tied-up fishing vessels at Walvis Bay may not be allowed to put out again this season.

Fish factories at the once-flourishing port were told this week not to send out any boats until further notice.

In an interview yesterday the secretary of the South West African Department of Economic Affairs Mr. Piet Kruger said the pelagic fishing season had been called to a temporary halt - nearly two months before its time - because of a drastic fall in fish numbers.

A decision on a possible permanent suspension of the season would be taken shortly. It was the first time the industry has faced a possible shortened season.

Meanwhile, about 40,000 tons of the 220,000 ton anchovy quota are still uncaught, and some private boats have a shortfall of up to 1,000 tons.

Mr. Kruger said six research vessels fishing between Patience Point and the Benguela mouth had caught no anchovies, and only undersized pelagics. Urgent measures were needed to give overfished resources a chance to recover.

The chairman of the fish factories executive Mr. John Beyersingel refused to comment on the threat to end the season early. He said he would talk when it was official.
Security Forces kill 73
Swapo in huge clean-up

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security Forces in SWA/Namibia have claimed major successes, with 73 Swapo killed in the past two weeks, as a direct result of a wide-spread "clean-up" operation condemned sceptic in southern Angola.

The Second in Command at SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said today that "Operation Sceptic in southern Angola" had caused Swapo members to roam around leaderless in certain areas.

The operation involved widespread mopping-up operations after the Security Force attack on Swapo's headquarters.

In a statement today by the chairman of the Ovambo Executive, Pastor Cornelius Njomba, it was announced that two children — one aged two and the other four — were burnt to death when the mine-protected vehicle of an Executive Council member, Mr D Shooya, hit a landmine late on Tuesday.

Mr Shooya suffered light burns on one arm and a relative, Mrs Ruia Amunyela (28), is being treated for serious burns at Oshakati State Hospital.

Brigadier Bosman said the 73 Swapo members had been killed in several separate incidents, including:

- On August 4 a reconnaissance patrol spotted a group of Swapo in a temporary base. Other patrols in the area were called in and the base was attacked. Ten Swapo were shot dead in the four-minute firefight. Two other bodies were found later.

- On Sunday a Security Force patrol walked into a would-be ambush and killed all 12 of the Swapo ambushers.

In follow-up actions following two earlier skirmishes a group of four and another group of nine insurgents were killed.

No mention was made of any Security Force losses.
SWA closes fishing season

By ANDRE VILJOEN

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — South West Africa's vital pelagic fishing industry ground to a halt yesterday with the premature closure of the fishing season.

The chairman of the SWA Council of Ministers, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said in a press statement that the season was closed — nearly two months early — because of a general scarcity of mature pelagic fish.

The decision came as a shock to the industry, but it was not wholly unexpected, Mr. John Beseling, chairman of the Fish Factories Executive in Walvis Bay, said yesterday.

He said more than 40,000 tons of anchovies, representing about 10% of the 1980 quota, were still uncaught. Last week six research vessels fishing off the SWA coast between Palgrave Point and the Kunene River mouth, found no anchovies and only undersized pilchards.

Small boat owners and fishermen were worst hit by the shortened season, Mr. Ben van Vuuren, secretary of the Fishermen's Union in Walvis Bay, said yesterday.

Certain private boat owners were up to 1,000 tons below their quota and some fishermen's annual earnings were a paltry R2,700. The anchovy shortfall represented a loss of R500,000 to fishermen.

Mr. Van Vuuren said his union realised there were no fish, but said the season should rather have been suspended for two to three weeks.

"Foreign boats are still active and we are not there to keep an eye on them. Our pilchards may have moved south before we are allowed back and to the north a large Spanish fleet off Angola is catching tons of pilchards before they reach us."
Angolans flee.

Swapo terrorists

WINDHOEK — Angolan refugees crossing into Owambo in South West Africa claim conditions in southern Angola had become unbearable over the past two months as a result of a terror campaign by SWAPO members against the local population.

According to a statement released by the South West African Ministers' Council, the refugees had claimed that food supplies were being confiscated and destroyed by SWAPO forces, and that local inhabitants were assaulted or executed.

Local inhabitants were also being abducted by terrorists and forced to undergo military training to serve with either SWAPO or government MPLA forces, the statement said.

The refugees also claimed that essential foodstuffs were almost impossible to buy at local shops in southern Angola and that the town of Jamba had been taken over by MPLA forces and was now occupied by SWAPO elements.

The Ministers' Council charged that the situation in southern Angola was worsening and called on the United Nations and "other responsible members of the international community to condemn SWAPO's terror deeds in the strongest possible terms.

Because SWAPO's logistical supplies had been destroyed during recent Security Force raids into Angola, the organisation was now making the local Angolan population pay for its losses, it said.

While South West had succeeded in providing all of its inhabitants with food, Angola's own people were having to pay the price because of the "SWAPO parasites in their presence."

"We wish to live in peace with our neighbours for the sake of the advancement of the citizens of both countries, but this is made impossible by the harbouring of SWAPO murder gangs in Angola," the council stated. — Sapa
SWA forces kill 73 Swapo men

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa have killed 73 Swapo insurgents in more than 15 separate contacts in the past fortnight, said Brigadier Pieter Bosman, said yesterday.

He attributed the successes to an absence of leaders among the Swapo groups, the insurgents’ lack of fighting spirit, and the aftermath of Operation Scorpion in June when more than 150 tons of Swapo equipment was captured in Angola.

Earlier this month the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, General Janie Geldenhuys, announced the deaths of two SWA soldiers in an explosion during an action against insurgents on August 4.

Yesterday, Brig Bosman said information on four occasions from the local population in the SWA operational area in the past fortnight had led to the killing of nine guerrillas.

Nineteen guerrillas were shot dead after groups of two and three were found, apparently wandering aimlessly. In all cases they fled without fighting back, he said.

Another 12 guerrillas were killed, and weapons seized, on Sunday when a security forces reconnaissance patrol caught guerrillas off guard in their own ambush.

Two children were killed and two women seriously hurt when their vehicle detonated a landmine in north-western Ovamboland on Tuesday. The vehicle belonged to a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, Mr Daniel Shoya.
before the opening of the 1981 season, SWA/Namibian fishery authorities will have to face some tough decisions. Tighter patrolling of the 13-mile offshore region, which foreign-going trawlers undertook at an international convention last year not to infringe, as well as an extensive research programme during the off-season, may provide the answer.

Right now it is beginning to occur to more and more fishery scientists that if the pilchard resources are ever to be revived, a total ban on the catching of this species may be the only alternative. Having canned only 280 t this season, the industry may now be in a better position to appreciate the gravity of the situation.

With a quota of 305,000 t, which was boosted at mid-season by a concession to catch an additional 70,000 t of anchovy between Luderitz and Dune Point while withdrawing the experimental quota of 30,000 t south of Luderitz.

Last year, the previous worst in living memory, the industry landed 27,255 t of pilchard, 24,651 t of maasbunker (horse mackerel), 229,219 t of anchovy (which saved the industry from a negative cash flow situation) and 12,817 t of red-eye, a total of 334,242 t (414,466 tons in 1978).

The industry’s collapse has dire implications. On the face of it, it seems that about 35,000 t of fishmeal is going to have to be imported at about R600/t — unless balanced feed manufacturers have a favourable stock position following last year’s unexpectedly good yield when the combined fisheries of SA and SWA/Namibia yielded nearly 170,000 t — enough to permit exports of 20,000 t.

Depending on the demand, it could mean a few million cartons of canned fish will have to be imported to provide “cheap” fish protein for the country’s poor. Although cheaper than most cuts of red meat, white fish (hake, lungfish, etc) is still a good deal more expensive than canned fish, which may have to be imported at the equivalent of about R15 a carton.

The decision to halt fishing altogether comes too soon. According to official sources in Windhoek, the fishing effort that went into the hunting of anchovy was netting heavy tonnages of immature pilchards, whose presence in the area between Walvis Bay and Dune Point is an indication that the resources may be on the mend, although the scarcity of mature fish is alarming.

In the intervening seven or eight months.

**SWA/NAMIBIAN FISHING**

**Unmitigated disaster**

The curtain comes down this week on the most disastrous season the SWA/Namibian fishing industry has experienced.

Confronted with evidence that continuation of catching will plunge the inshore fishery into commercial extinction, the Division of Sea Fisheries in the territory decided to call a halt for the season.

The yields have been appalling. About 80% of the permissible quota of 220,000 t of anchovy was landed, making about 45,000 t of fishmeal for the year.

The canning programme has been nothing short of an unmitigated disaster. The industry opened the season with a licence to put 4,000 t of pilchards into the can, implying a pack of about 500,000 cartons (of 24 cans), including pet munces. This would have meant catching about 15,000 tons of raw pilchards.

The actual output was raw fish landings of about 7,000 t of which barely 280 t was left to can due to the preponderance of small pilchard. The canning pack is therefore a mere 35,000 cartons, well over 90% short of target.

Total landings for 1980 may barely exceed 185,000 t at the final tally, compared...
4 SADF men, 29 South West African Territorial Force members killed

Four members of the SA Defence Force had died in action against terrorists in the operational area, Defence Headquarters announced in Pretoria yesterday.

At the same time the South West African Territorial Force announced that 29 members were killed in the same firefight.

The members of the Defence Force who died in the fight were Corporal Daniel Johannes Deyzel (20) of Jeffrey's Bay, Lance-Corporal Avril Jewaskiewitz (19) of Uitenhage and Rifleman Christoffel Jacobus Miburg (20) of Port Elizabeth and Johan Calitz (20) of Bloemfontein.—Sapa.
Swapo factions eyeball to eyeball.

The Star's Africa.

LUSAKA.—A tense confrontation is developing between Swapo leaders in Zambia and heavily armed dissidents who are refusing to obey the leaders orders.

The Namibian government is anxiously watching the situation from sidelines as the Swapo leaders try to avoid a shootout with the dissidents according to reports.

The confrontation centres on the former Swapo vice-president, Mr. Mashake Kuyengo, who was expelled from the Swapo central committee last month.

He and other dissidents, mainly Caprivians, are said to be refusing to move from their homes and offices or to leave Zambia.

A Swapo spokesman, Mr. Ropede Hamutenya, told the Times of Zambia that no action had yet been taken to expel the dissidents from their homes “because we don’t want a shoot-out.”

AVOID

He said Swapo was “taking measures” to avoid a confrontation with the dissidents on Namibian soil but he did not say what the measures were.

Mr. Hamutenya said the dissidents sent word to other Caprivians in Swapo camps in Namibia urging them to leave Swapo.

At least 15 Caprivians left the camps but the Namibian government intervened and persuaded them to return.

Mr. Hamutenya said the situation was tense and dissident officials, he said, had been advised to leave Zambia.

The Times of Zambia reported that the Namibian government had taken possession of documents showing there had been communication between the dissidents and the authorities in SWA/Namibia and Mr. Kuyengo had been invited to return to the territory.
"Murder by landmine" in SWA

The Star's Africa, 22

WINDHOEK - An Ovamboland man and two women were killed in a landmine blast at the entrance to the man's kraal about eight km from the Angolan border at the weekend.

The incident, which happened in the Ongena area, is being treated as "murder by landmine" because the device was planted on a private driveway and not a public road, an Ovamboland administration spokesperson said.

Two unidentified women were injured in the explosion. No further details were known, he said.

The spokesperson also confirmed that the chairman of the Ovamboland Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Ndjoba, was transferred by aircraft on Saturday to the military hospital at Voortrekkers for treatment of a thrombosis in the leg.

Pastor Ndjoba was admitted to hospital at Oshakati on Friday. His condition is described as "not serious."
Swapo dissidents in Lusaka expelled without ‘justice’

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Although there is occasional disagreement among Swapo’s leaders, they were united in expelling former vice-president Mishly Muyengo and two other dissidents from the central committee, according to Swapo sources here.

The decision to expel the dissidents from the committee was taken unanimously, but without the dissidents being present, the sources said.

They also said that although Mr Muyengo and the other dissidents were refusing to give up their homes and offices, their lives were not in danger.

NO GAMES

"Muyengo is still in town and he knows we are not trying to kill him," one Swapo official said. "He knows we don't play games and if we wanted to kill him he would have left the country long ago."

The official was commenting on a report in the government-controlled Times of Zambia that a tense situation was developing between the Swapo leaders and the heavily armed dissidents, who were refusing to obey directives.

The official said Swapo could easily have allowed "revolutionary justice" to take its course. By this he said he meant the practice that had been used by Zanu (PF) in Zimbabwe and other guerrilla organisations to eliminate unwanted members.

It involved sending a denounced member of the movement to a remote posting, where he would be quietly killed.

"That Shupanga and Mibakwe were expelled and that they are still alive today is evidence enough that we do not resort to these heavy-handed methods," the official said.
NEW NAMIBIA ALTERNATIVE

WIK I AM / HOME / NAMIBIA - "WHY POLICING AFRICA'S FUTURE"

ISSUES INTERESTING IN SWA/NAMIBIA

Political and economic crises are

PRESS RELEASE

From the Association of Namibia

It is with regret that the Association of Namibia announces the closure of its operations. After a thorough review of its financial situation, it has been decided that the organization is no longer sustainable. The Association has been working tirelessly to promote democracy, human rights, and peaceful resolution of conflicts in the region. However, due to the current economic climate and lack of sufficient funding, it has become increasingly difficult to continue its work.

The Association expresses its gratitude to all its members, partners, and supporters for their unwavering support and commitment. The lessons learned and experiences gained during its tenure will be invaluable for future endeavors.

The Association encourages other organizations to continue the important work that it has been doing. It is committed to contributing to the betterment of the region and will explore alternative ways to support the cause.

The Association appreciates the understanding and cooperation of all stakeholders as it transitions to this new phase. It looks forward to continuing its dialogue and collaboration with partners and the broader community to address the challenges facing the region.
Ex-Swape man must quit UN job

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swape insists that its former central committee member, Mr. Lemmy Matengu, leave his post as a lecturer at the UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN), the institute’s director said this week.

UNIN director Mr. Hage Geingob said Mr. Matengu’s contract had expired and required renewal with Swape approval.

“If you don’t behave according to Swape policies, Swape has the right to withdraw you from the institute,” he said. Mr. Matengu was one of three dissidents expelled from the Swape central committee.
The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A detailed study by South Africa’s national intelligence service this year gave Swappo 83 per cent of the votes in the country’s national elections.

The New Statesman magazine, which published this information, will come as no surprise to people outside South Africa.

It’s unclear if this information is based on primary intelligence sources or if it’s a compilation of publicly available information.

Swappo, the South West Africa People’s Organisation, is the political arm of the movement to achieve independence for Namibia.

In terms of the South African government’s policy, Namibia was considered a white-only territory.

The fact that Swappo could secure such a high percentage of votes suggests a significant level of support within the country.

The information also highlights the complexity of the political landscape in South Africa, where various nationalist movements and political parties competed for power.

This document provides a glimpse into the historical context of the struggle for independence in Namibia.
Swapo death toll is 1,091 this year

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed more than 1,000 Swapo members this year in the bush war on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border.

South West African Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek announced today that 15 more Swapo men had been killed in follow-up operations in the border area since the weekend.

These Swapo losses bring the total to 1,091. This figure includes 15 men of doubtful identity killed in a security force strike at a Swapo transit camp in the southern Angolan town of Chitado last month.

Weekly figures released by military authorities show that at least half of Swapo toll this year has been since the beginning of June.

Security forces inflicted heavy losses — at least 360 deaths — on Swapo in operation "Smokeshell," and the follow-up, code-named "Sceptic," in southern Angola in June.

Today's statement said security forces had continued follow-up operations since the skirmish last week in which 28 Swapo members and four South African soldiers were killed.

It is suspected that the 15 killed in the follow-up were part of a group of 70 who fled after making contact with security forces last week.
Viljoen hints at Africa solution for SWA

DURBAN — If sufficient progress were not made towards a South African / UN settlement in South West Africa, the solution to the conflict situation there might be in discussion between this country and other African states within the UN, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, said in Durban last night.

Dr Viljoen spoke at the inaugural dinner of Africa 2000, an organisation based in Durban, "with no political bias or aspirations which aims for a peaceful and prosperous Africa by the year 2000."

He said the answer to the SWA/Namibia question might be in negotiations with those African states "with the most direct interest in a resolution of the conflict situation."

Dr Viljoen added: "I am sure there would be a bigger chance of success in working out our differences if not with the UN, with fellow Africans who, like we, have a direct stake in settlement."

He appealed to Africa 2000 to support the territory in establishing schooling facilities, not only for children but to increase adult literacy for medical and nursing facilities and to help with community development and expansion in small industry.

However, he said, the country was not totally dependent on South Africa and of its annual budget, R120-million was generated by internal revenue with only R46-million coming from South Africa.
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court today dismissed an application by Windhoek's "apartheid" restaurateur, Mr Jan van den Berg, to have declared null and void a letter served on him in terms of anti-discrimination legislation.

The Judge President of SWA/Namibia, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, said in judgment today he doubted whether the action had been urgent, but he had treated it as such because the respondent, the Secretary for Economic Affairs, had indicated he was not going to lodge any statements with the court.

Judge Badenhorst said he would not agree with the applicant's legal representative that the fines provided for in the anti-discrimination legislation were "discom" or "cruel".

This was so "especially when one considers that no provision is made in terms of the legislation for a prison sentence," said the judge.

Judge Badenhorst said that when he looked at the penalty clauses they indicated to him the tolerance and indulgence of the legislator "who knows well that the changes made in the territory recently in such short time would be accepted with the utmost sluggishness by some, and there may be others who did not want to accept them."

He disagreed that the Secretary for Economic Affairs had been under any obligation to produce the information on which he based his suspicion that Mr van der Berg might have been running his business contrary to the legislation.

Judge Badenhorst said that in view of the fact that Mr van den Berg had said in a statement before court that he did not know of any way in which he was contravening the legislation, it would have been easy for him to sign a short statement — as required by the Secretary for Economic Affairs — to that effect.

Judge Badenhorst granted an application for leave to appeal, on a date to be agreed upon by the Registrar.
Letters allege strife in Swapo

WINDHOEK — The South West African Council of Ministers has sent letters to Amnesty International and the International Red Cross expressing concern for the safety of people in Swapo camps in Zambia where the council says fighting has broken out.

The letters, signed by the chairman of the council, Mr. Dirk Mudge, were sent on Friday to the Secretary-General of Amnesty International and the president of the International Red Cross.

They pointed out that since the expulsion of former Swapo vice-president, Mr. Mishake Muyendo, on July 23, serious fighting had broken out in Swapo camps in the south west of Zambia.

"As a result of this development, there is great concern in Namibia for the safety of all those presently in the camps, as it is considered that nearly all of them are Namibians," the letters said.

The council said the concern was heightened after at least 50 "Namibians" who recently deserted from the camps were being detained in Zambia.

"They are being detained against their will by the local Zambian authorities, some of them after being handed over by the Botswana authorities. They are not being granted the opportunity of exercising their rightful option of returning to Namibia," the letter said.

The council added that the two organizations should use their influence to alleviate the suffering of "these Namibians" concerned and to secure the release of those presently "unlawfully" detained in Zambia.

Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, the Administrator General of SWA, had created the opportunity for "Swapo fighters" who wished to return peacefully by making use of amnesty provisions.
White
reserve
plan on
agenda

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — At its congress
starting in Windhoek today, the
National Party of South West
Africa is to discuss the creation
of a white "trust area" or
homeland in the territory.

The congress — coming at a
crucial time for the party, be-
fore November's white ethnic
election — will be opened by
the leader of the party in SWA
and chairman of AKU, Mr A H
du Plessis.

It will probably be the last
time this veteran politician will
perform the function.

He is not standing in the
November election and is
expected to announce his re-
tirement from politics soon
afterwards.

A large group of delegates
from all over SWA are ex-
eted to attend the congress.

If the NP loses the election
to Mr Duc Mudge's Republi-
ca Party which belongs to
the Democratic Turnhalle Alli-
ance, it could fade out of exis-
tence in SWA.

If, however, the NP retained
tcontrol of the white Legislative
Assembly, it could make it
very difficult for Mr Mudge to
implement what the Nationalis-
tes consider his "liberal" DTA
policies.

The discussion of the white
"trust area" is one of the draft
resolutions on the congress
agenda, and if adopted will
draw NP policy in SWA close to
that of the Herstgbe Nasionale
Party in the territory.

But there is another resolu-
tion from a different source
calling for all areas to be
opened to all groups, if each
group cannot have its own
area.

If the party opts for this
resolution, it will close the gap
between its policy and that of
the Republique Party and
the DTA.

Other draft resolutions
include one expressing disap-
proval of the forced grooming
of public amenities and a request
for the Administrators-General
not to continue "forced
integration".

The official use of the name
"Namibia" will also be
discussed.

The National Party will also
consider changing its name,
since many members do not
want to be associated with
what they see as the "Bella-
donated" NP in SWA.

Meanwhile the National As-
sembly starts its third sitting
of the year today.
70 pupils abducted by Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Security forces are tracking a group of 10 Swapo who abducted about 70 schoolchildren from their hostels at Ombalantu, about 15 km south of the SWA/Namibia-Angola border on Monday.

The secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr. Oshikunze, said today it was not yet known whether the pupils had crossed into Angola.

"It appears at this stage as though some of the children escaped during the night," he said.

Mr. Oshikunze said he expected more information later today on where the children were being taken.
SWA army for all races soon

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - SWA/Namibian black and brown citizens between the ages of 16 and 25 will soon have to register as part of a move to create a compulsory national service system in the territory, according to a motion to be debated in the National Assembly here today.

The motion calls on the Administrator-General to promulgate legislation which will extend national service to all races. At present it applies only to whites.

Retreat on 'homeland' concept

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - The South West Africa National Party has opted for a watered-down homeland concept by claiming an exclusive say over "traditional white land ownership."

The party congress rejected a call for a white trust area to be created. It accepted an amendment to a request for clarification on whether the party stood for a homeland policy for each ethnic group in the territory or whether property ownership throughout the territory should be open to all races.

The amendment said the congress should express itself in clearest terms about "discrimination" against whites.
PAC and ANC
and for Swapo,
United Nations
Wagenne unges
The S.W.A.
take host offer to

men the Whites

The Little

...additional areas, describes the process...
are no jive to Swago

The Bushmen

The Bushmen have a unique and distinctive language that is a Fabunckable achievement because

which their children are taught in the primary

school at the base.

which they learn from their white instructors and

make the learning language effective.

Even though the two different levels they do not

trained and about 250 other dependents - who are

Bushmen's families - 760 women, 140 child-

Page 3 Argus 2018

To next page

Commmandant Hels says they are good marks.

Commmandant Hell says they are good marks.

They have mastered a thing they never heard:

the infinitesimal things due to

remembered everthing. The loccuses here to

because of the language problem learning has

in the primary school.
Look up to...

Three Rs: children, the nation. 

Vice-president, 

Secretary. 

Action now.
Commandant Hall said it was necessary to

get several things in order to be accepted. They could not start progressing if one was not present.

At one form, I asked some white teachers what they expected to happen. They told me there was a need for improvement. The teachers felt they could improve their teaching techniques if some of the teachers would be more active in the classroom.

From Page 16
Pupils escape from Swapo

The Star's Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK — About 17 of the 30 Ovambo schoolchildren who were abducted by Swapo from the Ombalantu Junior Secondary School on Monday have escaped and returned to the school.

The secretary for the Ovambo Administration, Mr. Deen Oomthuma, confirmed this today and said that the police investigation into the matter was continuing.

Follow-up operations by security forces are also still under way, it is understood.
Viljoen defused the ‘broedertwist’

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Dr Gerrit Viljoen has been elevated to the South African cabinet only a year after being sent to SWA/Nambia as Administrator-General to defuse the fury of white right-wingers kicking against legislation abolishing racial discrimination.

In that time he has almost taken the territory by the scruff of its neck and pushed through controversial constitutional and other measures as the territory moves closer towards independence. He has also taken the heat out of the "broedertwist" which raged between the whites of Akkur and the DTA.

Although his achievements have been lauded by most, the mainly black nationalist groups here feel his term of office did not produce much to write home about.

"Dr Gerrit Viljoen's position in South African society is certainly above reproach. It is hard to think of an Administrator-General who could have been more authoritative," said top Swazi politician and academic Dr Zedeka Ngwape.

"He has also succeeded in discharging the task stipulated in his mandate on the WNW (Wit Weersstands-beweging) seems to be a phenomenon of the past, and Akkur has returned to the National Assembly.

"Yet it remains to be seen whether this role of an interim governor which Dr Viljoen has been forced to play could easily be exchanged with that of a terminal governor (in the decolonisation sense), capable of reaching the heart of the African guerrilla.

During his period of office in the territory Dr Viljoen's approach of lower key consultation and lending an ear to the concerns of the country's citizens won him the respect of almost all the politicians and other people who dealt with him. He has said he spent more than half his time on people from the left wing spectrum of the political arena.

"One thing I could not achieve was for the people on the left to participate in the normal political process," he said.

While in SWA/Nambia he saw through the transfer of executive power to the Council of Ministers or "cabinet" — regarded as a controversial "stop internal and internationally."

The progress made was not as spectacular as that of his predecessor, Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, whose hastily published removal of discriminatory measures provoked the white backlash.

Dr Viljoen worked hard to get government officials to accept the direction in which SWA/Nambia was heading internally.

He sees the major outstanding task for SWA/Nambia as the development of a national strategy for Omamblo — a South West strategy with the focus on Omamblo to really introduce developments to the benefit of the Omamblo people.

Dr Viljoen's departure will be a loss for SWA/Nambia, says the chairman of both the DTA and the Council of Ministers, Mr Drik Midge.

"During his time here he completed an almost superhuman task," said Mr Midge.

UK Press greets reshuffle

The Star Bureau and Sapa
LONDON — The South African Cabinet reshuffle won generally favourable reaction in the British Press with most newspapers expressing the view that it would boost the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's, reform plans.

But the appointment of Mr Marius Steyn as South Africa's new Ambassador to London came in for some critical comment.

The conservative Daily Telegraph highlighted Mr Steyn's appointment in its story on the reshuffle under the headline "South Africa picks hardliner as envoy in London.

The Daily Telegraph, like most other newspapers, noted that Mr Steyn had come under fire in his Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs portfolio for his handling of the recent black school boycotts and protests.

The liberal Guardian, normally a strong critic of South Africa, greeted the Cabinet changes on its front page with the headline "Botha reshuffle reforms.""-

The newspaper's Johannesburg correspondent described the reshuffle as "sweeping" and said it was thought to be aimed at "strengthening (Mr Botha's) hand by removing the restraints on his reformist police." He added that the appointments of Dr Gerrit Viljoen and General Magnus Malan to the Cabinet were of key importance.

"Both men are modernist and have impressed upon the politically dominant Afrikaner people the need for a reformation of outdated attitudes and institutions.

"General Malan has repeatedly said that the struggle for a new South Africa was a 100 percent political and only 20 percent military.

"Dr Viljoen is chairman of the secret Broedertwist. In spite of the Broedertwist's machinations he has used his position to prepare the way for change.

The Financial Times says that Mr P W Botha's "adapt or die" strategy — including his recent Cabinet changes — faces one evident risk, that the "liberals" will lose white support without ever having gained the loyalty of the blacks.

The newspaper warns: "Apartheid regimes have rarely succeeded in retaining their grip... the French Revolution broke out when the Ancien Regime was letting up, not when oppression was at its worst, "-
53 SWA pupils still missing

WINDHOEK — Fifty-three of the 70 Ovambo pupils abducted from the Ombalantu Junior Secondary School in northern South West Africa by Swapo guerrillas were still missing, Mr. Duan Osuthuane, secretary of the Ovambo Administration, said yesterday.

Seventeen pupils had returned to the school after hiding in the dark and fleeing the insurgents during or after the mass abduction on Monday night.

Mr. Osuthuane said more pupils might return, but indications were that many had been taken across the Angolan border.

Ten armed guerrillas had entered the Ombalantu Hostels at about 10 p.m. on Monday night, forcing male and female pupils from their beds, he said.

The pupils range from 14 years to 25.

Last year, about 140 pupils from the same school, which is about 12 km from the Angolan border, were abducted by terrorists.

Swapo normally takes abducted students to camps in Angola where they receive military training. It is believed that the same pattern would be followed with this group.

Sapa

Farm men in court on terror charge

WINDHOEK — Two black farm workers appeared in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday morning on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The accused, Mr. Markus Kakeka, 40, of Kavango, and Mr. Hendrik Kariseb, a Bushman, believed to be about 40, were charged with participating in terrorist activities in South West Africa, alternatively with aiding and abetting terrorists.

The State alleges that they had taken part in a terrorist attack on a farm in the Grootfontein district belonging to Mr. Jacobus Franciscus Louw this year.

They were not asked to plead and the judge, Mr. Justice Jan Strydom, postponed the hearing.

The attack on the Louw farm took place on February 17 this year. No one was killed.

The two men are charged with having supplied the terrorists with food and accommodation on the farm where they were employed, and with having “urged, instigated and advised” the terrorists to murder the Louw family as well as relatives on a neighbouring farm.

They were also alleged to have supplied the terrorists with a layout of the farm buildings and acted as guides during the attack.

In addition, they are charged with the main count of allegedly failing to report the attack and refusing to summon help from neighbouring farms.

It is alleged that on February 16 Mr. Kakeka had left the farm, ostensibly to take a quantity of porridge and milk to his brother-in-law on a neighbouring farm.

It was later discovered that the accused had no relatives on the neighbouring farm. He had not delivered the food there, the State said in a summary of facts.

Later that night, he was alleged to have returned to his living quarters on the Louw farm with two armed blacks who had evidently been terrorists.

Another labourer, who normally shared the living quarters with Mr. Kakeka, was ordered to sleep in another room to provide space for the terrorists.

Mr. Kakeka had apparently provided the terrorists with a meal that night. Early the following morning, he and the two terrorists disappeared into the bush and had only returned much later that day. They were joined by Mr. Kariseb.

The State alleges that the four men had then rounded up all the farm workers and taken them into the bush where they were joined by a group of terrorists.

Two of the accused had allegedly complained to the terrorists about their working conditions on the farm. They also provided them with more information on the Louw family.

A short while later, the terrorists attacked the farmhouse and fled back into the bush.

The accused, in the meantime, had rejoined the other farm workers, informing them that Mr. Louw was “dead” and that all that remained was to kill his son before they would be completely satisfied.

Sapa
Frontliners back
SA-Swapo talks

"Front-line" African leaders would support face-to-face talks between South Africa and Swapo on the SWA/Namibia dispute, says a Swapo official.

But an "all-parties" conference embracing the DTA and other Windhoek groups is out of the question "That is a non-starter," Swapo's chief representative at the United Nations, Theoben Gurraeb, said yesterday.

Swapo, with diplomats and senior UN planners, are waiting for a formal South African Government communication to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that will signal either fractional progress or further delay in implementing a UN-supervised independence programme.

The Government's response is believed to be imminent. Publicly, officials at the South African mission to the UN are saying the communication is anticipated "by the end of the month".

But this could be the last exchange of notes between Pretoria and the UN in details of the current phase to lead the territories to independence under UN guidance.

If South Africa accepts unconditionally the formula devised — which is unlikely — the UN will move swiftly to start the intra-African operation.

If South African dissatisfaction persists over the provisions of a proposed cease-fire arrangement there could be new moves to set up direct talks between Swapo and the South African Government to settle disputed details of the exercise, bypassing the prickly relationship between South Africa and the UN.

But Mr Gurraeb made it clear yesterday that neither Swapo nor the influential group of Afric-

can front-line leaders — who are credited with coaxing a reluctant Sam Namibia into accepting the UN plan — would go along with an all-parties package that embraced DTA and other SWA/Namibian political groups.

The front-line leaders have said that if Dr Waldheim proposed bringing Swapo and South Africa together, it would be OK," he said. "But it would be far the purpose of discussing details" and a Security Council resolution authorising UN supervision of a cease-fire and elections would remain on the blueprint.

There has been speculation about a face-to-face contact between the guerrilla group and the South African Government since Dr Gerrit Vrijen, as Administrator-General of the territory, floated the idea in London earlier this year.

Mr Gurraeb said such a proposal would be regarded as "a step back in the current efforts led by the UN and the Front-Line Group.

"You would have to declare the present exercise to be futile," he said. "Then you could have someone come up with this idea."

But Mr Gurraeb said the front-line leaders would support the move to bring South Africa and Swapo together if it appears "over matters of implementation" appeared to be tainting the exercise.

The UN's decolonisation committee has recommended that a council meet to consider imposing "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa for its increasing resort to force in order to perpetuate its illegal domination of the territory, and for its "flagrant refusal" to comply with Security Council resolutions calling on it to quit the area.

The committee says it is now more than ever imperative that the UN assume its responsibilities for the territory as the situation in Namibia continues to worsen rapidly due to the anti-arrangements, without manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the Government.

The committee emphasised that "Namibia is the site of responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and non-racial independence are achieved."
Heavy losses spark abductions by Swapo

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo was conducting a recruitment campaign to bolster its ranks after the recent heavy losses inflicted by Security Forces — 154 so far this month — according to the second in command of SWA Command, Brigadier Pieter Bosman.

Although there was a measure of voluntary enlistment, most of the new recruits were being forced to join Swapo or were being abducted from SWA/Namibia, he said.

Earlier this week a group of 33 children were abducted at gunpoint from the Ombalantu area in Ovamboland.

Brigadier Bosman said 37 more Swapo men were killed in the past week.

He said the general situation since the mop-up operation codenamed "Septic" was that Swapo was still reasonably disorganised in Angola.

Incidents in the past week included:

- On August 23 Security Forces made contact with a group of insurgents, killing five
- The next day a Security Force patrol walked into a heavily armed ambush. The patrol attacked and killed eight insurgents.
- Later the same day Security Forces again made contact with Swapo members from the same group and shot three.
- The remaining 21 Swapo insurgents were killed in a series of contacts and follow-up operations.

Brigadier Bosman said that during this period Lance Corporal Daniel Langman of 911 Battalion of the SWA Territory Force was killed in action.

It is to become an offence in SWA/Namibia to treat people for wounds caused by firearms and explosives without reporting it to the police.

A Draft Bill was read for the second time in the National Assembly in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Minister’s Council, said the legislation would mean that people who were involved in terrorism or crime could no longer receive medical treatment for injuries without being reported.

Offenders would face a fine of R1000 or a year’s imprisonment, imprisonment without the option of a fine or both, he said.

Sapa reports from London that the exiled Anglican Bishop of SWA/Namibia, the Right Rev. Colm Winter, said yesterday that South Africa was "bent on a war course" over the territory and that the R160,000 grant by the World Council of Churches to Swapo had been a "Christian duty."

He told British Independent Television that Swapo would use the money for humanitarian purposes and that he was "delighted with the grant.

Questioned about the chances for a peaceful settlement, Bishop Winter said "I think it all depends on South Africa. If South Africa wants peace she could have peace tomorrow by acknowledging the right of the United Nations to hold free and fair elections."
38 more deaths in border contacts

WINDHOEK. — One member of the South West African Territory Force and 37 Swapo insurgents were killed in the SWA operational area in the past week, Brigadier Pieter Bosman, second in command of the forces in the territory, said in Windhoek yesterday.

This brought the total number of terrorists killed this month to 154.

Reviewing some of the incidents in the operational area, Brig Bosman said five terrorists were killed in a clash on Saturday.

A group of terrorists had fled after the South African and SWA patrol had made contact. The terrorists were killed in the follow-up operation.

On Sunday, a Security Forces patrol was following terrorist tracks in the operational area when they walked into an ambush which had been hastily arranged by insurgents.

Brig Bosman said eight insurgents were killed in the firefight that followed.

Later in the same day, the patrol again made contact with insurgents, presumably members of the same group. A firefight developed and another three insurgents were killed.

The remaining 21 terrorists died in a series of operations, skirmishes and contacts in the operational area, he said.

The SWA man killed in action was Lance Corporal Daniel Lindeman of the SWA Territory Force. He was killed on Sunday. — Sapa.
PROCLAMATION
by the State President of the Republic of South Africa

No 169, 1980
TRANSFER OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICIES TO THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL

Under the powers vested in me by section 38 of the South West Africa Constitution Act 1968 (Act 31 of 1968), I hereby make the laws set out in the Schedule

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria the Twenty-Eighth day of

[Signature]

[Seal]

THE SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Production (1,000 units)</th>
<th>Expected Demand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R 500</td>
<td>R 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case prices would be maximized by ordering 700,000 units.
Get our guns back, Swapo urges Zambia

Own Correspondent
LUSAKA — Swapo has appealed to the Zambian Government to retrieve arms seized by expelled party members loyal to the former vice-president, Mr. Morning Mayombe.

The chief Swapo representative in Lusaka, Mr. Ben Boys, said the expelled men had gone into hiding with large quantities of ammunition, bedding and food supplies, made available to them before they were expelled.

He also said there had already been a shoot-out between the expelled men and guerrillas loyal to Swapo president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, in an unnamed Lusaka township a few weeks ago. A Swapo cadre was injured.

Nine senior members of Swapo, including Mr. Mayombe, were expelled by the party's central committee for offences including subversion, counter-revolutionary plans and an attempt at secession.

Mr. Boys said: "These men have stolen guns. They are armed to the teeth."

Meanwhile, the Swapo treasurer-general, Mr. Lucas Pohamba, has said South Africa is now pumping more than R3 million into South West Africa's defence system every day to contain the "advancing People's Liberation Army of Swapo."

He also said Swapo guerrillas were lying down the 70000 South African troops in the disputed territory under what he described as the new operational plan which, he said, was spreading to urban centres.

The plan involves guerrilla advancement into suburbs of Tsumeb, Grobbontien, Otavi and Otjwarongo in central South West Africa.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said last night it was not the SADF's policy to comment on Swapo "propaganda."
And by indicating the proposed UN peacekeeping force will be responsible for stabilising the entire demilitarised zone (that is, on both sides of the SWA frontier), the UN secretariat appears to have checkmated Pretoria on the last remaining technical point under dispute.

In order to buy time, Pretoria will therefore have to attempt to shunt the three-year-old settlement exercise on to another track, the most obvious being an all-parties conference (FM May 2).

On the one hand, the notion of a Lancaster House-type conference has its attractions, especially because it would present SA with an opportunity to make a face-saving exit from SWA without adding grist to the mill of the National Party right wing. On the other hand, such a conference has the potential to throw up more problems than it would solve.

Western diplomats take the view that the existing plan is the best for a universally endorsed settlement, but if the majority of the parties involved in the issue want a conference it is unlikely that the Western Five contact group would oppose it.

According to sources in Windhoek, Pretoria and New York there is conditional support for a conference — provided agreement can be reached on who should attend, what the status of the parties would be, who would guide the conference and, most important, what the agenda would be.

These questions have the potential to wreck the exercise.

The most obvious agenda that presents itself is one confined to outstanding issues under the UN plan.

There are clear indications, however, that SA and the internal parties of SWA would want to widen the scope of the conference to include constitutional issues. Swapo and the frontline states would resist such a move because of its potential for delay.

A guest list and the status of the delegates would be another hot potato. Pretoria would want the internal parties of SWA to have the same status as Swapo. This would be resisted by Swapo, the frontline states, the Western Five and the UN, who have always maintained that they should be regarded as part of the SA delegation. Pretoria, on the other hand, would be reluctant to accord Swapo status equal to its own.

A possible solution that was being mooted in Pretoria, Windhoek and Lusaka this week was that the objections of the various parties might be overcome by deputising SWA Administrator-General Gerrit Viljoen to represent the internal parties at the talks. He has close ties with DTA, Aktur and so on. But on the other, he is

formally recognised as a de jure persona in UN documents.

In recent public statements, Viljoen has been asserting himself more like the SA Foreign Minister than Pretoria's representative in Windhoek.

In Durban this week, he said that if the current settlement exercise of the UN come unstuck, SA as "an Atlantic state" would seek solutions with the "black, frontline states because they had a greater stake in regional stability and peace."
SA reply on SWA proposals expected soon

By DON MARSHALL
Preto Brief Chief

HEADS of missions from the Western five countries were summoned to the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday for a briefing on developments regarding South Africa’s reply to United Nations peace proposals on South West Africa.

According to sources in Pretoria, the South African reply to the United Nations initiative will be sent next week.

However, diplomatic sources at the United Nations in New York expected South Africa’s response to be delivered to the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, last night, reports Sapa-Reuters.

The reply is expected to take the protracted negotiations on South West African independence an important step further, although South Africa’s letter to Dr Waldheim is expected to focus on assurances from the Secretary-General on the United Nations’ impartiality.

United Nations sources, however, expected the reply to be inconclusive and require careful study by Dr Waldheim and the representatives of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, the Western “contact group” which drafted the settlement plan.

A high US Government official said yesterday: “My feeling is that this reply will not be positive, but it will be a South African response.

“I would say they are engaged in a stall and have been for some time.”

The official said no substantive differences were holding up implementation — only an absence of political will by South Africa.

Yesterday’s Pretoria briefing was conducted by Dr Brand Fourie, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and Information. None of the parties involved were prepared to comment afterwards and their attitude was typified by the response from the French charge d’affaires, Mr Pierre Lanet, who, when asked for his views, said “Sorry, but we cannot make a comment.”

The ambassadors of Canada — Mr R M Middleton — Germany — Mr E Eckhoff — Britain — Mr S H G Leahy — and the US — Mr W Edmundson — were the other representatives at the meeting.

The expected South African reply follows consultations in Pretoria between the Government and the Administrator-General for SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. Mr Raan Eikach, South Africa’s representative at the UN, was also recalled for consultations.

Dr Viljoen recently warned that if sufficient progress was not made towards a South African-United Nations settlement in SWA, a solution to the conflict situation there might be in discussions between this country and other African states without the UN.

Speaking at the inaugural dinner at Africa 2000, a Durban-based organization established in Durban, Professor Viljoen said the answer to the SWA question might be in negotiations with those African states “with the most direct interest in a resolution of the conflict situation.”
UN has ‘undermine its own credibility’ in Namibia

PIK SPELS IT OUT...

By PETER MANN
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has moved considerably closer to the option of an all-party conference to solve the impasse over SWA/Namibia. This is apparent from the text of a letter dated August 30 from the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to Dr Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The letter was released by the Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday and emphasizes that South Africa is worried about the lack of impartiality of the United Nations and the apparent favouring of SWAPO by elements of the international community.

Acceptable

"The South African Government deems it essential that Your Excellency henceforth include the leadership of the territory in all future consultations on the setting in motion of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 or on any other matter which would facilitate the achievement of an internationally acceptable solution," it states.

It appears that South Africa regards the impasse of UN impartiality as the greatest threat to the implementation of the independence plan. While it has been a major concern, even the UN plan as espoused by Mr Botha to the ambassadors of the five Western powers which have been negotiating on the issue.

It is a lengthy reply to a letter to South Africa from Dr Waldheim dated June 20. Mr Botha pulls no punches in his letter which is critical of public statements made by Dr Waldheim.

Mr Botha bluntly tells Dr Waldheim that the United Nations has undermined its own credibility on the territory. "At the root of the impasse is the fact that the UN is required to play a neutral role in respect of the implementation of the mandate, but at the same time it is the most ardent or - that of Swapo."

"Your Excellency’s public statements are another critical factor in establishing the image of impartiality in the United Nations in the minds of Namibians opposed to Swapo."

"It is your recent statements which substantially influence the attitude of Namibians to the current settlement proposal and implementation suggestions and will assess the bona fides of the UN. Statements such as made recently by Your Excellency in Sierra Leone do not help to commit themselves to the implementation of the formula envisaged.

"One-sided"

"In your remarks you express deep appreciation to Swapo for their cooperation. I would like to remind you that Swapo has since the lifting of the settlement proposals has done everything in its power to obstruct its implementation. Moreover, Swapo has thwarted every effort to implement Your Excellency’s statement, 1 regret, even been empty of facts and has totally one-sided the public debate."

"Your failure to make any mention of Swapo’s continuous campaign of terrorist destruction of life and property in the territory is unacceptable.

"These actions of Swapo and the construction and staffing of the UN Headquarters with armed forces of considerable quantities of war materiel, in your could contribute to reassuring the people of the territory who insist that up to now they have been denied equal treatment by the United Nations."

"The South African letter then asks Dr Waldheim to confirm assumptions it has made based on his letter. Among these are:

- That conditions laid down for bases in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) where Southern Africa will have 20 bases and Angola and Zambia, seven, will be applied equally.

- That any further discussions with SWAPO personnel returning to the territory after the closure of their bases will do so peacefully, through designated points of entry and without their arms.

- In the light of UNTAG’s task to ensure that the DMZ retains its demilitarized nature, South Africa assumes that practical arrangements made at the outset for UNTAG’s military component will be deployed through the DMZ.

- That South Africa assumes that because the UN insisted on the impartial, preferential treatment of all to which will cease.

"The UN is required to play a neutral role... but is the most ardent or - that of Swapo..."
Kept informed

"There is no indication of military or paramilitary force being used in the area. The situation is not that of a military or paramilitary force, but rather of a civilian population."
The Soweto Freedom Charter

The Soweto Freedom Charter was adopted on June 27, 1976, by the South African student movement. It was a declaration of unity and a call for freedom and democracy. The charter was a response to the apartheid regime in South Africa and its practices of segregation and discrimination.

The charter was signed by a group of students, including Nelson Mandela, who was later released from prison and became the first black South African president. The charter was a symbol of resistance and a call for change in South Africa.

The South African government attempted to suppress the charter, but it continued to be promoted by the student movement. The charter was a source of inspiration for the anti-apartheid movement and contributed to the eventual downfall of apartheid.

The charter was officially declared invalid by the South African government in 1980, but it continued to be recognized by the international community as a symbol of the struggle for freedom in South Africa.
THE bastions of apartheid are crumbling throughout South West Africa, but not in its white Afrikaans churches.

The Hervormde Kerk in SWA is still clinging to a 1973 synod guideline which says the church is opposed to spiritual, social and biological integration.

Meanwhile the Nederduitsche Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) synod which is the only body with the power to revise the church’s racial policy meets again in 1983, and according to the vice-chairman of the synod, Dominie Johannes Cilliers of Oshakati, there is no pressure on the church to change its policy.

Individual church councils of both churches, as well as the Gereformeerde Kerk, are empowered to open their doors if they wish, but almost without exception, South West Africa’s dominant have opted to reserve their pews for white use only.

Pillars of apartheid which have been dismantled in the past few years include the pass laws, Immorality Act, the Mixed Marriages Act and the Group Areas Act.

Mixed army units are flourishing and black and white soldiers serve together in the operational area. Last month, still penalties were introduced for proprietors of hotels and other public amenities who refuse to serve blacks.

Despite these important changes, a Hervormde Kerk preacher Professor Adrian Pretorius, saw fit to bar a coloured soldier from a multi-racial army unit from a church parade at Oshakati.

The clergyman’s action was attacked by members of the ruling SWA National Assembly in a sitting this week.

In another incident in the NGK in Eros Windhoek, last month, four music lovers had a bitter taste of apartheid when a church elder turned them away because two of the party were coloured.

Sober

Dominie Cilliers said there was no problem. “Anyway our particular council decided three years ago to admit black worshippers as long as they were sober and properly dressed.” He added that not many blacks had made use of the opportunity.

Dominie Jacobus Viljoen of the Hervormde Kerk in Windhoek said a 1973 synod guideline was basically still valid. “You must remember we are not in heaven yet. Our feet are firmly on the world which is the home of sinners.”

He said recent research showed that integration did not even work in America where it had been tried out for a long time.

A spokesperson for the Gereformeerde Kerk said there were many factors involved in deciding whether or not to admit a black to a white service. However, he believed church councils would deal sympathetically with individual applications.
Pik again queries UN impartiality

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

DIFFERENCES over whether the United Nations is impartial
again loomed as an issue at the weekend in the prolonged nego-
tiations for an internationally acceptable settlement to the
South West African dispute.

Yesterday the United Na-
tions Secretary-General, Dr
Kurt Waldheim, rejected a
statement by the Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha,
which questioned his impartial-
ity on South West Africa.

In a letter to Dr Waldheim,
released at the weekend, Mr
Botha said “Scrupulous impar-
ality is required forthwith. It
is a prerequisite to securing
the support of all parties in the
territory for commencement of
implementation (of the settle-
ment proposals)”

Mr Botha added “Some of
Your Excellency’s comments,
together with recent arbitrary
actions by the UN, have not
been helpful in positively influ-
encing the attitude of South
West Africans to the most re-
cent proposals.”

Rejecting Mr Botha’s ac-
cusation, Dr Walheim’s office
said “As in the past, the sec-

retary-general will continue to
carry out his duties with strict
impartiality on the basis of the
UN Charter and of the relevant
decisions of the organisation.”

Debate over whether the UN
can play the role of an “honest
broker” in the conflict has been
central to the last two
letters from Mr Botha to Dr
Waldheim. The first was sent
in May and the second, at the
weekend.

Dr Waldheim attempted, un-
successfully it now transpires,
to assure Mr Botha of his neu-
trality in his June reply to Mr
Botha’s May letter. He will re-
ply more fully to Mr Botha’s
latest letter after studying it
carefully.

The black nationalist move-
ment, Swapo, yesterday la-
belled Mr Botha’s latest letter
as “yet another stalling
tactic”.

Mr Peter Katjirwu, an ex-
ecutive memember of Swapo,
said “Preferably is frightened of
free and fair elections being held in Namibia because they
know Swapo will win and that it
will be the end of their
puppets.”

Referring to what he saw as
a South African backed bid to
bolster the “moderate” Demo-
crats’ Turnhalle Alliance, Mr
Katjirwu added “Ethnic elec-
tions are being planned for No-
ember, aiming at imposing a
regime of their choosing on the
Namibian people within a
structure that continues to de-
vide Namibian society on eth-
nic lines and which leaves eco-
nomic and military control in
the hands of Pretoria.”

At stake in the threatened
cut de sac over South West
Africa, is the attempt to reach
agreement on the creation of a
100km-wide demilitarized zone
(DMZ) along the SWA-Angolan
border.

The DMZ was proposed by
the five Western members of
the UN Security Council — the
United States, Britain, West
Germany, France and Canada —
in response to South African
objections over Dr Waldheim’s
plan to implement the settle-
ment proposals of April 1979.

Both South Africa and Swapo
have agreed to the April 1979
proposals, later accepted by
the UN in Resolution 325, but
South Africa rejected Dr Wald-
heim’s plan to implement them
because it made provision for
Swapo bases inside SWA but
did not provide for UN moni-
toring of Swapo bases in Angola.

Apart from again questioning
the UN’s impartiality, Mr
Botha’s weekend letter made it
clear that South African accept-
ance of proposals to imple-
ment the DMZ was predicated
on a number of assumptions.

They included assumptions
that:

- UN conditions applying to
bases in the DMZ apply equally
to all
- Angola and Zambia accept
full responsibility for ensuring
that Swapo personnel return-
ing to South West Africa after
closure of their bases on the An-
golan side of the border will do
so peacefully
- Practical arrangements are
made for the deployment of the
UN peace-keeping force, UN-
TAG, throughout the DMZ.

Mr Botha concluded “At the
pit of the threatening impasse
is the fact that the UN is re-
quired to play a neutral role in
respect of implementation, but
at the same time it is the most
ardent protagonist of Swapo
which is one of several parties
contending for power.”
Red Cross may enter conflict


It has invited the president of the South African Red Cross, Mr. Kees H. C. Stuart, to Geneva in two weeks time for talks about a Red Cross information campaign in South Africa and SWA.

Mr. Stuart, who is also a legal adviser to South African Associated Newspapers (San), will be asked to spread the principles of humanitarian law and Red Cross principles in SA and to inform the armed forces about the Geneva Convention - the so-called rules of war.

The International Red Cross has also sent a delegate on a fact-finding mission to SWA.

His report is now being studied in Geneva.

The organisation, which is the guardian of the Geneva Convention, would like to see it applied in the conflict and would like SWAPO detainees to have Prisoner of War status.

South Africa does not consider the convention applicable in the conflict against SWAPO. It refused to adopt a 1977 protocol which extended the rules of war to liberation movements fighting colonial or other regimes.

SWAPO, which is legally excluded from the ratification of the Geneva Convention, is expected to make a declaration of intent that it will respect the rules of war.

The Red Cross hopes such a declaration would encourage South Africa to do likewise.
Swapo hijacks diesel tanker in Ovambo

Argus Africa News
Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents have hijacked a 2,000-litre diesel tanker and destroyed a seven-ton truck near Oshakati in central Ovambo, the secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Dean Oosthuizen, said yesterday. He said the incidents happened near Okatana north of Oshakati on Saturday.

At about 1 pm, the driver of the tanker, belonging to a private construction company operating in Ovambo, was stopped by a group of four insurgents.

Mr Oosthuizen said the driver, who was heading for a construction site further north, claimed that he saw more guerrillas in the bush where he was stopped. The insurgents ordered the driver to head east, and they let him out of the truck at Ongha, Mr Oosthuizen said.

SET ALIGHT

"They apparently told him he would not see the vehicle again," said Mr Oosthuizen.

At 3 pm, the foreman at the construction site became anxious and sent a seven-ton truck out in search of the tanker which was carrying fuel to his camp.

Mr Oosthuizen said the second truck was also stopped by insurgents at Okatana and set it alight with petrol, he said.

The driver was not hurt.
Mr Oosthuizen said the tanker had not yet been found.
SA ‘will accept a Swapo victory’

By Kevin Jacobs, The Star Bureau

New York

The South African Government is quietly emphasising that it has made the political commitment to accept a United Nations-supervised election in SWA/Namibia even if it leads to a Swapo government.

And it believes that “given the political will on the part of the Secretary-General, there should be no real impediment to implementation within a reasonably short period.”

It is obvious to UN diplomats that South Africa has “examined all the options” and believes UN-managed elections to be the best path to independence, as long as elections are “free and fair.”

Through its sources here, the SA Government is showing understanding for Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim’s position, probably in the belief it could assist the UN chief executive to find a way to convince the Government and the people of Namibia that the UN would act as a totally impartial supervisor.

“Diplomats here say they are aware of the political pressures to which the Secretary-General is subjected,” a political source said.

Difficult

Briefing a group of correspondents one diplomat said South Africa’s insistence that Dr Waldheim treat Swapo on a par with political parties in the territory “is admittedly a difficult situation for the Secretary-General and the United Nations in the circumstances, but we do not believe it is impossible to achieve.”

Young MPC in line for SWA hot seat

Political Staff

The Transvaal’s youngest Executive Committee member, Mr. Dane Hough, is expected to step into the hot seat of Administrator-General for SWA/Namibia.

Mr. Hough today declined to comment.

The appointment is regarded as confirmation that the Government is toning down its presence and control in the mandate territory indicating that it might be preparing the way for a unilateral independence.

Mr. Hough, a lawyer by profession, was elected to represent Pretoria in the Transvaal Provincial Council in 1987. He became a member of the Executive Committee in 1974 when he took charge of local government affairs, road traffic and licence control.

Talks

Swapo and the Frontline African states have said they would support face-to-face discussion between South Africa and the guerrilla group.

But they do not accept participation by Namibian parties representing the South African-created authorities in the territory.

In other developments:

- African states have decided to call for a meeting of the UN Security Council on September 25 to consider imposing an oil embargo and an arms boycott against South Africa.
- Dr. Waldheim called on delegates of the Frontline states yesterday to discuss South Africa’s reply to his latest Namibia independence proposals.
- In Lisbon, Swapo was quoted yesterday as saying that a unilateral declaration of independence could be made in the territory early next year, reports Sapre-Heimer.
- Page 3: NNF reject SA letter.
Swapo hijacks fuel tanker

WINDHOEK — Swapo insurgents captured a full diesel tanker and a seven-ton truck in two separate ambushes in Northern South West Africa at the weekend.

The insurgents apparently drove the tanker, containing 2,000ℓ of fuel, into Angola while they set fire to the truck near Odimbo, close to the Angolan border, the Secretary of the Ovamboland Administration, Mr. Dan Oosthuizen, said yesterday.

He said it seemed Swapo was trying to disrupt a school-building programme at growth points in Ovamboland. Both vehicles were used in the programme.

The tanker was waylaid by four armed men in Swapo bush uniform about 7km north of Okahandja, near Oshakati. The insurgents travelled north-east to Ongela, where they released the driver and picked up some more of their comrades.

Meanwhile, the firm which owned the tanker sent out a truck to find the missing vehicle which was known to have a weak battery. The insurgents anticipated the search vehicle and ambushed it too.

The driver of the truck escaped while the insurgents set fire to it after they thought they heard SWA soldiers near Odimbo. Both drivers made their way back to a building site where their firm was operating. The tanker driver said the insurgents told him Swapo wanted vehicles.

SWA and South African security forces captured hundreds of tons of Swapo vehicles and equipment in operations in southern Angola in June.

It was not possible yesterday to confirm whether security forces followed up the ambushes.

On Monday a civilian died and two people were injured when their vehicle detonated a landmine at Otjiuluku, 27km west of Oshakati. A fourth person escaped unhurt. No names or further details about the incident have been released.
NNF ‘totally reject’
SA’s latest letter

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK—The Nambha National Front, today urged the five Western powers to initiate or support measures against the “racist” South African regime.

Reaching to South Africa’s latest letter to the UN on the SWA/Namibia peace plan, the NNF said the Western five should stop South Africa’s “tacit support” of the DTA-dominated internal constitutional process “which is bound to culminate in a UDI.”

In a statement, the party rejected “suggestions” by Mr. Rotha in his letter that his reply was representative of the various political parties in the territory. “Consequently, we totally reject South Africa’s reply because it has effectively stalled the implementation of Resolution 435. We hold South Africa and her DTA puppets, fully responsible for the consequences of their actions,” the statement said.

The NNF added that it was prepared to submit alternative proposals “with a view to facilitating the speedy implementation of Resolution 435.”
The Star

Administrator-General will underplay role

The leader of the non-white-dominated National Assembly, Mr. Andrew Shupanza, today termed the appointment of Mr. A. Hough as Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia as a move that would play down the importance of the post, while giving more prominence to the territory's internal "government," the Council of Ministers.

Recent constitutional changes have given the National Assembly new-ranging power and legislative powers verging on total internal self-rule.

Mr. Hough, who is relatively unknown in the territory, is the first active politician to fill the post.

His appointment has been coolly received by black nationalist groups in the territory who have said it was "in keeping with the trend toward a policy of non-white domination."

"It is clear that wherever remains of South Africa influence in Namibia will take a low profile if it fits into the pattern where you have Pretoria's boys sitting in the Tsumeb now saying they are the government," said Mr. Shupanza.

Mr. Hough was the youngest non-white M.P.C. when appointed to take charge of local government and roads in 1974. He had also been groomed for bigger things within the National Party.

Mr. Hough's appointment had come as a great surprise and had been generally known nothing of it other than Press reports.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, the appointment was seen in diplomatic circles as a "logical development." Diplomatic spokesmen said today it fitted the lower profile role the Government apparently envisioned for the Administrator-General.

"I believe his most important task would be in connection with the international negotiations for the accepted peace plan," Mr. Hough's appointment will have a gap on the executive committee of the Transvaal Provincial Council.

The three other M.P.C. members, Mr. David van den Merwe Brink, Mr. Theo Marais and Mr. Koos de Jager, are believed to be contemplating retirement.
SA reply to UN 'has stalled SWA talks'  

**WINDHOEK** — South Africa's reply to the United Nations Secretary-General on the South West African issue had effectively stalled the implementation in the territory of the Security Council's Resolution 435, the Namibia National Front (NNF) said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Reinhard Rukoro, the NNF publicity and information secretary, said he held South Africa and its "DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) puppets" responsible for the consequences of their actions.

He denied that the reply by the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, had been representative of the internal political parties in SWA.

He called on the five Western powers which had involved themselves with the SWA settlement to "do more than just be concerned" about the delay with the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution 435 calls for, among other things, free and fair UN-supervised elections and a ceasefire in SWA.

Mr Rukoro said the Big Five should unite or support measures against the South African Government and stop their tacit support of the DTA-dominated internal constitutional process, which was bound to culminate in UDI.

This was a reference to the SWA National Assembly and the Ministers' Council, in which the DTA is the ruling party.

He said that because of the deadlock on the settlement proposals, the UN and the people of SWA ought to consider fresh proposals for a settlement — particularly proposals from the "liberation movements".

The NNF was willing and ready to submit such proposals — to facilitate the implementation of Resolution 435 — as an alternative course of action at the appropriate time, he said.

— Sapa
Black exodus warning in SWA

'Mat' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — There would be a mass exodus of black people from South West Africa if compulsory military service was introduced next year, an executive member of Swapo, Mr. Francis Ramhbangula, said in an interview in Windhoek this week.

The SWA National Assembly passed a motion this week calling for compulsory military service for all SWA men aged between 16 and 25. At present it is compulsory only for whites although blacks serve voluntarily in some units.

Another SWA nationalist group, the Namibia National Front (NNF), has reacted sharply against the proposed conscription. In a press statement yesterday, Mr Justice Garooeb, called on the Administrator General, Dr. Gerhard Viljoen, to "stop this potentially dangerous piece of legislation.

"Alternatively, we call upon our people to boldly reject military training. We have nothing to win or defend."

At a public rally in Rehoboth last week, about 900 Swapo supporters commemorated the 24th anniversary of its first clash with South African security forces in August 1966. The NNF has hinted several times that it might be forced to resort to an armed struggle."
New morality laws for SWA

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The South West Africa National Assembly will impose new morals on the public in the territory when a Bill for “Combating Immoral Practices” is debated today.

Dr Benjamin Africa, chairman of a select committee which investigated immoral practices in the territory, tabled a report on morality which is soon to become law.

The introduction of the Bill by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is seen as an attempt by the DTA to win white favour before November’s election.

The National Party of South West Africa and its mouthpiece, Die Sudwester, have been whipping up white support against so-called immorality, prostitution and pornography.

The present bill, however, deals only with matters concerning brothels and prostitution. Among the provisions are:

- A person keeping a brothel could be jailed for up to three years and fined R3,000.
- Prostitution will be penalised by five years in jail.
- A man making indecent proposals to a woman in the street could be jailed for two years or fined R2,000.
- People living in brothels, managing brothels or receiving money from brothels will be regarded as brothel keepers.
- Immoral acts in public could result in three years jail or a R3,000 fine.
SA wants ‘show of UN good faith’

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDBERG — South Africa did not expect the United Nations General Assembly to rescind pro-Swappo resolutions — all it wanted was a show of good faith "from now onwards", underscoring the impartiality of the UN, South Africa's Ambassador to the world body, Mr. Reaam Eksteen, has said.

Mr. Eksteen, who was visiting Windhoek, said the South African Government's reply to UN Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim had tried to make it possible for him to demonstrate the UN's impartiality.

"The only point we make is that the General Assembly should refrain from acting in a partial way towards Swappo from now onwards, and not from the day Security Council resolution 435 is implemented," said Mr. Eksteen.

He said there was a genuine mistrust within the UN of SWA/Namibia about the UN's impartiality.

He also said the frontline states had an important role to play in protecting the impartial image of the United Nations through their consultations with African countries by persuading them to support this image as well.

The UN General Assembly could achieve this impartial image by refraining from adopting pro-Swappo stances, or even by not discussion the SWA/Namibia situation and rather working towards the implementation of Resolution 455.

Mr. Eksteen denied that South Africa had "taken from the dusty shelf" the issue of UN impartiality.

The diplomatic initiative by SWA/Namibia's division of inter-state relations into Western capitals and Africa countries was being "remarkably well received," the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr. Gertrud Vågen, announced last night.

The contact had encouraged "friends" and people who had not been well disposed towards SWA/Namibia to act as advocates and supporters of the territory, he said.

Children held by Swapo

Oslo — Swapo's president Mr. Sam Nujoma was confronted by a placard when he left a press conference in Oslo yesterday. It read, "Swapo, give us our children!"

The Swapo/Namibian couple, Tangem and Nemburu Nukusawa, who are political refugees in Norway, were holding the placard.

"Our children Deo (7) and Mekundo (5) are kept in custody by Swapo in Angola," they told reporters.

The couple, former members of Swapo, were expelled for political reasons in 1976.

Mr. Nujoma reacted sharply to the couple's accusations.

The Nukusawas, were free to collect their children in Angola whenever they wanted, he said.
forces
show of
biggest
strength

Last week's 'military salute' to the State President to conclude the parade was by the South African Air Force. Impala jet aircraft and fighter planes were among the Military Service personnel who comprised the massive parade. The Administration-General's Parade of SWA, Major General Dr. G. O. M. B., took the salute in front of the Governor in Chief. The parade, a military parade, was attended by the Governor's wife and other VIPs and marched down Windhoek's main street.
Whites at show hit 2 black SWA Ministers

The divisional CID chief, Colonel J C Gooling, confirmed today that four charges of assault were laid by blacks in all the cases, whites were involved.

Both Mr Tibenyane and Mr Lupert have decided not to lay charges of assault.

Mr Tibenyane said today the incident did not so much affect him in his position, but the colour of his skin had been highly upset by it all.

"Here I am, the one preaching co-operation with the whites in the National Assembly and the country, and this thing happens. I do not know how I will be able to face my people again.

"The way those whites behaved themselves is a disgrace," he said.

Mr Tibenyane and Mr Lupert had entered a beerhall at the showgrounds to buy a packet of cigarettes. At the counter he was abused and pushed about. After an argument he was punched in the face and he then retaliated.

When Mr Lupert tried to intervene and stop the fracas, he was forced back and acircle formed around Mr Tibenyane and the white man, who by now were on the ground.

"The entire thing did not centre on politics, but because the man had said the beerhall was a 'white man's place'" added Mr Tibenyane.
Nujoma seeks sanctions

Oman Correspondent
COPENHAGEN — The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, told a gathering of foreign journalists that a negotiated solution for SWA/Namibia "is possible only if the Western countries abandon their reluctance to impose effective sanctions against South Africa."

Mr Nujoma acknowledged that Swapo was willing to participate in negotiations with South Africa if the talks were mediated by the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

"But these negotiations would have to be done under the auspices of the United Nations," he added.

Mr Nujoma demurred that Soviet arms supplied to his organisation would bind any eventual democratically elected Swapo government to the Russians.

"We are not fighting to become dependent — we're fighting to be free," he said.

On his arrival he addressed the opening of the Social Democratic Party's plenary congress. At that time Mr Nujoma said he hoped Denmark would join the "international struggle against apartheid."

"But I am shocked that Danish businesses and Danish ships supply South Africa with weapons and ammunition which are used to oppress the people of South Africa and Namibia," he added.
...
McHenry warns SA not to delay over SWA

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — Existing international agreements on South West Africa might 'unravel' if South Africa did not accept soon the United Nations settlement proposals for the territory, Mr Donald McHenry, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, warned yesterday.

Mr McHenry played a leading role in the Big Five Western efforts to prod South Africa towards an internationally accepted deal in SWA.

Giving evidence to the House of Representatives' Africa sub-committee, Mr McHenry said the constantly-changing situation in SWA threatened those agreements which had already been reached.

'ILL-CONCEIVED'

The hearing was called to obtain the latest information on the scene following the delivery last week of a long South African letter to the United Nations Secretary-General.

The most important of those changes was the creation of the Council of Ministers composed entirely of members of the Fourteen Alliance, as part of a move towards an ill-conceived and doomed internal settlement.

In addition, the fighting along SWA's northern border was increasing and South Africa's raids into neighbouring states were becoming more frequent.

The front-line states have given the Five their cooperation and support considerable persuasion from the front-line states. If the settlement cannot soon be implemented, the front-line states and Swapp may have second thoughts.

Mr McHenry said most African states were convinced South Africa never had any intention of proceeding with a settlement in SWA.

'The front-line states believe that, since they have brought Swapp to accept the settlement, it is now up to the Five to obtain South Africa's agreement.'

Challenge

If South Africa does not agree, there will be increasing strong calls at the United Nations for us to support our own negotiations by exerting real pressure, mobile economic sanctions, if necessary, on South Africa to comply, he said.

After emphasizing that South Africa had not yet made a decision to implement the settlement, Mr McHenry said the challenge was to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement, thus avoiding the bloodshed and the devastation which the settlement proposals had been

Responsibility

'Those who allow further delay must bear the burden of responsibility for the resulting deterioration.'

If we hope that the South African Government will display the political wisdom and the political will, which is now all that is required for the attainment of peace and independence in Namibia.'

Questioned by members of the sub-committee, Mr McHenry refused to be drawn on what the United States reaction to a call for sanctions might be — or how other Western nations might react.
Swapo hosts major conference on SWA

London Bureau
LONDON — The largest-ever conference on South West Africa is to be hosted by Swapo in Paris this week.

Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, as well as the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, representatives of United Nations agencies, and political and church leaders seldom seen on the same platform together, will be addressing between 500 and 700 delegates to the "International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia" at Unesco headquarters from tomorrow to Saturday this week.

Both the UN Council for Namibia and the Organisation of African Unity have given the conference their blessing and have played major behind-the-scenes roles in leading their political weight to the guest lists.

The president of the UN Council for Namibia, Ambassador Paul Lasaka, will lead a delegation, and the UN secretary-general for political affairs, trusteeship and decolonisation and chairman of the UN Special Committee against Apartheid, Ambassador A. Clark, will address delegates tomorrow after the opening by the director-general of Unesco, Mr A M Mbow.

A Swapo spokesman said the conference had been called at short notice because of the "gravely deteriorating situation in Namibia".

A plan of action will be put forward for:
- The increased isolation of South Africa;
- The implementation of "comprehensive and mandatory" sanctions against South Africa;

- Increased material assistance and political support for "the peoples of Namibia" through Swapo.

Observers believe one of the main reasons behind the intensification of activities by Swapo and the ANC is the large grants they received in August from the World Council of Churches.

Swapo was given R51 000 and the ANC R118 000 from the WCC's special fund to combat racism.

A spokesman said that among those present would be representatives of "solidarity organisations" from 27 countries, parliamentarians, trade union leaders and church leaders from many western European countries, including some from communist countries.
Owambo set for English 'take-over'

By PETER KENNY
WINDHOEK — English will replace Afrikaans as the medium of instruction at Owambo schools from next year and the move could diminish considerably the role of Afrikaans as the dominant language in South West Africa.

Mr Peter Kalangula, executive member of the Owambo Legislative Assembly in charge of education, said yesterday that English would be introduced as the principal medium of instruction in Owambo schools from the beginning of the 1981-1982 school year.

English is therefore likely to become the second language of the Owambo people — 47% of South West Africa's one million people.

Although English is an official language of SWA, it plays the minor role in daily usage throughout the territory.

Only about 8% of the 110 000 whites in SWA speak English as their first language, and none of the 10 ethnic black groups — the exception being the East Caprivians — speak Afrikaans as their second language.

Although English is not yet widely used in SWA, blacks in the territory increasingly express a wish to speak English. Many of them see Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor.

Mr Kalangula told the "Mail" Africa Bureau the decision to switch to English in Owambo schools was made in the second quarter of this year, when a delegation of 13 school inspectors and senior teachers, led by Mr Kalangula, approached the Department of National Education in SWA.

He said he had encountered no problems with the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance when he presented the Owambo teachers' case.

One of the factors influencing the decision to introduce English was the number of students leaving Owambo every year for other African countries where they could be educated in English.

The decision seemed to have the full backing of pupils and students.

But the biggest problem now facing the Owambo education authorities is to find teachers who can teach English and Afrikaans as their second language.

Although Kalangula said, "We must begin somewhere. There will always be a shortage of teachers here and to say we cannot introduce the new scheme because we do not have teachers would mean it would never get off the ground."

He hoped Owambo would be able to draw English-speaking teachers from South Africa. If there was no response from this direction, the authorities would look to countries overseas.

Mr Kalangula, a member of the DTA in the National Assembly, has so far apparently encountered opposition to the plan from only one source — in confrontation with the role Herenigte Nasionalistie Party member, Mr Sarel Becker.

Mr Kalangula said Mr Becker confronted him at the entrance to the assembly and said, "If you want to throw out the language of our people from your schools."

Mr Kalangula replied that very few Afrikanders could speak Owambo and he wondered if Mr Becker could.

Undaunted, Mr Becker replied, "Walapo" ("Good afternoon") in Owambo.

"As he did not continue the discussion in Owambo I assume he did not understand any more," Mr Kalangula said.
Objections to action against paper overruled

WINDHOEK.—Two objections to a R300 000 defamation suit brought against a Windhoek editor, Mr J J Smith, and his newspaper, the Windhoek Observer, were rejected in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The action was brought by a prominent politician and businessman, Mr Eben van Zijl, who claims his reputation suffered as a result of a report which appeared in the Observer last March.

Mr Van Zijl alleges the report was defamatory or, alternatively, that it contained innuendo that the plaintiff, a married man, was involved in a clandestine love affair with a young girl.

Mr Justice Ernst Lichtenberg rejected Mr Smith’s objections with costs and also turned down an application by Mr Smith for leave to appeal against the decision.

The court will hear the actual defamation action against Mr Smith and his newspaper at a later date.

In his claim, Mr Van Zijl also alleged that the Observer’s report had been written in an indecent and improper manner.

The part of the report which Mr Van Zijl alleged was defamatory read: “Mr Werner Neld had made a great discovery; he has stumbled upon a special technique, employed by Mr Eben van Zijl, MBC, to court a young girl.”

Mr Smith had taken exception to the defamation and innuendo components of the claim.

Rejecting Mr Smith’s objections, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said they could not succeed in any court of law because they had failed to prove or dispose of the plaintiff’s litigation against him.

In a case where a passage or words could be held as defamation, an objection had to be rejected and the case heard before the court, he ruled.

It had to be proved during the objection stage of the hearing that no reasonable reader could deduce defamation from a report or whether the words employed in a report could be reasonably understood as defamatory, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said.

It would not have been desirable for him to decide at this stage whether the report in question had been defamatory.

The merits of the case would be heard later. The court would then have to decide whether or not the plaintiff had had or was having a clandestine love affair with a young girl.

The onus would also be on the plaintiff to prove that the words used in the report had intended the reader to understand that that was so.

The litigation before the court would, in this case, not concern whether any reasonable reader “would” but “could” read defamation into the report, Mr Justice Lichtenberg said.

Mr Smith’s argument that the defamation and innuendo claims were two separate cases and should be heard apart was unfounded.

Although the innuendo claim was secondary to the defamation, the two claims should be read together as “one cause of debt” (skuldoorsaak). — Sapa.
Luce to meet Pik Botha

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British Foreign Office Minister, Mr Richard Luce, flies to South Africa next week for informal talks with the South African Government on SWA/Namibia.

In announcing the three-week familiarisation tour of southern Africa, a Foreign Office spokesman here emphasised that no negotiations will take place in his talks with Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The purpose of the talks with Mr Botha and three other ministers will be to bring himself up to speed with current thinking in Pretoria.

Mr Luce will also meet several black leaders — as yet unnamed — during his four days in South Africa.

FIRST STOP

South Africa, clearly the major port of call on his southern Africa safari, will be Mr Luce’s first stop. He arrives in Johannesburg on Tuesday and will go directly to Pretoria for talks.

When he leaves Johannesburg on Friday he heads for Lesotho before crossing to Mozambique to familiarise himself with President Samora Machel’s views on current developments in southern Africa.

Mr Luce will visit Swaziland before flying to Salisbury for talks with Zimbabwe’s Foreign Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda. It is likely that he will also meet Mr Roger Nkomo, the Prime Minister.

His last stop will be Botswana.

The Foreign Office spokesman said an appointment had not yet been made for Mr Luce to see the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, but that such a meeting was “very likely.”

I’ll talk, says Nujoma — but not with ‘puppets’

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has restated his organisation’s willingness to talk to South African representatives for talks about the independence of SWA/Namibia.

But, he told reporters in Paris yesterday, if the internal parties “puppets” wanted to come, they would have to be in the Pretoria team.

“We don’t see any point in talking about the weather with the puppets,” he said.

Mr Nujoma is in Paris for an international conference on the territory to be attended by several hundred representatives from international organisations, UN specialist agencies, solidarity and support groups and Third World governments.

Mr Nujoma also said that multinational companies now operating in SWA/Namibia would have to re-negotiate their contracts with a Swapo government.

“We will first have to destroy all colonialist institutions aiming at exploiting the Namibian people,” he said.

Leaders cautious on offer

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibian internal political groups reacted cautiously today to the acceptance by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma ofa round table conference to be hosted by Zimbabwe.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers and DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the development was interesting but he would comment fully only once he had seen the text of what Mr Nujoma had said.

Mr Andreas Shimpanga, leader of the Swapo-Democrats, said Mr Nujoma had always said he would be prepared to talk to the South Africans.

Mr Vekuii Rukoro, of the NNF, said his group was not optimisitic a conference with Swapo and Angola on the one side, and South Africa and the DTA on the other would come off.

“I cannot understand what these people want to achieve by excluding nationalist groups who have played an important role in the liberation struggle,” he said.

SWA/Namibia’s Council of Ministers or “Cabinet” has called on the United States Congress to use its influence in stopping United Nations support of Swapo.

The council pointed out in a nine-page document submitted to the Congressional sub-committee on Africa that it would be difficult for the territory’s National Assembly to participate in any UN-supervised election as long as the UN aided Swapo.

“We are not for the biased and partial support for Swapo by the United Nations, the people (of SWA/ Namibia) by now would be much nearer full independence and international recognition,” said the document.

TREATIES

“Mutinational companies will have to enter into new treaties with the Namibian People. They cannot continue with the same exploitation of the people.”

He accused the Western powers of “duplicity” in maintaining the South African occupation of the territory and turned on France, particularly, implying that it was applying double standards.

The reason for this was France’s desire to maintain her economic interests in SWA/Namibia, said Mr Nujoma.

The Swapo leader accused the Western powers specifically of supplying arms to the South African Government, providing South Africa with the technical know-how to make its own arms, and blocking enforcement actions against South Africa in the UN Security Council.
Final plans for switch to English

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Final plans for the introduction of English as the language medium in Ovambo schools are being made here following discussions between members of the Council of Ministers and representatives of the Ovambo administration.

A decision was made recently by the Ovambo Legislative Assembly to press the central government for the introduction of English as a teaching medium in schools in place of Afrikaans.

It is expected that the change will be made during the 1981 school year, but the extent of its introduction will depend on the availability of qualified teachers in English — a factor that is expected to present problems.

To accommodate the request by the Ovambo authorities, the DTA-controlled Council of Ministers has evolved a scheme to place control over education in Ovambo in the hands of the Department of National Education on an agency basis.

In terms of recently introduced constitutional changes for SWA/Namibia which were accepted by the DTA, education was an entrenched clause in the transfer of powers between regional authorities and the central government.

Control over education matters was thus given to the 11 ethnic regional authorities.

This move was done to allay fears of whites that their schools would become multiracial.

Afrikaans has always been used in schools in Ovambo, but has encountered much opposition from locals who view it as the "language of apartheid."
Court told of terror attack on SWA farm

WINDBERK — The Windhoek Supreme Court heard that an elderly farmer had single-handedly fended off a terrorist attack on his farm near Grootfontein in northern South West Africa last February.

The farmer, Mr. Jacobus Francois Louw, 60, told the court the attackers had thrown a hand grenade into a room where his married daughter and her three-month-old baby were hiding, but no one was injured.

The farmhouse roof was shot to pieces, 28 window panes were shattered, the walls of the house were struck by bullets and his two vehicles were damaged.

Mr. Louw was testifying against two of his former employees appearing on charges of participating in terrorist activities, alternatively of aiding and abetting terrorism.

Mr. Markus Katoka, 40, and Mr. Hendrik Kariseb, 48, a Bushman, allegedly supplied the attackers with food and accommodation and furnished them with a layout of the farm and farm buildings.

They have pleaded not guilty on both counts before Mr. Justice Jan Strydom and two assessors.

Mr. Louw, whose wife and younger daughter were also in the house at the time of the attack, said he fell asleep on the afternoon of February 17 and was suddenly awakened by his eldest daughter.

She had placed a firearm in his hands and exclaimed, "Daddy, the Swapo are here!" "I jumped up and ran to the door. They approached and I started firing."

A number of shots were fired and the men concentrated mainly on three windows, Mr. Louw told the court.

It was difficult to determine how long the firing lasted.

The terrorists later fled.

His wife had suffered a nervous breakdown after the attack and spent six days in hospital.

Questioned about the two accused, Mr. Louw said he had regarded them as two of his most trusted workers — they were both foremen.

He said that prior to the attack, one of his Ovambo workers had warned him to be careful because Mr. Kariseb was "Swapo orientated."

On the day of the attack he had instructed Mr. Kariseb to run to a neighbouring farm to warn the family there that terrorists were in the area.

Mr. Kariseb had refused to do so, telling him "Save your breath."

Mr. Louw said he had dismissed Mr. Kariseb after the incident.

Judgment is expected later this week — Sapa
WINDHOEK — Security forces have killed 36 Swape insurgents in the past fortnight, the second-in-command of the SWA territory force, Brigadier Petter Bosman, announced yesterday.

He said the past two weeks had been characterised by contacts with small groups of insurgents.

At dawn on Saturday, security forces investigated after hearing shots in the operational area. They found a shop burnt down and the body of a murdered civilian, Brig Bosman said.

They caught up with three insurgents.

One was shot dead, and the other two fled. The troops gave chase immediately and later that day killed a second member of the trio.

The same day, four insurgents were shot dead in a skirmish.
(b) die omskrywing van “Raad” deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang

“Raad” die Administrasie-raad met regtebevoegdheid en sy regopvolger en -opvolg op die Swart Sake-administrasie-raad gegee is nie, nie die stedelike platteland, met regtebevoegdheid en

(c) na die omskrywing van “superintendent” deur die volgende omskrywing in te vang

“Swart Sake-administrasie-gebied” se gebied, wat kragtens Artikel 2 (1) (a) van die Wet op die Administrasie van Swart Sake 1971 (Wet 25 van 1971), ’n Swart Sake administrasie-gebied verklar is.”

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunct-Minister van Samewerking

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

No R 1892 12 September 1980
MUNISIPALITEIT WALVISBAAI — HUR- GETDE EN VORDRINGS VIR DIE STED- LIKE SWART WOONGEBIED KUIPERMOND GEIEER TE WALVISBAAI—WYSEHUIK VAN GOEWELENGERSKRIEWSGEBIED IN 1896 VAN 8 SEPTEMBER 1978

Ek, George de Vlinders, Morrison, Adjunct-minister van Samewerking, handelende nomens en in opdrui van die Minister van Samewerking en Ordening en stel voor dat die bevoegdheid hom voldoen by wet van 28 April (5) van die Swartes (Stadsbeleid) Korrelrootswet 1945 (Wet 25 van 1945), geleë met die betrokkenheid van Proklamse R 292 van 1977 en R 70 van 1979 weeg hierby, na ooreenkomst met die Stadsraad Walvisbaai, Goewermentskriewingsgewe R 146 van 8 September 1978, ooreenkomstig by paraaf Bylae

G DE V MORRISON, Adjunct-minister van Samewerking

(Lêer A1/3/2/13/W4)

BYLAE

Vervang die uitdrukking “R0,50” in paragraaf (a) van Bylae 2 deur die uitdrukking “R0,59”

(b) the substitution for the definition of “Board” of the following definition:

“Board” means the Administration Board with jurisdiction in respect of a residential area that is not situated within a Black Affairs administration area, the urban local authority having jurisdiction,” and

(c) the inclusion after the definition of “authorised officer” of the following definition:

“Black Affairs administration area” means any area under section 2 (1) (a) of the Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971 (Act 45 of 1971);”.

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

(File A1/3/2/13/W4)

No R 1892 12 September 1980
MUNICIPALITY OF WALVIS BAY—RENTS AND CHARGES FOR THE URBAN BLACK RESIDENTIAL AREA OF KUIPERMOND AT WALVIS BAY—AMENDMENT OF GOVERNMENT NOTICE R 146 OF 8 SEPTEMBER 1978

I, George de Vlinders Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation acting on behalf of and by direction of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, under the powers vested in him by section 2(1) of the Black Affairs Administration Consolidation Act, 1945 (Act 45 of 1945), read with the provisions of Proclamations R 292 of 1977 and R 70 of 1979, hereby, after consultation with the Municipality of Walvis Bay, amend Government Notice R 146, dated 8 September 1978, in accordance with the Schedule hereto

G DE V MORRISON, Deputy Minister of Co-operation

(File A1/3/2/13/W4)

SCHEDULE

Substitute the expression “R0,50” in paragraph (a) of Schedule 2 by the expression “R0,59”

Koop Nasionale Spaarsertifikate

Buy National Savings Certificates
Force feeding the economy

The confidence that exists in the economy of Swa derives largely from the show of permanence, stability and security exerted by Pretoria. For the rest, it is sustained by rumour of massive investment intentions of South African mining and finance houses and by foreign multinationals.

Mere promise of a more favourable investment environment is clearly not enough, for although the economy is awash with money and private consumption expenditure buoyant, private and corporate investment decisions are confined to the financial sector. Retained earnings tend to find their way to the Republic — either to set up cosy bolt-holes in places like Sonnerst West, Sea Point and Durban, or into income-producing property and investment in new ventures.

Despite confidence-boosting rhetoric by the politicians and their newspapers, most businessmen and farmers remain edgy, their confidence clearly shaken and their xenophobia heightened by the outcome of the Rhodesian elections.

Yet there is another dimension to the Zimbabwe experience that may or may not turn the tide of investment confidence. Mining chiefs and bankers in Windhoek believe that unsettled conditions in Zimbabwe, including talk of a civil war, will lead to a thorough reappraisal among Western nations of decolonisation settlements with messy aftermaths. They believe Western powers may now be more willing than before to listen to appeals by the business community to negotiate a transfer of power with safeguards against post-independence destabilisation.

This seems to mean that they would prefer independence elections to be preceded by a constitutional conference that presumably would guarantee basic rights such as ownership and licence. The proposed UN settlement plan for Swa contains no such guarantees. Indeed, if the proposed constituent assembly elections produce an outright winner, the winning party will determine the constitution of its choice, or it may decide not to have any constitution at all.

Despite the possibility that such a worst-case scenario might materialise, businessmen agree that the alternative — continuation of the war, as well as the possibility of economic sanctions — is even less attractive.

Sapping interests

It may be reassuring to business men to see SA troops in the streets of Windhoek by day, and they may sleep soundly at night as armoured columns and troop trains bear northwards to the operational area, but they know too that the war is sapping their long-term interests.

The war reflects in the lengthening queues. Although reliable current statistics are unobtainable, the best available estimates are that visible unemployment is still over 10%, whereas concealed unemployment could be as high as 50%. The former figure is expected to rise, as more and more blacks leave Ovamboland, where they make a precarious living from subsistence agriculture, to seek a better life in the cash economy of the north.

War and terrorism in the north, as well as the abolition of formal influx control, is driving an increasing number of people to the established employment centres.

"Prime minister" Mudge skimping on education and training

Down south, beyond what used to be known as the red line, they find that the few available jobs for unskilled workers are being generated by the public sector.

The only visible evidence of private fixed investment confidence is a R1.2m high-rise office block in Windhoek's Kaiser Street, financed by CDM, and a small (31 houses) residential development in the upper middle-class area of Windhoek's Eros Hills. So keen is the demand for accommodation that houses in the new development are selling off the drawings. Asking prices range from R48,000 to R48,000 with 30% bonds furnished by Swa Building Society.

The latter is currently putting out R1m a month, compared with R600,000 a month a year ago, but purchases are confined to existing dwellings. The society has demands for funds totalling R13m but the backlog cannot be run down because so few units come onto the market.

According to leading Windhoek property broker Boney Joseph, demand for office accommodation is running at nearly 3,000 m², which will persist until CDM's 9,000 m² block is ready for occupation late next year. In the meantime, rents have soared into the Eloff Street class with some developments letting at R5.50 m².

Keenest demand for office space is from the intermin "central" government which has just paid R1m to Samlam for the Kaiser Street block known as Barlows Building — a small, uncomfortable block designed partly as a motor vehicle showroom. Rumour has it that Samlam's own regional headquarters is in the market, and government once again the would-be buyer.

The public sector generates nearly all new economic activity. Total budgeted expenditure for 1980-81 is nearly R530m — more than 40% of GDP, of which 28% will be spent on economic services (industrial and agricultural development projects), 34.4% on government services (including transfers to local authorities), about 30% on political services (including increased transfers to the "self-governing and non-self-governing areas") and a paltry 9% on social services (education, health and welfare).

This distorted spending pattern reflects the basic problem of "prime minister" Dirk Mudge and his ministerial council of ethnic leaders. In a territory of 976,000 people with a gdp of R1.2bn that is relatively widespread unemployment and under-employment, accompanied by an acute shortage of skilled labour.

Maximum good

Education and training should have received a far larger slice of the budget cake — three times more than it got — but the DTA-dominated ministerial council needs to disperse the maximum good in the shortest space of time in order to buy "support for independence elections.

Education and training is too long-term for the politicians. Instead, the ethnic authorities in the Bantustan regions are being force-fed, with huge sums being diverted into projects designed to stretch not to catch the eye and boost the image of DTA leaders. Hence, the more workers that can be sucked into public sector employment, the greater the leverage of the DTA. Or so the argument seems.

Although international uranium markets are temporarily flat, considerable excitement has been stirred in Swa mining circles by the news that Aquitaine, the French energy corporation, may be contemplating the purchase of uranium properties adjoining the Rossing Mine near Swakopmund. The properties belong to Goldfields and Tsumeb Corporation.

With Rossing having achieved target production of 5,000 t a year of yellowcake, total Swa mineral sales may be running at well over R600m a year.

Mining industry studies indicate that on the basis of proven finds production of yellowcake could be increased to 20,000 t a day. But mining companies are afraid to invest fire on development until greater clarity emerges on the kind of investment environment they are going to have to live in after independence.

At bottom, uncertainty about the future inhibits private confidence in the economy of Swa as much as the threat of sanctions and fears about intensification of the war
London Staff Reporter

PARIS — The African onslaught at the United Nations this autumn aimed at pruning loose South Africa's hold on SWA/Namibia has been mapped out by SWAPO's president, Sam Nujoma.

More than 800 delegates to the solidarity conference at Unesco will today start thrashing out the details in private sessions.

Mr Nujoma told them at yesterday's opening that "the final and critical stage in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia" had arrived.

An oil embargo was called for.

Maximum pressure, both domestic and international, would be applied to stop the Western powers from vetoing the sanctions demands by the African group in the UN Security Council on September 20.

Mr Nujoma, who was given two standing ovations in the packed auditorium, gave the Western five a taste of the campaign.

The extent to which the five refused to implement sanctions "will be the extent to which they have the blood of our people on their hands," he declared.

"And they must be held responsible for whatever catastrophe occurs."

He got full backing in the bellicose speech by his neighbour on the podium, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo.

There were, however, no official representatives from the Western powers present to hear this.

Their seats, along with South Africa's, were empty.

The conference has attracted official delegations from 24 countries and from the OAU, the Islamic Conference and the EEC socialist group.

At least 23 non-governmental international organisations have sent representatives and the hall is filled with delegations of solidarity and support groups from 30 countries.

Samroo has produced South Africa's representatives among the solidarity groups.

Cuba's Foreign Minister, Rudoro Maimerica, who basked in applause almost as good as Mr Nujoma's, used the platform to slam "despotic" South American states who kept diplomatic ties with South Africa.

In Bonn the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said yesterday that anyone who still opposes the United Nations plan for Namibia is simply delaying the inevitable.

Mr Genscher made the statement in a toast concluding a dinner he gave for Inonga Lobonga Lome, Foreign Minister of Zaire.

Report restricted

Because the Afrocom National Congress is banned in South Africa, Mr 'Oliver Tambo's statements cannot be published.
Swapp's offensive in Paris

Mr. Nyumbo

Mr. Nyumbo
Waldheim presses for SWA peace

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has urged the South African Government and SWAPO to grasp the opportunity for negotiated peace and independence in SWA/Namibia, warning that the alternative is a decline towards "bloodshed and ruin" in the region.

"The tide of history is flowing strong in Africa," he said in a report released yesterday.

"I believe the climate for transition to Namibian independence has never been more favourable than now."

Reviewing the UN's efforts during the past year to conclude the protracted independence exercise, Dr Waldheim expressed concern that further delay would cost more lives on both sides of the SWA/Namibia-Angola frontier.

"I am convinced that the alternative is bound to lead to a steady erosion of the situation, an escalation of violence and a bitter, long, drawn-out struggle which will profit no one and bring bloodshed and ruin to the region."

Dr Waldheim will meet the UN Security Council in private session on Monday to brief the 15-nation body on the state of negotiations with the South African Government.

He has already discussed a recent South African communication with envoys of the "frontline" African states and the Western "contact group" and with a representative of SWAPO.

The Western group has been discussing the South African letter — which offered Pretoria's commitment to the independence plan so long as Dr Waldheim and the UN could demonstrate their impartiality — with government experts from the five Western capitals.

Mr Donald McHenry said the group "will make recommendations to the capitals of the five, to the Secretary-General, and perhaps to the parties."
Namibia free in two years, says SWAPO
Swapo seeks oil boycott

By COLEEN HENDRIKS

None of the big five Western countries was represented at Swapo's 20th anniversary conference in Lusaka last week to mobilise international support. A plan of action, including mandatory economic sanctions and an oil boycott against South Africa was drawn up by the conference and will be submitted to the United Nations probably early next month.

The Swapo conference was attended by 17 countries, including several frontline states and Cuba. Cuba's Foreign Minister Mr. L. Marques, hinted at increased Cuban involvement in Southern Africa.
SWA fears another right-wing backlash

FEARS of a new right-wing backlash, fuelled by white election fever, are rife in South West Africa.

Serious outbreaks of racial violence at the Windhoek Show this week, attacks on coloured spectators at a recent stock car meeting and a placard protest by young Herstigte Nasionale Party supporters on Friday are some of the signs that the year-long lull in right-wing activity may be over.

So far the right-wing rumblings have been confined to Windhoek, but observers fear they could spread and intensify as the campaign for November's elections hot up.

Punch-ups

The power struggle between the three white parties threatens to revive the carefully patched-up amnesties which erupted with the opening of hotels and residential areas to all races last year.

This week's show punch-ups, during which white hoodlums assaulted and swore at two black members of the SWA Council of Ministers and turned the crowded beer tent into a bloody battleground, raised half-forgotten spectres of once regular attacks on mixed couples and mixed bars.

The Administrator-General of SWA Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and leader of the white Republikeins Party, Mr Dirk Ndhage, have both spoken out strongly against the show riots.

Dr Viljoen has ordered a team of investigators to identify the show troublemakers.

The Divisional Inspector of Police in Windhoek, Brigadier Kobus Bothma, said three coloureds and a black had laid charges of assault arising from incidents at the show.

Mr Gregor Thibana, one of the two members of the Council of Ministers who were assaulted at the show, said he was prepared to publicly accuse certain policemen at the show of ignoring the cruel treatment of blacks by certain whites.

A spokesman for South West Breweries, which ran the beer tent, said the trouble was started by about five young white men who threw a young coloured to the ground and shouted that all "kaffirs" and "hottots" must leave.

Sworn at

Mr Thibana said he and his colleage, Mr Daniel Lupert, who were sworn at and punched when they bought cigarettes at one of the bars at the show, would decide what action to take after they heard the outcome of the Administrator-General's investigation.

On Friday, Dr Viljoen was the target of white right-wingers when a group of young HNP supporters staged a placard protest outside his Windhoek headquarters.

By ANDRE VILJOEN

Windhoek

Some eyewitnesses said well-known members of the militant Wit Weerstands bewegning were spotted near the centres of disturbance at the show.

Others said the violence was the work of the Korthaarbeende (Short Hair Gang), many of whom were local national servicemen.
Bid to oust Five as mediators on SWA

By BRUCE STEPHENSON, London Bureau
PARIS
THE United Nations Security Council will be asked next month to withdraw the Western Five contact group, attempting to mediate between South Africa and Swapo.

This was decided at the weekend at the end of the three-day "conference in solidarity with the peoples of Namibia" in Paris.

Delegates — including official representatives of 24 countries — decided to send a delegation to New York to request a special session of the Security Council in mid-October on South West Africa.

The conference at UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation headquarters was attended by about 500 delegates.

The New York delegation will ask the Security Council to consider:
- The imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, against South Africa, in order to enforce previous UN resolutions on these issues;
- Declaring categorically that Walvis Bay and all the islands off SWA are integral and uncontestable parts of the territory.

In his closing address to the conference, Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, said the change of government in South Africa would put an end to armed struggles in Southern Africa, and that a negotiated settlement would be reached with the ANC. He also praised the UN for its role in the process of liberation.
Gloomy reaction to Namibia talks

Political Staff

Government spokesmen in Pretoria fear that the Paris conference on Namibia has created "a bad atmosphere" at a crucial point in the SWA/Namibia negotiations.

Said one Government source: "The outcome of the conference goes against the entire spirit of the present negotiations, which have reached an important take-off point.

"The feeling one gets from it is that it confirms the fact that SWAPO has never been interested in the present round of negotiations."

The spokesman were commenting on the decision at the end of the three-day "conference in solidarity with the "peoples" of Namibia," to request a special session of the Security Council to consider the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to terminate the Western contact group's authority as mediators between the UN, SWAPO and South Africa.

While Western diplomats in Pretoria today declined to comment on the decisions, Government spokesmen said the UN's sponsorship of the conference and the participation of its committees in it served to support South Africa's complaint of UN partiality.

None of the SWA/Namibia internal parties had been invited to the conference, and it was inconceivable that UN would have sponsored a conference of that nature had the internal parties been present.

It is not clear yet how seriously the Government takes the renewed threats of sanctions.

It has been pointed out, however, that such a move could seriously jeopardise moves to bring about an internationally-agreed independence process for SWA/Namibia.
The best-selling black writers' anthology "Forced Landing" was banned — and last week unbanned — because it contained the final court pronouncement of Swapo founder HERMAN TOIVO JA TOIVO before he was banished to Robben Island 12 years ago.

This is a condensed form of the speech by Toivo (a Finnish name meaning "Hope and Hope") which offended the censors.

Last week the Publications Appeal Board found the censors had acted incorrectly, because Toivo's speech had been published in South Africa before.

press us. This is not the first time that foreigner have tried to rule us indirectly — we know that only those who are prepared to do what their masters tell them become heroes.

There are some who will say that they sympathise with our aims, but that they condemn violence. I would answer that I am not by nature a man of violence and I believe that violent or non-violent organisation by the South African Government is not truly interested in whether opposition is violent or non-violent.

Is it surprising that in such times my countrymen who have taken up arms have defended the world. But we believed that only those who have been chosen by God to rule the world and apartheid were defending the world. We believe that South Africa has a sacred trust to guide us towards a new world. But we believe that South Africa has a sacred trust because of its belief in racial supremacy. If we have been chosen by God to rule the world, we believe that white men have of Africa, based on their desire to be superior and privileged and that when whites see themselves as part of the South African society, they will share with us all our hopes and troubles, then that fear will disappear.

Separation is said to be a natural process. But why, then, is it imposed by force and for the purpose of the whites having the superiority?

Headmen used to oppress us. This is not the first time that foreigner have tried to rule us indirectly — we know that only those who are prepared to do what their masters tell them become heroes.
NNF official faces Police Act charge

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Namibia National Front's publicity and information secretary, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, 26, appeared in Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges arising from his alleged accusations that a party member had been assaulted by the police.

Fraud charges against three other NNF members, Mrs Nora Chase, Mr David Kasume and Mr Tjipura Ngarmangamb — who were present with Mr Rukoro at a Press conference on July 22 — were withdrawn.

Mr Rukoro was charged with contravening Police Act No. 13 of 1958. He pleaded not guilty.

The charge alleges that Mr Rukoro claimed unlawfully that the NNF youth secretary, Mr Adolphus Kangootu, had been assaulted by members of the South African Police.

It was said Mr Rukoro had claimed that Mr Kangootu had been brutally assaulted and was in a poor mental state, and because of the assault was paralysed down the left side, causing the loss of the full use of his left arm and leg.

The head of the Namibian Police Bureau in SWA, Mr Max du Preez, called as a State witness, said he was giving evidence under protest.

Mr du Preez said he attended a Press conference by Mr Rukoro on July 22. About eight other journalists were present.

Mr du Preez said it was against his professional ethics to give evidence against people who had invited him to a Press conference.

The magistrate, Mr P A J Kotze said he would put that on record.

Mr du Preez said that at the Press conference, Mr Rukoro said he had visited Mr Kangootu at the Katutura State Hospital in Windhoek, and Mr Kangootu told him he had been "brutally assaulted", was in poor mental shape and his cell had been as "cold as an ice chest".

Earlier, Lieutenant Colonel Albertus Smut, of the Security Police, told the court he had detained Mr Kangootu on July 11 in terms of Proclamation AGF. He said he questioned him for about only 15 minutes.

There was no complaint of illness or assault.

Mr Kangootu was later transferred to the police cells at Seena, about 50 km west of Windhoek.

When Lieut Smit saw Mr Kangootu again on July 14, he complained that his left arm and left leg felt numb. He said that when he had been in Ghana a few years before, he had contracted malaria and the left leg and arm became paralysed.

Lieut Smit denied that Mr Kangootu had been assaulted in his presence, or showed signs of assault.

Cross-examined, Lieut Smit said he remembered a doctor at Katutura saying Mr Kangootu's condition could have been the result of a stroke.

In terms of Proclamation AGF, detainees were not permitted visitors, but Lieut Smit said he allowed Mr Rukoro to take reading material to Mr Kangootu.

Sergeant Albertus Engelbrecht, Station Commander at Seena, told the court that Mr Kangootu was in the cells there from July 11 to 15.

He said Seena's winters were cold and he had given Mr Kangootu six blankets and the prescribed mat.

Sgt Engelbrecht said Mr Kangootu had never complained of being assaulted, but on July 13 he said his left leg and arm did not feel right.

A doctor from Katutura Hospital, Dr Walter Swarts, said in evidence that he examined Mr Kangootu on July 15.

Mr Kangootu told him about catching malaria in Ghana and how his left arm became paralysed.

Mr Kangootu showed no signs of fractures or lacerations, and his general state of mind was normal.

The doctor noticed a weakness of his left arm and referred him for further examination, because it could not be excluded that his condition was caused by organic damage.

The hearing continues today.
A new SWA Sex Bill passed

WINDHOEK - The Combating of Immoral Practices Bill, providing for penalties of up to six years' jail, or a fine of £3,000, for certain sexual contraventions, was passed by the South West African National Assembly yesterday.

During the second reading debate, Dr Hen Afero, a member of the Ministers Council, who had introduced the Bill, pointed out that all legislation dealing with sex across the "colour bar" had been eliminated from the Bill.

Dr Afero said the legislation codified all previous legislation dealing with prostitution and immoral conduct.

Mr Rhen van Zijl of Antur said during the debate he could not agree with previous speakers that prostitution in Windhoek was negligible.

He assured the House that there was a great deal of concern among the public in SWA about the incidence of prostitution.

"If only half of what I hear about the sex trade in Windhoek is true, it is sufficient to make your hair stand on end," he said.

It was the duty of the National Assembly to pass legislation which would protect society, even if it was against its own members.

Mr Sarel Reuter, the Herstal National Party member proposed an amendment during the committee stage that sexual intercourse between black and white be made illegal again. It was voted down.

The Bill was read for the third time and adopted.

The House then adjourned until November 4. - Sapa
Civil servants in South West Africa would soon be given a choice as to whether to remain in the territory or return to South Africa, the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said at Oshakati.

Most of those now employed by the government are South Africans who were originally seconded to the territory by their respective departments.

Mr. Mudge said a letter spelling out their future would shortly be sent to all government employees in South West. They would be given two months to decide whether to join or be re-seconded to the territory's public service, or to return to South Africa.

This decision, however, would not be regarded as final and they would be given a choice once again just before the territory became independent, he said.

Civil servants re-seconded to the SWA service would be given an allowance, despite the fact that the territory was not yet independent.

Those who decided to join the service would receive substantial wage increases in addition to increased housing allowances, loans and improved pension and medical schemes.

Mr. Mudge said civil servants had an important role to play in helping to bring about independence in the territory.

Without their help, a solution to the territory's problems was impossible. — Sapa.
Paris talks: challenge to Waldheim

By PETER KENNY, 'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK

THE South West Africa Council of Ministers yesterday sent the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, a list of probing questions on last week's Paris "solidarity" conference on Namibia.

The conference delegates — who included official representatives of 24 countries — decided to ask for a special UN Security Council session on SWA in mid-October.

They want it to discuss action excluding removal of the Western Five contact group from settlement negotiations.

The talks were convened at the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) headquarters in Paris.

In the terse cable to Dr Waldheim, the Council of Ministers noted that none of the SWA political parties, except Swapo, was invited to attend the conference.

If asked Dr Waldheim for replies to six questions:

- On whose initiative was the conference arranged?
- Was the conference held under the auspices of the UN?
- Which UN representatives attended the conference?
- What was the role of Unesco at the conference?
- What was the cost of the conference?
- What organisations and parties from SWA, if any, were invited to attend.

The Ministers said a copy of the cable was being sent to the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

A noted authority on Southern African affairs, Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, professor of political science at the University of Transkei, said last night the move appeared to be an attempt to find a solution within Africa itself.

"There certainly does appear to be enthusiasm from the Frontline states — particularly Zimbabwe," he said.

(Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, has offered to host all-party talks on SWA between South Africa and Swapo).

"When viewing the whole move, one must remember that there were many representatives from African states and the socialist countries at the Paris conference Western delegates were only there as observers.

"This becomes important because the UN Resolution 435, concerning the idea of the Western Five acting as a contact group to mediate between South Africa and Swapo, was never supported by Russia — so it might well be that there is some pressure being placed on Swapo.

"The question of speed is also important Swapo's attitude at the conference was that things were not moving rapidly enough and this would indicate there has also been some pressure put upon them to press for immediate results," Prof Totemeyer said.

He said he had recently spoken to a representative of one of the Five who indicated the group would not be "unwilling" to withdraw from its role in the resolution.
Political Correspondent

The Namibian ball is in Dr Kurt Waldheim's court and the next move must come from him, Mr Richard Luce, Britain's Deputy Foreign Minister, said today.

Mr Luce was speaking at a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport shortly after arriving for "discussions on a wide range of issues" with the South African government.

The deputy Foreign Minister said discussions would encompass issues wider than merely Namibia, but would obviously concentrate on finding a solution for the territory's independence.

When asked about the possibility of all-party talks over Namibia, Mr Luce said "I don't think anything should be ruled out, but what should be sorted out first are the views of the parties involved."

On sanctions, he said the British government had stated often enough that it did not believe sanctions were the most constructive way of dealing with the problems of Namibia, especially as the parties were still trying to get a negotiated settlement.

SUPlRISED

Mr Luce said he was "surprised" by Swapo's reported desire to change the composition of the mediating contact group. He stressed that he did not see the Western Five as mediators but rather as a "lubricating" group in the best sense of the word.

"I have no clear understanding why we should be labelled mediators when we are quite clearly not.

"The role of the Five is not a mediating role," he said.

As far as including the Frontline states in the contact group, Mr Luce said anything which could be regarded as helpful should be considered.

Questioned closely on the impartiality of the United Nations, Mr Luce said a great deal was at stake in Namibia and the accepted proposal was for free and fair elections to take place.

"And it would be the task of the United Nations to monitor. I would put it to you that the reputation of the United Nations is at stake and the Secretary-General must be very aware of this," Mr Luce said.

The elections would be closely watched by many people from various countries, and by the Press, who would be able to judge for themselves how free, fair and impartial the United Nations task force was.

Mr Luce drew a clear distinction between the General Assembly at the UN, the Security Council and the Executive arm of the UN: "The executive arm had done much in the past to ensure peace, he said, and the history of the mechanics of the UN".
British envoy tells of UN role in SWA

BY AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

The reputation of the United Nations was at stake over South West Africa, and the ball was now firmly in the UN court to decide on the next step over the territory's future, a visiting British Government official said yesterday.

Mr Richard Luce, Britain's Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said it was the objective and intention of the UN to hold elections which could be shown to the world to be free and fair.

Addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport at the start of a three-day visit to South Africa, he said discussions were taking place at the UN on the South African Government's reply to the letter of the Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

"It is now up to the Secretary-General to consult with all the parties concerned and to make a decision as to how he would like to take it to the next stage," Mr Luce said.

The British official's visit, which is not solely to deal with SWA, takes on added significance at a time when private appeals are being made to Dr Waldheim to take personal charge of a UN mission to South Africa to clarify at first hand the Government's stand on SWA.

The mission now reportedly seems certain, whether led by Dr Waldheim or not.

Officials at the Department of Foreign Affairs declined to comment. It is understood, however, that the Government would deduce from Dr Waldheim's reported intentions that he was attempting to respond positively to the Government's letter.

In that case, the Government would view with sympathy any proposals emanating from the Secretary-General along the lines of his leading or sending a mission.
4.8 Fusion and Fission

In the stable nuclei the nuclear binding energy \( E_n \) increases as the nucleon number \( A \) increases. To show the rate of increase we plot the ratio \( (E_n/A) \) versus \( A \) in fig. 22. The ratio is approximately constant and makes a maximum of \( \approx 8 \) MeV nucleon\(^{-1}\) for 'medium' nuclei \( (A \approx 40-120) \). The lower values for light nuclei can be attributed to the enhanced Coulomb repulsion of the protons in these nuclei.

If we fuse light \((A < 10)\) nuclei into heavy nuclei or if we split (fission) heavy \((A > 200)\) nuclei into medium nuclei our final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system (fig. 22). In other words, there will be a further release

5. Interactions and Measurements of Nuclear Radiations

We consider only radiations (particles) having kinetic energies in the energy range (between \( \approx 0.1 \) MeV and a few \( \times 10 \) MeV) typical of nuclear physics. The interactions of these radiations with matter are basic to many phenomena and to many aspects of nuclear technology. Examples are the detection of nuclear radiation, the design of radiation shielding and the assessment of radiation dose.

5.1 Interaction of radiation with matter

As a representative group of particles (radiations) we will consider the electron, proton, alpha particle, neutron and gamma photon \((e, p, \alpha, n, \gamma)\). Within these the charged particles form a natural group or subset which it is convenient to consider together.

(a) Charged particles \((e, p, \alpha)\) interact predominantly with the atomic electrons in matter. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare, in comparison.

(b) The energy loss \((\Delta E/\Delta x)\) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity. If we compare alphas and protons at the same energy, for example,

\[ \Delta E/\Delta x \propto 1/q \]

where \( q \) is the charge and \((E/\Delta x)\) is the energy loss for protons of the same energy and the less than the proton range for the same incident particle. A higher velocity leads to a greater energy loss.

\[ E/\Delta x \approx \frac{v^2}{2m} \]

where \( m \) is the mass of the particle and \( v \) is its velocity.

Fusion and Fission

The final system will therefore be more tightly bound than the initial system.

Interaction of radiation with matter

Charged particles \((e, p, \alpha)\) interact predominantly with atomic electrons. Their interactions with nuclei are extremely rare.

The energy loss \((\Delta E/\Delta x)\) depends on the density of the medium and the charge and the velocity of the particle. It is higher for a higher charge or a lower velocity.

Energy loss formula:

\[ \Delta E/\Delta x \propto 1/q \]

where \( q \) is the charge and \((E/\Delta x)\) is the energy loss for protons of the same energy and less than the proton range for the same incident particle.

\[ E/\Delta x \approx \frac{v^2}{2m} \]

where \( m \) is the mass of the particle and \( v \) is its velocity.
'No reason to doubt assault'

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The secretary for publicity and information of the NNF, Mr. Vekuii Rukoro, told the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday he had no reason to doubt a detainee when he claimed he had been "brutally assaulted" in detention.

Mr. Rukoro was giving evidence at the trial in which he faces a charge in terms of the Police Act of 1938, as amended, in that he allegedly published "institute matters" about police actions at a Press conference on July 22 this year.

Mr. Rukoro pleaded not guilty. His appearance follows the alleged publication of claims about an assault on the NNF's youth league secretary, Mr. Adolphus Kangotu, while in detention.

DETENTION

Evidence was that Mr. Kangotu was detained on July 11, in terms of Security Legislation AG3, and was still in detention. Mr. Rukoro told the court he merely conveyed at the Press conference what Mr. Kangotu had told him while undergoing treatment in hospital.

The Press conference was held to attract public concern about Mr. Kangotu, and in this way press the authorities into allowing an NNF-appointed doctor to examine him. — J. B.

Mr. F. A. J. Ronne of Johannesburg, born in 1881, on his death, Mr. F. A. J. Ronne, who was not mentioned in the court proceedings, appeared for Mr. Rukoro. Mr. Jeffers, who was not mentioned in the court proceedings, represented the State.
UN delegation proposed to allay SA fears

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A delegation of senior United Nations officials may soon travel to South Africa for the second time this year to discuss the Government’s distrust of UN participation in a proposed independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

The proposal has not yet been suggested formally to the South African Government, but it would have the support of leaders of the Frontline African states — who exercise a major influence on SWAPO — according to sources in New York.

But UN officials discount suggestions that Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim would lead the group South African Ambassador Amin Eksteen met Dr Waldheim yesterday, but said, “We have not been presented with the proposal.”

Mr Eksteen said he had undertaken not to discuss details of his talks with Dr Waldheim.

The proposal to send a UN delegation to South Africa is understood to have been jointly put up by UN officials and diplomats in the Western contact group which originally drafted the plan to negotiate independence for the territory.

OFFICIALS

Officials suggest the delegation would be led by the same officials who travelled to South Africa on a similar mission this year. It would probably include Mr Brian Urquhart, under-secretary-general for special political affairs, Mr Abdulraham Farah, also an under-secretary-general, and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, designated by Dr Waldheim and the Security Council as the UN official to supervise the proposed pre-independence election.

The visit was suggested after the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, wrote to Dr Waldheim, emphasizing South Africa’s diligence of the ability of the UN and Dr Waldheim to play im-
By ANDRE VILJOEN  
'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa shot dead 15 Swapo guerrillas in the past week in the most successful single military operation in the 14-year bush war.

The 15 were apparently part of a 150-strong specialist group whose planned invasion of SWA was intended to coincide with the Swapo support conference in Paris last week, the officer commanding the SWA Territorial Force, General Janie Geldenhuys, said yesterday.

The Swapo September death toll now stands at 114. General Geldenhuys said yesterday that no members of the Security Forces were killed.

He said the guerrillas were killed in a series of contacts and follow-ups close to the SWA/Angola border, after people in the area tipped off Security Forces about a planned incursion by 150 guerrillas.

The guerrillas were a specialist group under the command of a detachment commander known as "Kebola", who was also killed in the operation.

An army spokesman said although many more guerrillas were killed in Operation Snokehill and follow-up operations in June, the latest exercise was the most successful single operation by one group in direct response to a tip-off.

More than 300 guerrillas were killed and more than 150 tons of Swapo equipment were seized during combined Security Force operations in Angola in June.

At a Press conference in July, General Geldenhuys said the 1980 Swapo offensive had been crushed, and he predicted a long-term ease in the military conflict. However, he said not all Swapo units had fallen under the Security Forces' net and so landmining and sabotage incidents could still be expected in northern SWA.

Army spokesmen say that since June Swapo insurgents have operated mainly in small, leaderless groups, which has made them relatively easy targets for the Security Forces.

Before last week's proposed "propaganda" attack, the most significant Swapo reprisal since June was a mortar attack on Ruacana in Ovamboland on July 27. Two empty houses were rumbled and nobody was seriously hurt in the bombardment. In a hard-hitting follow-up, the Security Forces captured the Angolan town of Chitado, killing 26 guerrillas and destroying a Swapo transit base there.

Observers believe the guerrillas killed in the latest contacts were an elite group whose task was to hit a prestige target in SWA and win back some face for Swapo while the Paris conference was in session.

An army spokesman said it was difficult to predict how Swapo's power had been affected. "They will certainly feel it. Not only in numbers but as a blow to their morale."
New hope for all-party conference on SWA

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE stalled South West African independence process is beginning to move again — and there are strong indications it is heading towards an all-party conference.

Though there are many obstacles, it is clear that members of the Western Five team, who are intermediaries in the dispute between South Africa and the United Nations, have begun to accept that an all-party conference may be the only hope to get the initiative going again.

If a conference is to have any chance of getting off the ground, it must be proposed and backed at the UN by the Western Five (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.)

This is a major development which has occurred behind the scenes in recent months since the idea of an all-party conference was first raised.

But none of the Five has given a public hint that it supports the proposal, or laid down conditions for accepting it.

Since it became clear that it would be almost impossible to clear away objections over the plan for a demilitarised zone along the northern border of the SWA, the South African Government has made no secret of its support for an all-party conference. But it is...
The US and West Germany, in particular, were opposed to the conference plan, believing it would strengthen the UN in the UN countries in the UN.

Latest indications are that the Western Five are reassessing their position — though key differences still remain on matters such as the parties that could be represented at the conference, and the agenda.

Until recently, the view was that South Africa would have to be pressured into accepting an election process based on the plan outlined in 1979 by the UN Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, in terms of UN Resolution 458, or face a sanctions vote.

But there was a switch in attitude when it became increasingly clear that the Western Five would find it difficult to follow through with the sanctions threat.

The "sanctions option" has apparently been pushed to the background, temporarily at least, for these reasons:

- Though it is extremely doubtful whether Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Government would be politically willing to support sanctions, Britain, with its South African investments and trade, would suffer severely through sanctions at a time when unemployment and economic problems are causing serious problems at home.

- Though there are certainly differences of opinion on the issue in various quarters in the US, it is clear that many key security advisers are anxious to avoid another world crisis point at a time when they are facing problems with the Russians in Afghanistan, and a sanctions effort against the Regime in Iran.

- A sanctions vote in the UN in October could be politically damaging to President Carter's re-election campaign, and it is clear he would wish to avoid the issue. Further, it is unlikely a Reagan Administration would be prepared to back sanctions.

- West Germany would find it difficult to support sanctions because of internal political and economic considerations.

Despite its support for sanctions against Iran, the Germans are eager to reassert their image as a nation which advocates international free enterprise. It is also vital that unemployment is kept in check and, at a time of recession, sanctions could only cause problems.

- It seems clear that, for the same reasons, the French would be reluctant to support a sanctions vote.

Now there is a strong feeling among the key members that a new initiative would cause less resentment among Third World countries than the West's failure to support sanctions in the face of a clear impasse.

So the idea of a conference has begun to win ground, but the immediate problems are...
'Reagan will be no help to SWA'

By PETE R KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

OSHIKATI - South West Africa should not delude themselves that the United States would take a softer line on SWA if Mr Ronald Reagan won the forthcoming presidential election, the chairman of SWA's Council of Ministers, Mr. Frank Mudge, said at Oshikati at the weekend.

Mr Mudge was speaking at a public meeting of the Republican Party to win support for the forthcoming white election to be held in the territory in early November.

Mr Mudge backed out at the two other major white parties in SWA - the National Party and the Herenige National Party - which talked about white stability and growth.

'But their fight is not against SWAPO, Nervous: one of these parties has even taken on SWAPO on their home ground as the DTA have done. In fact, neither of these parties has ever had a meeting in Ovamboland,' Mr. Mudge said.

Mr Mudge whose party is the only white party represented in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said, 'You can't win a terrorist war without the backing of the people. And you can't have the backing of the people when there is discrimination. He said SWA's two greatest enemies were communism and racism. And he was determined to throw communism and racism out of SWA.'

Mr Mudge said not even the Progressive Federal Party in South Africa had achieved much as the DTA in SWA, which now had one man one vote.

On the forthcoming US presidential election, Mr. Mudge said, 'If Mr Ronald Reagan won it would not make any marked difference to the US's attitude to the SWA question.'

This was because the leaders of other countries did not make their decisions out of sympathy for other countries but in their own interests, he said.
The conflict in the northern areas of SWA/Namibia has escalated into real war, with virtually all human toll. Military operations have involved massacres on both sides, with more specifically described "incidents" of the grim realities of the conflict.

A regular publication of the I.O.O.F., the newsletter of the South African Army, with the details of raids on bases in Angola, tend to be true nature of the war, which particularity the case for those in South Africa who are remote from battle zone.

For one who has last visited Namibia over five years ago, the situation in the back area is unknown.

Deteriorated

The possibilities of a negotiated settlement to the conflict are now very remote, with the result that the humanitarian situation in the area has worsened markedly.

The North West Ministry of Internal Affairs, under the regime of Mr. Joop A. van der Westhuizen, has become more aggressive in its treatment of the civilians and the guerrillas.

Mr. van der Westhuizen has announced that thekruta (a fortified village) will be closed to the civilian population, and that all civilians living in the area will be forcibly removed.

The situation is critical, and further deterioration is expected.

Innocent victims

You are soon told about another civilian victim of war. A young woman, Mrs. Smith, was killed last week by a stray bullet in her home. The authorities have not yet commented on the incident.

Army confident

While the situation continues to deteriorate, the army remains confident that they can contain the situation. However, there is a growing concern that the army is becoming too dependent on its own resources, and is not being supported adequately by the world community.

Assassinated

Mr. Smith was killed while he was on duty in the northern areas. He was a dedicated soldier, and his death is a great loss to the army.

Bad solution

Even worse would be the unlikely adoption of the solutions advocated by the National Party of SWA/Namibia, which wants to bring a negotiated settlement to the war. This would mean compromising the interests of the people of Namibia.

The government has been trying to find a solution to the conflict, but so far, none have been successful.

In any event, any of these alternatives is essentially a bad solution because it will prolong violence and death.

The real way to end the war is to bring about a genuine and lasting peace. This can only be achieved through genuine negotiations between the parties involved, with the full support of the international community.

Running riot

On the other hand, there have been claims that the conflict is being used to support a regime change in Namibia, and that the South African army is involved in this.

The government has denied these allegations, stating that they are not involved in any way in this situation.

The danger for both sides and the people of Namibia is that the situation could deteriorate further, leading to more violence and suffering.
NNF official was 'fit man' before detention by police

WINDHOEK — A political detainee who had been a fit young man before his detention could not use his left leg or arm a week later, the Windhoek Regional Court was told yesterday.

A Namibia National Front (NNF) official, Mr David Kusume, said the detainee, Mr Adolphus Kanguteuje, while in hospital, had told him and others that he had been "brutally assaulted" in detention.

Mr Kanguteuje and his interrogators had been "professionals in the art of torture", Mr Kusume said, giving evidence at the trial of the NNF publicly and information secretary, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, who is charged under the Police Act with allegedly publishing false information at a press conference on July 22.

Mr Rukoro has pleaded not guilty.

On July 11 Mr Kanguteuje had been detained by the Security Police as he was leaving the party's offices in Windhoek.

Four days later he and other NNF officials were told that Mr Kanguteuje was in Ku- tura State Hospital.

Mr Rukoro and two other executives went immediately to the hospital, but were told that visiting hours were over and they should return later.

Four NNF officials returned later but were not allowed to enter Mr Kanguteuje's room. They were allowed to send a doctor, and Mr Rukoro spoke to Mr Kanguteuje.

Mr Kanguteuje had struggled out of bed and hobbled across the room to an armchair, where he sat and spoke to his colleagues.

Mr Kanguteuje had had to lean on the bed and walls for support because he could not use his left arm and leg, Mr Kusume said.

At first, Mr Kanguteuje had been reluctant to speak, but after being "reassured" by Mr Rukoro that the police guard on duty was a black "just like us", he had said he had been assaulted by the police.

During the conversation the police guard had indicated that the sensations experienced by Mr Kanguteuje were, in his opinion, the result of electric shocks.

Mr Kusume said he had seen Mr Kanguteuje just before his detention and he had appeared perfectly healthy.

In his address to the court, the prosecutor, Mr Frank van Zyl, said that in terms of the Police Act No 7 of 1096 as amended by Act 64 of 1999, Mr Rukoro had committed an offence by publishing Mr Kanguteuje's allegations at a press conference.

Mr Rukoro had had no valid reason to believe that what Mr Kanguteuje had told him was true and should have established beyond doubt whether it was.

Mr Rukoro had given an oath in the absence that the allegations were true, knowing that a delay in the trial of the case was still pending, and medical evidence before the court had shown that Mr Kanguteuje had been assaulted.

Mr Rukoro, he argued, had not been present at the press conference.

"I am here to say that there were no reasonable grounds for his belief," Mr van Zyl said. "The facts were on the State to prove that the allegations were untrue and, in his opinion, it had failed to do so, and Mr Rukoro has not been able to prove his evidence to the court." He submitted that no "false matter" had been published by Mr Rukoro — he had simply conveyed to the press what he had been told.

Mr Rukoro had made it clear at the conference that the words in the statement were not his but Mr Kanguteuje's. He had also indicated that he was still awaiting further information from an independent doctor, Mr Walter Beekstock.

Mr Rukoro's attorney had also submitted the allegations in return to the Attorney-General, Mr Gauntlett, and Mr Gauntlett had submitted his report on October 1.

Mr Gauntlett submitted that the police had suspected Mr Kanguteuje in the past and had warned that this had been confirmed by a former Minister of Police.

Mr Gauntlett argued that in terms of Section 22 of the Police Act, an alleged offender was not required to show that he had taken steps to verify a statement; he had only to show that he had been able to divest himself of his burden of proof.

The issue was on the State to prove that the allegations were untrue and, in his opinion, it had failed to do so, and Mr Rukoro had not been able to prove his evidence to the court. He submitted that no "false matter" had been published by Mr Rukoro — he had simply conveyed to the press what he had been told.

Mr Rukoro had made it clear at the conference that the words in the statement were not his but Mr Kanguteuje's. He had also indicated that he was still awaiting further information from an independent doctor, Mr Walter Beekstock.

Mr Rukoro's attorney had also submitted the allegations in return to the Attorney-General, Mr Gauntlett, and Mr Gauntlett had submitted his report on October 1.

Mr Gauntlett submitted that the police had suspected Mr Kanguteuje in the past and had warned that this had been confirmed by a former Minister of Police.

Mr Gauntlett argued that in terms of Section 22 of the Police Act, an alleged offender was not required to show that he had taken steps to verify a statement; he had only to show that he had been able to divest himself of his burden of proof.

The issue was on the State to prove that the allegations were untrue and, in his opinion, it had failed to do so, and Mr Rukoro has not been able to prove his evidence to the court. He submitted that no "false matter" had been published by Mr Rukoro — he had simply conveyed to the press what he had been told.
Swapo attempts to
force UN's hand

Owen Correspondent

PARIIS — The African liberation movement which was the spearhead of the United Nations-controlled settlement for the Namibian question, is now fighting for its life. The UN Council for Namibia — which claims legal responsibility for the disputed territory, has given the government its blessing.

The president of the UN Security Council, Mr. Paul Lomax, said that there would be a three-month period until the Namibian government, who arrived yesterday, starts meetings with the African countries.

Swapo maintains that, with the UN General Assembly voting to open a forum for the conference, which starts tomorrow and which has not been scheduled for eight months.

It is not clear that the South African government will send a representative to the meeting, but it has been reported that the government has not been notified of the meeting.

By Peter Sullivan

Agreements on
SWA in jeopardy
says US envoy

By John D'Orléans

WASHINGTON, July 31 — Threatening to withdraw their military presence, South Africa has not accepted any United Nations settlement proposals for the territory.

This warning was issued yesterday by Mr. Donald McHenry, American Ambassador to the United Nations, who said that the United States would not participate in any settlement that was not accepted by the United Nations.

He also warned that the United States would not accept any settlement that was negotiated without the participation of South Africa.

The U.S. delegation has been brought to this point while the United States has been excluded from any discussions on the territory.

Mr. McHenry said that the United States would not participate in any settlement that was negotiated without the participation of South Africa.

But the United States has been excluded from any discussions on the territory.
Where Swapo stands

During a conference last week on SWA/Namibia, held at Unesco’s headquarters in Paris, the FM interviewed Swapo’s president, Sam Nujoma.

FM: In view of the fact that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have recently adopted more pragmatic economic policies, what are your plans for Namibia after independence?

Nujoma: There has to be a completely new approach to the economic development of our country which will be geared to benefit all the people of Namibia, irrespective of their colour or race or places of origin or status in society.

What will your attitude be to multinationals?

Multinationals, which are now exploiting Namibian mineral wealth, are bound by the South African laws to pay taxes and royalties to the regime. According to the information we have, they also pay South African white employees who are in military service for up to a year, which means that they have become part and parcel of the South African war machine.

Swapo has recently stated that the big mining companies, like RTZ, which operate against UN decrees, will be made to pay indemnity after independence. Does this mean they will be nationalised?

Nujoma: Nationalisation would depend on the decision of the Namibian parliament. It is not something I can say now. We will adopt a new approach towards foreign capital. It is possible we will guarantee whatever is required for them to continue their operations in our country, but we would not allow them to continue the present system which is geared to benefit the minority white settlers. Of course, new agreements and treaties will have to be entered into.

What will your attitude be to economic links with SA? For instance, to the shared rail and communications systems?

I don’t think we need SA. As long as SA’s attitude towards Namibia is aggressive, we don’t need any links with them. As long as SA sends its troops to attack us, would you expect us to have any relationship with them?

Assume that the attacks will not happen, what would your attitude be?

We will see then. Our attitude will depend on the attitude of SA.

Would you maintain diplomatic links with SA?

Again, this would depend on the attitude of SA towards Namibia and its people.

What would your attitude be if Swapo lost democratic elections?

We don’t entertain the idea of losing elections.

But would you accept the verdict, whatever it is?

Of course we will, but I know very well we won’t be defeated. There is no doubt about that.

Do you think that the present diplomatic initiatives will soon lead to free elections?

To be frank, there are no signs on the part of SA that it is willing to cooperate in the implementation of the Security Council resolution for a negotiated settlement. The latest communication of SA to the UN Secretary General is rather discouraging. In the view of Swapo, if there is no willingness on the part of Pretoria (to implement the UN plan) the armed struggle is the only effective way which will lead our people to freedom. However, Swapo will continue to press for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435.

In this respect, Swapo is ready to talk even directly to the Pretoria administration about the modalities of implementation. We are also ready to sign a ceasefire with SA, and we are prepared to co-operate fully with the UN to facilitate implementation of its decolonisation plan.

Are you prepared to negotiate with the “internal” parties?

The so-called internal parties are puppets of SA’s racist regime, and they have no power whatsoever. They don’t even have an organisation. They are individuals who are hand-picked by the South Africans, so what do we talk to them about?

If their presence is a condition for talks, would you attend?

They can attend as part of the South African delegation, although they don’t have the support of the Namibian people. Let them come with the ambassadors. It’s OK, we have no objection.

Is it possible that there will be a conference at which the front-line states will take part?

The front-line states support the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, but I think the Namibian people are capable of negotiating for their own independence.

What would be the future of whites in Namibia when it is independent?

Our fight for independence is not a fight against individual whites but against a system of oppression, a system of racial discrimination which denies our people fundamental human rights. Therefore, after liberation every citizen of Namibia, irrespective of colour, will be protected by the laws of the country.

Will they be welcome to stay on?

Certainly, yes. It would be a crime for an independent Namibia under an African government to commit the same crime of discriminating against other people on a racial basis.

If you had a message for South Africans, particularly white South Africans, what would it be?

I would urge them, the whites in particular, to press upon the Botha regime (the need) to co-operate with the UN in order to find a negotiated settlement, to avoid further bloodshed and the loss of life and property of blacks and whites alike.
Share for the people

A company formed by major South West African/Namibian fishing companies to give blacks and coloureds a direct stake in the fishing enterprise system has increased its share capital and may expand into mining.

The company, called the The People’s Company of Namibia Ltd, was formed nearly two years ago by leading Afrikaans businessmen Andre du Preez and Dr Piet Neethling of Kaap-Kunene Beleggings. Since then two other Afrikaans companies, the fisheries division of Fedfoods and SWA Fisheries, have joined the scheme.

The three companies provide interest-free finance for blacks and coloureds to buy 10c shares in the People’s Company, which then invests in partnership ventures with the sponsors.

The finance is channelled through trustees, who allocate the shares by merit and with the purpose of providing people throughout SWA/Namibia with a stake.

A minimum of 500 shares, costing R50, and a maximum of 5,000, costing R500, can be allocated to one person.

The People’s Company has deliberately been taken into partnerships in successful, profitable operations — until now only in the fishing industry. So much so that in 1978 the company declared a 4c dividend on the 10c shares and in 1979, 5c. It is thus little wonder that applications for shares far exceed allocations.

Du Preez says a chef might be allocated 800 shares and a teacher 3,000 or 4,000. He says he has been thrilled to meet investors in remote parts of SWA/Namibia.

One investor who previously knew nothing about shares rushed into his hut to fetch his share certificate for him.

The board of directors is manned by prominent shareholders from throughout SWA/Namibia who are not employees of the sponsor companies.

So far, 1.7m of the company’s authorised share capital of 2m shares have been issued. The company’s share capital was increased to 4m ords and 1m prefs at a company meeting in July.

Pet Malherbe, one of the trustees, says there are at present 950 shareholders and this should increase to 1,500 by the end of the year. He says he knows of no other similar scheme in the world.

Du Preez says that up to now about five percent of Kaap-Kunene’s SWA/Namibia profits before tax have been consigned to financing the shares.

So far none of the sponsors’ finance has been paid back, but this is likely to begin this year. If, for instance, the company declares a 4c dividend this year, 1c will probably be held back for repayment, says Malherbe.

Du Preez hopes the company will expand into sectors of the economy other than fishing so that shareholders can have an economy-wide stake. Negotiations are reportedly in progress for it to expand into the mining sector.

Du Preez’s desire to bring free enterprise to the people was reflected in SA recently, when he announced at Kaap-Kunene’s annual meeting in Cape Town, that in future, two percent of annual profits before tax and eight percent of any increased profits will be used to bring the group’s workers’ earnings to a basic minimum. Any surplus will go into a national development fund which could promote economic development in southern Africa.

Du Preez suggested that other businessmen join Kaap-Kunene in the scheme, which was unanimously approved by shareholders.

Du Preez says the People’s Company concept has not yet been brought to SA because it would have to be a much larger operation — but it might be organised in future.
Pressure from Paris

A Security Council meeting on Namibia, to take place not later than October 15, was called for at a conference held in Unesco’s Paris headquarters last week. Presided over by Senegal’s foreign minister, Mustafa Niasse, it was attended by representatives of African and other Third World countries, including the Cuban foreign minister as well as Irish and North European government officials, International trade unions, church groups, and representatives of the EEC and UN were present — but none from the five Western “contact group” countries, at least at governmental level.

During the closed sessions various new schemes for anti-South African boycotts were debated. The final declaration called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo, to enforce compliance with previous Security Council resolutions. The Security Council meeting asked for a separate from another one scheduled for September 25 to discuss SA.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma said in his closing speech that his party would continue to persevere until its flag was “hoisted in Windhoek and in all parts of Namibia, including Walvis Bay.” The conference declaration also insisted on the preservation of “the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and Penguin and other off-shore islands.” A delegation from the conference left immediately to present its resolutions to UN secretary general Kurt Waldheim.

The Nigerian and Algerian ambassadors in Paris were chosen to lead the team.

On the eve of the conference, Sam Nujoma saw the French foreign minister for the second time this year. Afterwards Nujoma said he had found the French had adopted “a new approach” to Namibia, and he seemed satisfied with the interview. This week he is being received by the West German foreign minister.

Although Swapo claims that it is still ready to co-operate with the Western settlement plan, most speakers felt that the initiative had failed. The pressure for sanctions is clearly increasing, regardless of the continuation of negotiations, which Swapo and its allies see as a South African ploy to mark time.
SWA newspaper hits out at 'lazy' whites

By PETER KENNY
'Mail' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — The mouthpiece of the National Party in South West Africa, Die Suidwester, has roused the ire of many whites in the territory by accusing most of them of being "lazy loafers."

An editorial in the weekend edition of the paper, headlined "God's own country", said most whites were "lazy loafers" who spend their time arranging hunting and fishing trips, organising braai (barbecue) parties or weekend travels from their offices in the Kaiser Street and from around their swimming pools in luxury homes.

The editorial said that to the newcomer in SWA it appeared that the whites in SWA were not exactly working themselves to death.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's chairman and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, was an exception, the editor said, who carried the country's problems on his shoulders.

It added that there could hardly be any hope in improving the country's "decrepit economy" if some people began their weekends on Thursdays.

Whites were advised to attend Sunday church services more regularly.

In a jab at Mr Mudge, the editorial suggested he would soon be carrying a greater load on his shoulders as he assumed greater responsibilities commensurate with his position as "Prime Minister".

But it could all backfire on the National Party which is fighting Mr Mudge's Republican Party in a white ethnic election in November.

The editor of Die Suidwester, Mr Johan van Wyk, was appointed to the newspaper two months ago after being a columnist on the Bloemfontein newspaper, Die Volksblad.

The former editor of the newspaper, Mr Deon Erasmus, who wrote many biting editorials in the newspaper, was mysteriously removed from the post.

Whites interviewed in Windhoek yesterday — many of whom resent what they called South African "arrogance" — said the editorial could lose the National Party many votes in November.
Commander says Swapo is starving

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Documents seized in security force raids into southern Angola and released to newsmen in Windhoek today point to widespread hunger and demoralisation in Swapo ranks.

The papers also include a speech intended for a memorial parade in honour of 18 top Swapo military leaders killed in combat.

The list of dead men includes Chief Politician Commissar Greenwell Matopbi, his predecessor Pheljeman Hautiku, who adopted the combat name of "Lee" and Detachment Commander Elisa Kebute, who used the codename "Kuti".

The documents, including love letters, communist propaganda and even a wedding invitation, were captured in the security force actions in June and July this year codenamed "Smokeshell" and "Sceptic".

In a confidential report written by Dimo Hamaambbo, who describes himself as "Commander of Armed Forces," he complains bitterly, "Generally our combatants are starving."
Zambian police raids on Swapo cause concern

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — At least 70 Caprivians have registered their names with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here following a military-style raid on the homes of fellow Caprivians who were expelled by Swapo recently.

Diplomatic sources confirmed that the Caprivians had filed in applications as a "protective measure" in case the Zambian Government decided to detain or deport Caprivians with previous Swapo connections.

Two hundred heavily-armed Zambian troops, police and special branch officers raided the homes of nine Caprivians at the weekend.

Among the homes searched was that of Mr. Misake Muongo, expelled as Swapo's vice-president earlier this year following allegations that he was trying to lead a breakaway of Caprivians from the movement which is dominated by members of the Owamblo tribe.

The search came after Mr. Muongo and his supporters had held talks with Zambian Government officials and defence force personnel.

It is believed the Caprivians were looking for arms and ammunition.

It is understood, however, that only one of two handguns and a small quantity of ammunition were found.

The incident is the first where Zambia had intervened directly in the dispute between Swapo and Mr. Muongo's Caprivan African National Union (Canu).

Mr. Muongo announced at a Press conference shortly after his expulsion from Swapo that Canu was being revived (it merged with Swapo 10 years ago).

Caprivan sources said that the meeting between Mr. Muongo and his supporters and Zambian Government officials had resulted in the Caprivians being temporarily "detained" while the raids on the homes were mounted.

About 500 Caprivians are believed to belong to Swapo, with more than half of them serving in the field as military commanders and guerrillas.

About 70 are studying at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka and, according to Swapo records, about 100 have died fighting against South African troops since 1984.
Mr. Botha could survive the sense of outrage within his party.

2. A Nujoma victory, following so closely on the Machel-Mugabe victories, would make a tremendous impact on black attitudes here at home — particularly since it would be a victory against the South African Government.

3. It would give a sense of momentum to the black revolution; make it look as though it was not only a matter of time before the last domino fell. This would give a huge morale boost to black militants, which in itself would be enough to ensure an upsurge of trouble within the country.

4. Nor would the psychological impact affect only blacks. It would hit whites as well, filling them with a sense of inevitability and insecurity which would send up the emigration rate and depress the economy.

One can appreciate, therefore, that the Government would like at least to have a bit of a time-gap between the Mugabe victory and a Nujoma victory.

5. Another reason for wanting a time-gap after Zimbabwe is to see what happens there. If things go badly, it may be that Mugabe would take a few of his sheep's clothing, the whites flee, the economy degenerates and the place slips into the Soviet orbit, that might influence Western attitudes to some extent.

7. Conversely, if things go well in Zimbabwe and it becomes a model of stable integration and moderation, that may make it easier for Mr. Botha to let Swapo take over in SWA.

8. And for easing Western pressures on us there must obviously be a desire to delay any binding decisions until after the forthcoming American and West German elections.

The possibility of Ronald Reagan and Franz Josef Strauss joining Margaret Thatcher as the heavyweights among the Western Five must seem very alluring to our Government.

9. Similarly, it would be easier for Botha to undertake a handover in SWA if he had an election — or even the forthcoming set of by-elections — behind him.

10. In the meantime, delay will give South Africa time to react as many military setbacks as possible on Swapo. In the hope that this will take some of the political momentum out of it and that it may also cause deeper rifts within a movement already beset with internecine squabbles.

11. South Africa can also use a delay to give as much political impetus as possible to the DTA, giving them authority as an internal government and hoping that they can win credit for scrapping discrimination and instituting other popular reforms.

All these factors which may have influenced South Africa in deciding to stall on the negotiations. But there are also a number of disadvantages in delay and these, too, are worth examining.

1. The most serious by far is that the longer the delay the more the war will drag on and intensify, with increasing bloodshed on both sides and devastation of the country.

There is no prospect of South Africa winning the war: all we can do is hold the line against Swapo. In other words, delay will get us bogged down deeper in a no-win conflict beyond our borders, which is inherently an undesirable and dangerous situation.

2. The longer we are involved in the war, the more casualties our young men will suffer. The casualty rate is rising. In 1970 we lost 30 killed, last year 31, and this year so far 80. The number wounded is not disclosed, but in Rhodesia it averaged 10 injured to every one killed.

This is far from representing any kind of threat to South Africa's hold on the territory, but with time it could begin to have an effect on morale back home, particularly if anxious families can see no signs of the conflict ever coming to an end.

With the possibility of increasing security problems arising at home as well this is obviously undesirable.

5. It is probably a fallacy to imagine that delay will enhance the political image of the DTA. On the contrary, the longer it is built up as an internal government the more it will take the blame for continuing grievances, for the delay in independence — and, in particular, the more it will be seen as the lackey of the hated South African Government.

This was the trap that Mzadzwawa fell into. He was seen as Ian Smith's "boy", and it was politically fatal. Significantly, the DTA leader has already been referred to mockingly in some quarters as Bishop Muzakwawa.

6. Finally, although our Western trading partners would clearly be extremely reluctant to join in any sanctions move against us, this possibility cannot be discounted.

The longer the delay the greater the danger of unpredictable political pressures arising, which could perhaps make it difficult for the West to veto a sanctions move against us.

And certainly, if ever we were foolish enough to go for a UDI, then sanctions would be a certainty.

Between all these advantages and disadvantages, it is clear that South Africa's position is difficult and that the Government would want to keep its options open for as long as possible.

Yet somewhere there must be an ultimate objective — and this is the intriguing puzzle that invites speculation.
WHY IS SA STALLING ON SWA

IT IS PAINFULLY obvious that South Africa is now stalling on the South West African negotiations.

All our main objections have been met — even our last, rather surprising, demand that we be allowed 20 bases in the demilitarised zone during the election. There is really nothing left except to sign on the dotted line to conclude the deal and let the long-awaited election process begin.

Instead we have replied with a long letter, the main point of which is to object to the United Nations cannot be an impartial election supervisor. That after 3½ years of negotiating about UN-supervised elections!

It is patently a stallng ploy. The question is: Why? Are we trying to scuttle the negotiations?

Don’t we, after all, want to get out of South West Africa? Is Mr P W Botha’s policy different from Mr Vorster’s? Does he want us to stay there to prevent the forces of African nationalism getting any closer to South Africa?

Or, despite all the denials, has the Government decided to go for an internal settlement, a UDI? Is that why it has set up an internal Council of Ministers, and why it has downgraded the Administrator-General’s status by replacing the high-powered Dr Gerrit Viljoen with a more provincial councillor, Mr Dietmar Hoig?

Or is the Government just playing for time, unsure of Mr Robert Mugabe’s sweeping victory and uncertain what to do in its own equivalent situation?

In short, what is the Government’s strategy on SWA — if any?

To begin with, let us go back to what the strategy clearly was a mere 18 months ago, and then examine what has happened since to influence it.

At that stage Bishop Abel Muzorewa had just won a stunning victory in Rhodesia’s internal elections which the Patriotic Front boycotted, and Mr Ian Smith had handed over the premiership to him in his internal settlement.

With both the newly-elected Thatcher Government and the US Congress there were growing bodies of opinion in favour of outright recognition of the Muzorewa Government. These people were impressed by Muzorewa’s election victory and felt the West should actively back such a democratic process against “Marxist” revolutionaries who had spurned it.

November was the key date, when Britain had to decide whether or not to recognize sanctions — and it looked as though pressure from Congress might force the Carter Administration into recognition even before that.

South Africa based its SWA strategy on the assumption that this was going to happen. It believed that once Muzorewa was recognised, there would be a natural follow-through of that wave of Western opinion to do the same in SWA.

To that end the Government carefully followed a two-track policy on the one hand continuing to negotiate with the Western Five for UN-supervised elections in which SWAPO would participate, while on the other hand building up an internal DTA administration which could be installed like Muzorewa as soon as Western opinion was ready to recognise it.

But then everything went wrong!

It started becoming apparent that recognition or no recognition, the black Muzorewa Government wouldn’t end Rhodesia’s war. Then came the Commonwealth Conference and Mrs Thatcher’s conversion to the idea of the Lancaster House conference.

South Africa’s strategy was shaken, but there was still great confidence that Muzorewa would win the election.

On the wave of which the DTA could be expected to win the SWA election.

Mugabe, of course, put paid to that — and for South Africa the election negotiations became a nightmare.

There is hardly a serious political observer in SWA today who doesn’t believe SWAPO would win any free election there, if not as overwhelmingly as Mugabe did then at least comfortably. The BOSS defector, Ivan Himhenhoch, says South African intelligence service estimates are that SWAPO would win 85% of the vote. He may or may not be telling the truth, but it is not a preposterous suggestion bearing in mind the combined Patriotic Front won 96% of the vote in Zimbabwe.

This means South Africa has had to reassess its SWA strategy in the knowledge that if the negotiations are concluded and elections held, SWAPO will almost certainly win them.

The big question is: What is the result of that strategy reassessment? Is the policy still one of trying to disengage from SWA, the prospect of Sam Nujoma on our doorstep notwithstanding, or has that now changed? What does the stalling indicate?

Let us look at the military considerations first. There is a military view that one should fight one’s enemies as far from home as possible, especially in the case of a guerrilla war which is aimed at harassing and democratising one’s own population.

Those who hold this view believe we should stay in SWA and fight our war there, rather than allow the enemy to advance to the Orange River when he has already reached the Limpopo and the Crocodile on our other flanks.

But there is another view that a withdrawal from SWA would...
My own view is that the Government is too sophisticated and experienced to risk so patently stupid a step as UDI. At the same time I think it wants out of South West Africa. In the long run the war will prove too debilitating and demoralising, and the priority concern is the defence of the South African Fatherland.

The main problem, therefore, is how to get around the politically explosive business of a Nationalist Prime Minister handing over that territory to the horrific Mr Sam Nujoma. And my hunch is that the solution is to try to manoeuvre things so that in the end it is the hapless Dr K Mudge who is seen to be doing it.

Rhodesia has already provided so many analogies that I can imagine the Government seeing one more - in the remarkable way Ian Smith managed to secure the handover to Mugabe without being denounced as a traitor by white Rhodesia.

He survived because he was in fact not the man finally responsible for the handover. Mugabe was Smith had already withdrawn himself and handed over to Mugabe, and it was the latter who finally clinched the deal at Lancaster House against a background of better criticism from good old Smithy.

Could this be the model for South Africa's SWA strategy?

Build up the DTA as an internal government, lower South Africa's profile by downgrading the status of the Administrator-General, and at the same time try to distance from the Western initiative and move towards an African-approved Lancaster House conference of all SWA parties - at which South Africa can allow Dr Mudge to be the main figure in the negotiating team that opposes Swapo.

Mr Botha can stand back, allowing Namibia to settle their own dispute and pleading to stand by the result, whatever it may be.

That would get him off his political hook far better than having himself to sign a handover deal with the Western Five and the UN.

It is an interesting thought.

not weaken our military position in South Africa itself but if anything would actually strengthen it.

Those who hold this view note two things. Firstly, a Swapo government taking over in Namibia would be in exactly the same position as Mugabe and Machel consolidating its position and developing the country would be its priorities, and it couldn't afford to allow its territory to be used as a springboard for war against South Africa for fear of devastating reprisals.

Secondly, even if it were foolish enough to offer itself as a springboard, it would be a useless one for guerrilla purposes because the terrain around the SWA-South African border is unsuitable for waging such a war.

Guerrillas need bush country to provide them with cover, and a fairly dense rural population off which they can feed and into which they can blend. The northern border of SWA is ideal for this, as were Zimbabwe and Mozambique. But the southern border of SWA is not it is semi-desert with hardly any rural population at all.

So South Africa could hand SWA over to Swapo and risk nothing from a defence point of view. In fact it would gain, because it would allow it to withdraw from the costly defence of another territory and consolidating all its military resources on the home front.

The cogency of this latter view leads me to believe that the reasons for stalling on withdrawal must be political rather than military. So let us examine the political implications for Mr Botha respectively.

There are a number.

1. The most obvious and serious political problem for Mr Botha is that, in terms of National Party politics, it would be hugely embarrassing for him to be seen handing over SWA to Sam Nujoma, the man whom John Vorster built up as the ultimate in Marxist monsters.

Given his problems with his Rightwing, and given the great fuss Nationalists have made over the years about how the spineless British have sold out the white man to black agress - Robert Mugabe being the most recent - it is doubtful whether
Captured reports describe SWA raids.
Swapo hit by famine and ‘leak to enemy’

WINDHOEK — The commander of Swapo’s armed forces claimed in a confidential report to his superiors that his men in southern Angola were being caught in the pincers of famine and constant “enemy actions” by the South African and SWA/Namibian security forces.

In a captured document released to newsmen the commander, Dino Hamaamba, draws attention to the “starving” combatants, claiming the food shortage was handicapping the fighting ability of his men.

“The enemy is always there. Battles are raging. But no food,” he complained.

He said Swapo could “definitely and firmly hold the situation” if the number of food trucks was increased to at least 10 a week.

“The situation is very serious. Combatants go on long missions without or with very little food. When they return they find nothing to eat. The result is demoralisation and then defection.”

Another observation was “Flights have been particularly frequent during day and night. The strength of the aircrafts flying at a time has been quadrupled.”

The commander also noted that security forces were receiving intelligence about Swapo operations before they came off and that the source of the information leaked to the “enemy” could not be found.

Page 3: Captured reports describe SWA raids.
Swapo attack on SWA school

WINDHOEK. — Two groups of Swapo insurgents launched a stand-off mortar and small-arms attack on a South African police post and school at Ongwediva near Oshakati in Okahandja, northern South West Africa, early yesterday, according to the chairman of the Ovambo Executive Committee, Pastor Cornelius Njoba.

Pastor Njoba said there had been no police or civilian casualties, but security forces reported two wounded insurgents.

Three mortar bombs had hit the ground of the Valombola Technical School at Ongwediva, shattering windows and damaging walls.

There were no pupils at the school at the time.

Security forces said that two groups of insurgents had been responsible for the attack. A group of 30, with 80mm mortars, attacked from the north, and an undisclosed number of insurgents, with 60mm mortars, from the south.

Two members of the northern group had been wounded by security forces. A follow-up operation is in progress. — Sapa.
Seized documents tell of Swapo starvation

By PETER KENNY
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — One of the biggest problems Swapo guerrillas operating in northern South West Africa and Angola face is a severe shortage of food.

This fact is strongly borne out in documents captured from Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) during Operation Smokesheen — the devastating onslaught in which more than 70 guerrillas were killed by South African forces in June.

Hundreds of captured documents were shown to the Press yesterday at South West African Territory Force Headquarters in Windhoek.

In the captured documents, details of Swapo infiltration into the Grootfontein-Otavi-Tsumeb triangle in February this year are outlined.

According to the monthly situational report of PLAN, dated April 5, Swapo guerrillas are described as "generally starving."

"For our missions to be carried out successfully we need a constant supply of combat food. "For this month combat food was relatively late so that our attacks were postponed to a date that later proved to be a failure."

"Generally, our combatants are starving. Usually our food supply is arrived at a time when there is nothing whatsoever to eat."

"We eat once a day, yet meals do not satisfy the combatants. They go on combat missions hungry," the report says.

It says food was not easily obtainable from the local population because of poor rainfall in the area.

Another report tells of the "Mundilo group" operating "deep south."

It describes how, on May 1, a group of six guerrillas, who infiltrated north-east of Tsumeb, were tormented by hunger and thirst.

The report describes how insurrection infiltrated villages and obtained support from the local population in the area.

Each of the infiltrators is given a combat name.

According to PLAN's April report, the general staff decided to:

- Initiate a programme to instruct their cadres in combating enemy commanders and to use all weapons at their disposal to hit helicopters and other aircraft.

- Adopt new ways, methods and tactics to avoid leakage of information to the enemy before operations are carried out.

- Instruct combatants to apply defensive tactics to avoid high casualties "that we usually suffer during defensive battles."

- Ambush vital logistical routes. "This decision is already put into practice and results so far are as we anticipated."
Mudge rejects SWA conference

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance government in South West Africa would not condone a repetition of the Lancaster House "liaison" for the future of the territory, Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Ministers' Council, said in Windhoek yesterday.

The DTA newspaper, Die Republikein, reported Mr. Mudge as saying the DTA government was not prepared to allow compromises with Marxists on matters of principle at such talks.

He described as "absolute speculation" reports that the South African Government was in the process of imitating a Lancaster House-type, all-party conference on SWA.

He expected this to become abundantly clear in Pretoria's reply to the latest letter on SWA by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

"I am convinced the Western powers are beginning to realise that their initiative is founder- ing ("op die rose loop") because of the deviations from the original settlement plan in Dr. Waldheim's letter and as a result of Swapo's procrastination tactics," he was reported as saying.

In London yesterday Western diplomats reiterated support for the UN settlement plan for SWA, in reaction to the reports concerning the all-party conference.

"We support the United Nations plan and are awaiting South Africa's reply to the proposals," said a spokesman for the British Foreign Office.

Western diplomats are expecting the reply within the next few days, and the spokesman said Britain would then discuss it with its partners in the Western contact group on SWA — the United States, Canada, West Germany and France.

The all-party conference reports drew cautious reaction in Western diplomatic circles, with most taking the view that such a move was hypothetical at present. — Sapa
Soldiers on rape charge

'Meli' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Judgment will be given today in the trial of two former soldiers who allegedly raped a 19-year-old Oshakati nurse in February. The men, Mr Gerrie Johannes van der Merwe, 19, of Strand, and Mr Christoffel Johannes Jacobs Wuste, 19, of Vrededorp, have both pleaded not guilty.

The nurse told the court that the two men arrived at her home at Ondangwa, Oshakoiland, on the night of February 16 and asked to see her identity document.

They allegedly assaulted her and both raped her in her yard. After they left on a motorcycle, she found a rifle magazine near her torn-off clothes.

Mr Wuste's initials were painted on the magazine which was before the court yesterday.
LUSAKA — The Zambia United Nations Association has appealed to Frontline States to reconcile the two factions of the South West Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO).

The association, has also urged former SWAPO vice-president, Mr. Nsereko Muyengo, not to go back to SWA, because he would be detained.

In a statement issued in Lusaka this week, the secretary-general of the association, Mr. Ngendu Mutambo, expressed concern over events in the South West Africa People’s Organisation which, he said, would slow the struggle.
Security forces kill 15 more guerrillas

WINDHOEK, --- Fifteen Swapo guerrillas were killed in the South West African operational area in the past week, bringing the total for the month to 127, according to the SWA Territory Force headquarters.

Four South African soldiers were also killed.

The communiqué said that the guerrillas killed in the past week were thought to be members of a group of 70 which fled after a contact with South African and SWA security forces last week.

The names of the SADF soldiers killed were announced by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria earlier.

The second-in-command of the SWA Territory Force, Brigadier Pietter Boeman, said earlier that Swapo groups encountered this month were leaderless and in some instances had shown no fight.

He said this could be attributed to the successes of security forces against Swapo in southern Angola.

Seventy-three guerrillas were killed in operations in the fortnight to Thursday last week.

Last Friday, 29 guerrillas died in a single skirmish in which the four South African soldiers were also killed. --- Sapa
Quick agreement on SWA plan not in sight

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — South Africa and the United Nations are setting up face-to-face talks on independence for SWA/Namibia.

But exchanges between the two sides suggest no quick agreement on a plan to terminate South Africa's administration of the territory.

The South African Government has agreed to meet a delegation of senior UN officials in South Africa — a visit proposed at the weekend by UN Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim — but has delayed the suggested talks until October 20.

Dr Waldheim wanted the talks to start on September 29, but Foreign Minister Pik Botha proposed the later date, pointing out that he and the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, will be attending a congress and a special session of Parliament.

He said he would also be occupied with the swearing-in of the new Cabinet and the assumption of duty by the new Administrator-General of Namibia.

In addition, Mr Botha wrote, "due to another longstanding commitment, the Prime Minister and I will not be available between October 8 and 20.

At the weekend, Dr Waldheim had proposed that the UN delegation visit South Africa because he believed "we should now proceed with implementation of the United Nations plan (to supervise elections in Namibia)."

Apparently ignoring the Government's insistence on some proof of UN impartiality, Dr Waldheim said the UN officials would discuss "the setting of a time-frame and other modalities" of implementing a cease-fire and electoral process in the territory.

He did express concern "at the cycle of violence resulting from the unresolved nature of the Namibian question" and urged all concerned to "exercise the maximum degree of restraint with a view to ending the bloodshed."

But Mr Botha yesterday indicated that a timetable for implementing the UN plan would take second place.

Sources here suggested that Dr Waldheim and his aides would have no difficulty accepting South Africa's proposed dates for the talks.

Some Western governments have made fresh public calls on South Africa to allow the UN plan to go ahead.

Inventory models are designed to achieve two objectives:
1. A balance between the cost of acquiring and holding an inventory
2. The opportunity cost of not holding an inventory.
SWA rape: 2 former soldiers acquitted

Windhoek — Two former soldiers were yesterday acquitted on charges of raping a 49-year-old Otjiwarongo nurse.

Mr Justice Lichtenberg told the two men Mr Gerrit Johannes van der Merwe, 19, of Strand, and Mr Christoffel Johannes Weste, 19, of Vrededorp, that he did not believe their evidence and believed the woman's claim that she had been raped in February.

But he had to give them the benefit of the doubt.

The men said the nurse agreed to have sex with them.
SA attacked over bushmen in war

The Star Bureau

South African use of Kung San bushmen in South West Africa guerrilla fighting is going to be protested to the United Nations because training the bushmen as fighters is threatening their whole society, according to a Canadian anthropologist, Richard Lee, University of Toronto.

Lee plans to take the case before the UN later this week, he said in a Monday interview. He is likely to be backed in his protest by a resolution from the second Annual Conference on Hunting and Gathering Peoples, being held at Laval University in Quebec City this week.

Lee has studied the Kung San bushmen for 17 years and speaks their language. South African recruiting of the bushmen, he said, means they are leaving their traditional way of life in the Kalahari Desert to become soldiers, threatening their lifestyle.

DEATH

"They are being ground to death in the South African war machine," said Lee. "They are one of the last hunting and gathering peoples in Africa and they are important for science because they represent a way of life which was previously universal.

South Africa has recruited 2000 Kung San bushmen for the guerrilla warfare in South West Africa, out of a total Kung San population of 15,000. South Africa and the UN disagree strongly on the control of South West Africa, where the UN is demanding the right to have free elections conducted under supervision of the world body.

Originally the Kung San were recruited as trackers, because of their bush skills, but in recent years they have been armed and trained in counter-insurgency warfare.
Swapo-D considers disbanding if...

By PETER KENNY
'Mill' Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK. — The Swapo Democrats (Swapo-D) might decide to disband if an internationally-acceptable solution to South West Africa's predicament is not found soon.

The Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in an interview with the "Mail" Africa Bureau that the party might have to consider soon whether it could continue to operate in SWA.

He said that, at the moment, Swapo-D was awaiting South Africa's answer to the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, about a proposed demilitarised zone on the SWA/Angolan border in the event of UN-supervised elections.

"If South Africa reacts negatively, our position will be untenable, and we will have to reconsider our stance," said Mr Shipanga.

"We can't get involved in South African arrangements such as the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance because it is not acceptable to the people of Namibia. On the other hand, we cannot get involved in the violence of Sam Nujoma's Swapo," he said.

Only two parties could gain from the situation if South Africa showed it was not willing to go for a UN settlement — Swapo and the DTA — said Mr Shipanga.

On the one hand, the DTA could hang on to power for as long as it was prepared to fight a war against Swapo, and Swapo could gain credit for waging an armed struggle for the "liberation of Namibia."

Mr Shipanga said that should South Africa react negatively in its reply, many people in SWA would opt for more militancy in an effort to obtain a solution in the territory.

In such a situation, it would be difficult for Swapo-D to continue on its present course, said Mr Shipanga, "as people would accuse us of being either cowards or hypocrites."

Mr Shipanga was a founder member of the Ovambo People's Organisation, which later became Swapo. He returned to SWA after 15 years in exile. When he and others became disillusioned with Mr Sam Nujoma's leadership of Swapo in 1978, they were put into "protective custody" in Luanda for some months, then spent nearly two years in jail in Tanzania.

They were released in 1977, and in 1978 Mr Shipanga launched his Swapo-Democrats Party in Stockholm, Sweden.

His return to Windhoek in 1978 coincided with the return to SWA of a number of exiles who saw, at the time, positive signs of a settlement of the territory's problems.

Efforts earlier this year to unite Swapo-D with the Namibian National Front — and create a third force in SWA politics — failed.

Mr Shipanga claims his party has 45,000 members — about three-quarters of them in Ovamboland.
Oh well, the black boss won't be voting, anyway

By PETER KENNY

'Mail' Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK - Being a black man living in Windhoek's former exclusively white areas has its "lighter" moments, especially when the National Party is canvassing for the forthcoming November white ethnic election.

The leader of the Swapo Democrat Party, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, a former Swapo exile who now lives in the elite Windhoek suburb of Klein Windhoek, met two National Party canvassers at his door earlier this week.

Mr. Shipanga said the two young ladies politely asked, "Is the boss in the house?"

Mr. Shipanga replied: "I am the boss."

Looking slightly stunned, the two young ladies stepped back and looked at him unbelievingly.

One of them plucked up courage and tried another ploy. "Is the madam in the house?" she asked.

"Yes, the madam is at home, would you perhaps like to speak to her?" Mr. Shipanga replied confidently.

He then left the two slightly puzzled young women standing while he went to call his wife, who was in the kitchen cooking the evening meal.

When Mr. Shipanga had introduced his wife to the two young ladies at the front door as "the madam," they hurriedly excused themselves and left.

A slightly bemused Mr. Shipanga told the "Mail" Africa Bureau yesterday that this type of thing was to be expected when a country like SWA indulged in such things as ethnic elections.

A spokesman for the National Party, when asked for his comment, said he had not heard of the incident and could not comment on it.
Nujoma lays into Dirk Mudge

London Bureau

LONDON — Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, has been singled out by Nujoma as the arch-villain of the territory, the "ruthless, racist coloniser", and accused of using blacks as slaves on his farms.

In an astonishing attack on Mr Mudge at a press conference in London yesterday, the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, first accused the former Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader of underpaying his farm labourers, then said he did not pay them at all.

"They are ruthlessly underpaid and are given rations of mealie meal, salt and no meat. For several months workers on Dirk Mudge's farms go without pay and sometimes when he does not want to pay them he dismisses his workers and sends them back to their homelands."

In this unprecedented attack on Mr Mudge, Mr Nujoma did not refer to his statement in Paris two weeks ago that he would accept Mr Mudge as a member of a future South African delegation to settlement talks.

He said then that SWAPO would not accept Mr Mudge as any other person as a representative of the South West African people, but he could not object if such people were included in a South African group.
Swapo calls on SA for free and fair election

BY BRUCE STEPHENSON
London Bureau

LONDON — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, yesterday challenged South Africa to “democratic, free and fair” elections in South West Africa.

He threw down the gauntlet to South Africa by saying he was prepared to bring an immediate end to the terrorist war and to enter into negotiations — anywhere in the world except South Africa — for United Nations-supervised elections.

The Swapo leader said this after meeting Britain’s deputy Foreign Secretary, Sir Ian Gilmour, to elicit his country’s support at the UN Security Council for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

Despite Mr Nujoma’s violent attack on the South African Government for “attempting to undermine Swapo’s status as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people”, well-placed sources here firmly believe there has been Western pressure on Swapo to relinquish this status.

This is borne out by Mr Nujoma’s preparedness to negotiate with South Africa, despite his statement that Swapo does not recognize “the illegal, racist Pretoria regime”.

Next week a delegation appointed by the “conference in solidarity with the people of Namibia” in Paris two weeks ago will be going to New York to ask the Security Council to crack down on South Africa by forcing the imposition of complete economic, military and trade sanctions.

The delegation, consisting of the Foreign Minister of Senegal, Mr Moustafa Niass, the Nigerian ambassador to France, Mr Doye-Odewun, the Algerian ambassador to France, Mr Mohnet Sahnoun, conference reporter, Mr Abdul Minty and British MP and former Labour Party national chairman, Miss Joan Lester, will also press the UN secretary-general, Dr Kurt Waldheim for a full Security Council meeting on SWA on October 15.

Mr Nujoma told the gathering...
Swapo in election challenge to SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo has responded to an alleged crackdown by the South African authorities in the territory with a challenge: “Match your puppets against us in genuine free and fair elections under UN supervision and control.”

The organisation’s president, Mr. Sam Nujoma, threw down the gauntlet when he briefed reporters yesterday on his meeting with Britain’s Deputy Foreign Secretary Sir Ian Gilmour.

He charged that Swapo WIndhoek office had been closed down by the authorities who had threatened to arrest anyone entering it.

They were doing this to give the internal party time to gain electoral support, said Mr. Nujoma.

“We challenge the South Africans to accept fair and free elections under UN supervision and control, and see whether their puppets or Swapp wins,” he said.

He reiterated Swapo’s readiness to sign a cease-fire and begin talks immediately with the South African Government.

He also assured the UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, that Swapo was prepared to immediately cooperate in the implementation of the UN settlement plan for the territory.

NO CONCESSION

However, he emphatically refused to have Swapo guerrillas moved out of SWA/Namibia into ‘neutral’ banting states while South African forces remained in the country.

“We will make no concession on this,” said Mr. Nujoma.

Mr. Nujoma admitted that Britain would not back any UN move for sanctions against South Africa.

Sir Ian had told him that “the efforts being made by the five Western powers are sufficient to exert the necessary pressure.”

A Whitehall spokesman reiterated that Britain did not recognise Swapo’s claim to be the sole and authentic representative of the SWA/Namib people.

But he denied reports that Sir Ian had intended to ask Mr. Nujoma to relinquish the name ‘Namibia’.
Nujoma lays into Dirk Mudge.

LONDON - Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South West Africa Council of Ministers, has been supplied with stock in the armament of the territory, the 'murderous racist colonizer,' and accused of using black labour on his farm.

In anSPecific attack on Mr Mudge at a Press conference in London yesterday, the president of Swana Mr Sam Nujoma, first accused the former Democratic Turnhalle Alliance leader of underpaying his farm labourers, then said he did not pay them at all.

'They are ruthlessly underpaid and are given rations of maize meal, salt and no meat. For several months workers on

Park Mudge's farm have been left to die of hunger and sometimes when he does not eat for a few days, they have to go hungry.'

In his unprecedented attack on Mr Mudge, Mr Nujoma did not refer to his statement in Paris ten weeks ago that he would accept Mr Munde as a member of a future South African delegation to settlement talks.

He said that Swapp would not accept Mr Munde or any other person as a representative of the South West African people, but he could not object if such people were included in a South African group.
UN mission setting date for Pretoria talks

UNITED NATIONS — A high-level mission of UN officials will go to Pretoria on October 20 for talks with the South African Government on the SWA/Namibia question, it was announced yesterday.

A UN spokesman said the composition of the UN group would be made known later, but it would definitely include Mr Brian Urquhart, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

In Windhoek, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Dirk Mudge, said certain foreign countries were starting to realize that SWA/Namibia's internal political groups wanted a direct say in any international solution for the territory.

"We are simply no longer prepared to accept that Swapo is the only political party which enjoys status in this connection, and we are also not prepared to be tied to South Africa's apron strings," he told a Press conference.

"We have our own views, our future is at stake, and we feel we should have the opportunity to put our views across personally."

"I get the impression that there are interests in the world, which are beginning to develop an understanding for this. But time will tell what their attitudes will be for the future," he said.

Mr Mudge said it appeared that the international situation on the SWA/Namibia issue had at this stage stagnated a little. He was awaiting the UN visit to South Africa, but had not been informed yet whether the Council of Ministers would be involved in the discussions.

— The Star’s Africa News Service, Sapa-Reuter