NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS
1984

July  —  Dec.


Namibian laws invite violence, says lawyer

Namibian laws invited violence rather than encouraging law and order, a Windhoek advocate said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Anton Lubowski said that, as a member of the legal profession, he was perturbed by the serious inroads into the basic principles of natural justice. Namibians were denied recourse to the law, had no constitutional guarantees and were ruled by an administrator-general from a foreign country, South Africa, he said.

Addressing a gathering of about 100 people, Mr Lubowski—who recently joined Swapo—mentioned numerous court cases in which it had become clear that the SADF and the special police unit Koevoet had a "gross misapprehension about their right to lay hands on Namibians, to abuse and mistreat them".

"I dismiss the claim by the SA Minister of Law and Order, Mr le Grange, that there is nothing wrong with Koevoet," he said.

He condemned the recent banning of an application for the release of prisoners held at the Mariental Prison, which showed that the SA Government "regarded itself above the law in Namibia".

At a Press conference called by the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) earlier, Mr Lubowski said South Africa had been "fighting its own selfish war in Namibia. It is conscripting Namibians to fight their own brothers and sisters".

Mr Lubowski, with Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan and Mr Patrick Lekota of the UDF, will address a public meeting at the Central Methodist Church at 8.30 pm today.
Koevoet trained to exterminate — SWA lawyer

BY DIANNA GAMES

MEMBERS of Koevoet, the special South West African police unit, were trained to "exterminate", a SWA lawyer said this week.

Speaking at a seminar of the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, Mr Anton Lubowski said Koevoet's role was contrary to the traditional role of a policeman.

The situation was worsened by the fact Koevoet members were paid for each guerrilla they killed, he said.

He said the people of SWA had little protection against the invasion by South Africa of their civil liberties.

"They are occupied and ruled by a foreign power, they have no legislation, no parliament, no checks and balances, no elected government."

The territory's security laws did not maintain law and order but invited violence and had "created a system of institutionalised terror."

Among others, the laws allowed policemen, security policemen and non-commissioned soldiers to single-handedly decide to detain people without a warrant.

To extend the detention beyond 30 days, the Administrator General required only the "say-so" of the policeman concerned.

Mr Lubowski said it had been admitted by a security policeman under oath that no public records were kept of such detentions.

A person could also be detained indefinitely without trial and no court had the jurisdiction to determine the validity of that detention.

He called the "bansing" by the South African Government of a court application for the release of 37 Marxist guerrillas "a gross interference with legal history."

Another speaker, freelance journalist Ms Sue Cullinan, said the struggle for independence in SWA would be 18 years old next month.

"This is a remarkable testament to the South West African people's commitment to regaining control over their own country," she said.
23 die in Namibia fighting

WINDHOEK — Twenty Swapo insurgents, one SWA Territorial Force member and two Owambo children have died in the operational area in the past week. The SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek today announced the death in action of Rifleman Augustinus Mhambo in action on July 2.

In a Press release, SWATF said Rifleman Mhambo (20), was unmarried and survived by his father.

Altogether 20 Swapo insurgents have been killed by the security forces in the territory in the past week, according to the statement, but no details were given.

The two Owambo children died when a device they picked up exploded in the Onyanya area of the far north.

Six civilians escaped with light injuries when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine, 8km north-west of On-gandjera, the statement added. — Sapa
SADF denies split with Koëvoet

The SA Defence Force has dissociated itself from a report that the crack police counter-insurgency unit, Koëvoet, was being withdrawn from the central zone of the operational area and said reports of dissension between the SADF and Koëvoet were untrue.

In a communiqué issued in Pretoria yesterday, the SADF said "The SA Defence Force dissociates itself from the speculative report which appeared in a Johannesburg morning newspaper, implying that pressure is being brought to bear on the South African Police to cease their activities in the operational area.

"The security forces in the operational area work in close liaison with the police, supporting the SADF in the fight against Swapo terrorists.

"Reports which create the impression that there is dissonance between the SADF and Koëvoet are untrue and a cause for regret." - Sapa.
Planned reserve poses
a threat to ‘Bushmen’

BY TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Plans to set up a
total reserve in Bushmanland, in
northeastern South West Africa,
could threaten the future existence
of one or two surviving ‘Bush-
man’ groups, a top expert main-
tained yesterday.

Mr John Marshall, who has lived with
the Ju/’hoan tribe for 14 years,
and who has produced 23 films on their
lives, said at a Press conference that the
approximately 2,200 Ju/’hoan people
could virtually cease to exist if the plans
are carried out.

Mr Marshall sketched a depressing
picture of a people who have been de-
possessed of their land, forced into wage
labour, and who have been induced through
recent history to abandon their
traditional hunter-gatherer existence.

He was also critical of the role of the
Southern African Defence Force in the
area, who employ considerable numbers
of ‘Bushmen’.

“They have been recruited to fight a
war they do not understand, and when
the war is over, they won’t have the
skills to support themselves,” he said.

Alcoholism was rampant, and wages
were being spent on consumer goods
which had no relevance to the survival
of the traditional extended family.

However, three groups of Ju/’hoans had
been separated from the original “crowd
apathetically into rural slums around
administrative police and army posts.”

These 220 people were learning subsis-
tence farming, mixed with hunting
and gathering and some wage labour,
and were able to “maintain their dignity
and become self-supporting.”

However, Mr Marshall alleged there
was a “secret plan” for Bushmanland,
which would convert 6,000 km² of the
eastern section into a nature reserve.

He speculated that the intention of
forming a nature reserve in the area
was to set up some kind of “Bushman
reserve,” where tourists could fly in to
see “Native Bushmen.”

He and the Kung San Foundation, who
hosted the Press conference, are pro-
testing instead that the 220 people who have
already set up self-help communities be
allowed to remain, and that the scheme
be expanded to all the Ju/’hoan.

However, appeals to the Central Gov-
ernment had met with no response, and
the foundation had thus decided to ap-
proach the media, in an attempt to
awaken public sympathy.

Queen Elizabeth ‘concerned’ at removal

QUEEN ELIZABETH has expressed “concern” at the plight of a black community facing forced removal from land given them by her great-grandfather, King Edward VII, in 1904.

In a letter to the Queen sent on May 23, leaders of the 100 families of the Kana people, about 200km north-east of Joh-
annesburg, appealed to her
to “help us with all speed in any way you can.”

They said they faced forced removal from the land where their ancestors are buried to the tribal homeland of KwaNdebele, close to the Swaziland border. Mrs Marge Brown of the Black Sash said they received a reply yesterday from the British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Euan Ferguson.

“The Queen was concerned to hear of the difficulties your community faces and has asked me to express to her behalf the hope that these can be satisfactorily re-
solved,” he said.

He said the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, raised the issue with Mr. Botha during his visit to Britain.

“I can tell you that among other issues the question of forced removals of people in South Africa was discussed between the two Prime Min-
isters.”

“She was concerned about this and took the opportunity to raise your own case.”

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SADC states’ heads
arrive today

By ANTON MANBER
GABORONE — At least Southern African
state will fly into
on, Botswana, today
summit that will focus
the progress made in
by the SADC
Coordination Comm-

It will be the first such
nent since the signing of
Komatjie Accord
South Africa and
in March this

The SADC was formed
specific intention of lessening
the pendulum of its

However, SADC states
outwardly simulate
little progress for the
fects of Komatjie on their

The understanding is
Komatjie has not
the need to
SADC’s aims of
netting development

Yesterday, the SADC C-
of Manastur, key
members, met to discuss the
SADC’s aims of

The heads of state will
each other’s policy

The six leaders expected
day are President
Martin of Mozambique,
President Kenneth
of Zimbabwe, President
Mugabe of Zimbabwe,
Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika and France.

They will be met with a cer-
ceremony at Gabon
Airport by President C.
Muse, and Botswana, who
the current chairman
the SADC and host of the
summit.

Also attending as ob-
will be Mr. Oliver T.
leader of the Afri-
National Congress, and
John Pateka, leader of
the Amandla Congress.
A representative of S.
will also be attending.

The leaders of Angola,
Malawi and Zambia
representatives will be
able to attend. 
The story of the 1944 Bostonians' fight against the Vietnam War was not widely known until recently. The anti-war movement in Boston was led by a group of young activists who had grown tired of the endless bombing and the uncertainty of their fate. They had seen the suffering of their people in Vietnam and knew that they had to do something to stop it. The protest was peaceful, but it was met with fierce opposition from the city's leaders. Despite this, the activists continued to organize rallies and demonstrations, drawing attention to the war and its toll on the human spirit. The movement eventually gained momentum, and the voices of the protesters were heard by politicians and the public alike. The story of the Bostonians' fight against the Vietnam War is a testament to the power of collective action and the need for vigilance in the face of injustice.
LONDON — Swapo issued a "war communique" here today claiming it killed at least 21 security force members during February and March, and listing 21 separate operations in Namibia including the "elimination" of three informers.

It said the "enemy soldiers" were killed in 12 clashes in the territory, 15 on February 21 when a convoy was ambushed and 13 more during a similar operation four days later.

The remainder were killed by landmines, mortar fire and during fighting "initiated" by security forces.

The detailed communique described sabotage operations and the capture of a wide range of security force equipment including mortars, rifles, maps and documents.

It described the killing of informers and collaborators in this way:

"March 4. A puppet headman, Silvanus Hoses, was eliminated by our combatants at Ohauwanga, 24 km northeast of Ohangwena, while on the way to warn enemy troops about Plan (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) combatants' presence in the area."

"LUDICROUS"

The communique also accused the security forces of atrocities, claiming that on January 28 three women living in the Okahandja area were seriously beaten by troops and taken to hospital after eight soldiers were killed by a landmine close to the village where the women lived.

Approached in Pretoria today for comment on the Swapo claims, a Defence Force spokesman said: "The SADF does not comment on such ludicrous statements." — Sapa.
Refusal to prosecute is cover up, says Swapo

By Peter Honye,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General's refusal to prosecute 37 Swapo leaders and suspected SWAPO members who were detained last month, amounted to an attempt to conceal facts surrounding the incident, says one of the former detainees, Mr Han Biwo, Secretary of SWAPO's Joint Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

The timing of the mass arrests, which took place on the eve of Prime Minister P.W. Botha's visit to Swakopmund, with the Pope in Egypt, posed a self-acknowledged embarrassment to the South African Government.

"One can pose very serious questions as to why these things are being done, because I believe very important things would have been said in court which would have been embarrassed," he said.

CONFIRMED

"But not charging us is not going to stop these things from coming out," the former detainees contended.

Yesterday, legal counsel for the Attorney-General denied that his refusal to prosecute was an attempt to conceal facts.

This present the allegations of allegedly holding an illegal gathering would be a mere formality.

But the State intends to prove there is evidence against SWAPO leaders, according to Mr Nathaniel Mongera, Secretary of SWAPO's Central Committee.

It is also not known whether a house arrest in Walvis Bay pending an application for an appeal against the order prohibiting him to leave the area.

Researchers have yet to be charged with "57 attacks on the SWAPO Mission in Windhoek on June 8 provoked widespread condemnation."

An SA Government spokesman later confirmed that the incident had caused severe embarrassment.
SWA students form non-racial organisation

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — More than 100 students, from universities, colleges, technikons and schools, wound up a three-day launch of the first non-racial students' organisation in South West Africa yesterday.

The Namibian National Students' Organisation (Nanno) aims to unite "all Namibian students irrespective of colour, creed and political convictions, so that they can jointly address themselves to all aspects of life affecting students as part of the community", according to a statement.

The conference was launched amid strong opposition from principals of certain schools, and at least one principal forbade his pupils to attend, on pain of expulsion, according to conference sources.

In a "message of solidarity" to the July conference of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), being held in Durban, the SWA body said:

"We sincerely hope that with us being part of the progressive movement, we will be in close contact. We are one in the struggle, fighting our common enemy, the Bophuthatswana regime."

In a reciprocal message, Nusas welcomed the formation of Nanno as "an important step forward on the road to independence and social development in Namibia."

"We extend our solidarity to the students and people of Namibia, and hope for a speedy withdrawal of the South African Administration and troops and the holding of free and fair elections."

Nusas added that it was opposed to military conscription because students were being "forced to participate in the illegal occupation of your country."

Nanno also sent a message of solidarity to the Azanian Students' Organisation, Azeso.
Held Swapo men not to be charged

WINDHOEK — South West African authorities will not prosecute Swapo members arrested in a police swoop on a braai last month, says the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Ettiene Pretorius.

Mr Pretorius said the Attorney-General's office had decided not to press charges against the 37, who had been due to appear in court on Friday next week.

The group, including two senior Swapo officials, were seized by police as they attended a braai on Roman Catholic Church land near Windhoek, celebrating the release of 54 Swapo members after six years in detention.

Political analysts said after the June 9 raid that its timing was astonishing, coming just two days before the South African Prime Minister, Mr F W Botha, was due to meet the Pope in the Vatican during a European tour.

WITHOUT CONSULTATION

The head of the South West African Security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said at the time that the arrests were made without consulting the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

A South African Government spokesman said last month that the arrests, at a time when Pretoria had been showing a more conciliatory attitude to Swapo, were embarrassing.

Among those detained were the acting Swapo president in South West Africa, Mr Nathaniel Mazulu, the joint secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, and two prominent lawyers.

The group was released after five days in detention.

Colonel Strydom said after the arrests that the 37 were seized under Proclamation AG-8, which allows for lengthy detention without trial, and police were investigating possible breaches of a law barring illegal assemblies — Sapa-Reuter.
Seven hurt in SWA bomb blasts

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A bomb has exploded in the entrance of Government offices in Windhoek's Katutura township — the fourth bomb blast in SWA/Namibia's urban areas in one day.

No one was injured in the Katutura blast, which happened at the offices of the National Building Corporation about 8.45pm yesterday. But at least seven people were slightly injured in three blasts in Ovamboland earlier in the day.

BLOCKS OF TNT

The Katutura blast occurred in the entrance to the building corporation's offices, blowing out the door and damaging the roof.

A police spokesman declined to identify the explosives, but they are thought to have been two 400g blocks of TNT, detonated by an MUV2 timing device — the bomb package usually used in SWA/Namibia.

The National Building Corporation (Nashonkor) was set up about two years ago to develop housing schemes in SWA/Namibia's black residential areas.

Earlier, three bombs exploded at busy shopping areas within three hours, injuring at least seven people in the Ovamboland capitals of Oshakati and Ondangwa.

All four of yesterday's bombs appear to have been purposefully aimed at the symbols of South Africa, or capital associated with it, in SWA/Namibia.

The latest blasts bring to 19 the number of bomb incidents reported in the past 13 weeks in the Ovamboland and Kavango war zones, and the farming regions of Tsumeb, Otavi and Otjiwarongo.
Head of multiracial
college on PE visit

Post Reporter

THE headmaster of Concordia College in Windhoek, SWA/Namibia — the only State-controlled multiracial college in the country — Mr Gerald Barber, is in Port Elizabeth to see his family after six months away from home.

Mr Barber was headmaster of St George's Preparatory School in Port Elizabeth before he was offered the post at the prestigious school, which aims to produce future leaders for SWA/Namibia.

His wife, Wynn, and children, Andrew and Jonathan, stayed behind in Port Elizabeth so that both sons could finish their education. Their daughter, Elizabeth, is studying music at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Barber's family will join him in Windhoek next year.

Pupils applying to the bilingual school have to undergo stringent ability and academic tests before they are accepted and standards are much higher than at any other Government school.

There are no economic barriers for pupils; with entrance being purely on ability. Tuition, accommodation and books are paid for.

"I am revelling in the school and working very hard," said Mr Barber.

"We have planned a R3 million fund-raising drive for this year to build a music centre, which will house an orchestra and an art centre, which will be used for exhibitions not only by the pupils.

"We would also like to expand our computer science centre to handle 30 terminals.

"It is a totally unique school and, as such, is a challenge.

Mr Barber also found time to hike and spent some time on the Skeleton Coast and at a desert research station."
Swapo bomb blasts 'a pattern of terror'

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The latest wave of sabotage attacks in South West Africa were "part of Swapo's recent pattern of urban terror," police spokesman, Inspector Pierre du Rand, said yesterday.

In the latest wave of attacks, four bombs exploded within 12 hours of each other in three towns, injuring seven people on Thursday.

Late on Thursday night, a powerful bomb exploded outside the Katutura township offices of the National Building and Investment Corporation, causing damage estimated at R10,000.

The corporation's offices, situated in the township on the outskirts of Windhoek, were extensively damaged.

The NBIC is a para-statal organisation which handles most of the major Government contracts for low-cost and core housing in the country.

In the other blasts on Thursday, a bomb hit the wholesale offices of the First National Development Corporation at midday, injuring Mr. Karel Schlechter, Mr. Jason Meeuw, Miss Elizabeth Mbandi and Miss Rebecca Nhataupa, all of whom were treated and discharged from the Oshakati Hospital yesterday.

Mr. Elias Kashutha is still being treated for leg burns and a hand injury.

The FNDC, a State-owned corporation, is a favourite target for saboteurs, and the corporation has suffered close to R170,000 in bomb damage in the Owambwa war zone this year alone.

At 3pm on Thursday, a bomb exploded at the department store of Mr. Israel Jonas in Ondangwa, 30 km east of Oshakati. Damage of about R2,000 was caused.

Almost simultaneously, another bomb exploded at a liquor store belonging to Mr. Jonas, injuring two people and causing extensive damage.

Inspector Du Rand said the latest spate of bomb attacks "appear to be part of a pattern of urban terror.

He said since Swapo's supply trail from Angola had been thwarted by the Joint Monitoring Commission, the movement was "avoiding contact with the Security Forces and rather sabotaging urban targets."
Angolans find Swapo hard to forgive

Judge
Colonel Leon Mollet of the Ministry of Law and Order last night released a statement referring to a report that the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit was to be withdrawn from central Ovamboland.

The statement said:

In a front-page report in the Rand Daily Mail of July 3, 1984, it was stated as fact in the first paragraph that the South African Police's Special Counter Insurgency Unit, Koevoet, was to be withdrawn from central Ovamboland because "its methods of operation are running the South African Defence Force's heart and minds campaign".

The Rand Daily Mail quoted so-called "impeccable sources close to Koevoet" as the source of its information while later in the report, the Commissioner of the South African Police is quoted as saying that the withdrawal issue was "mere conjecture" and that no decision had been taken on the unit's future.

According to the Mail's sources, tension had built up between Koevoet and the SADF because of Koevoet's alleged methods of operation and alleged use of violence.

Not only are the so-called "impeccable sources" completely untrustworthy, but they deliberately try to bedevil the good relations between the South African Police and the South African Defence Force.

Their allegations are slanderous and willfully designed to discredit Koevoet. There is absolutely no truth in the allegations and it is a pity that the Rand Daily Mail attached more importance to unnamed sources than to the Commissioner of the SAP.

The Mail's readers have been greatly misinformed and in this regard I also refer the Mail to an official statement issued by the South African Defence Force following the report in the Mail. It is surprising that the Mail did not use this official statement by the SADF on this very matter.

The SADF statement said:

The South African Defence Force disassociates itself from the speculative report which appeared in a Johannesburg newspaper implying that pressure is being brought to bear on the South African Police to cease their activities in the operational area.

The security forces in the operational area work in close liaison with the police supporting the SAPDF in the fight against SWAPO terrorists.

Reports that create the impression that there is dissension between the Defence Force and Koevoet are untrue and a cause for regret.
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Report of the Imperial Commission on the Vegetables of India, 1939-1940

The report contains a wealth of information and data on the cultivation, production, and marketing of various vegetables in India. It forms a valuable resource for anyone interested in the agricultural sector.

Among the key findings:

- The report highlights the importance of vegetables in the diet and the need for their production to meet the increasing demand.
- It discusses the current state of vegetable cultivation in India, including the areas where vegetables are most successfully grown.
- The report recommends strategies to improve production and efficiency, such as the use of modern farming techniques and the adoption of new crop varieties.
- It also addresses the challenges faced by farmers, including land tenure issues, water scarcity, and pests and diseases.

Overall, the report provides a comprehensive overview of the vegetable industry in India, identifying both opportunities and challenges for future development.
No interim govt for us, says Swanu

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The future of Namibia's Multiparty Conference (MPC) has been threatened following a statement by one of its members, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), that it will never take part in an interim government.

Swanu today issued the text of a speech by its president, Mr Moses Katjuongua, to the MPC's political committee. He attacks other MPC leaders for "obstreperous behaviour" in calling for an interim government.

"We want to make it clear once and for all that Swanu will never take part in any interim government. A government of national unity should only be considered as a measure to avert a national catastrophe."
NAMIBIAN DIAMONDS

Through a glass darkly

More than one precious image has been tarnished in the wake of the Thron Inquiry into Namibia's diamond mining industry.

The inquiry, ordered two years ago to investigate allegations of government corruption and maladministration in Namibia, is headed by Mr Justice P W Thron, who has gained a tough, no-nonsense reputation with a number of startling disclosures of corruption in high places.

He has now directed his attention to the affairs of the territory's statutory Diamond Board, the body set up to exercise independent control over the territory's diamond industry.

At the conclusion of his study of the workings of the DB, Judge Thron referred to it as a "double-headed Daschund" and heaped criticism on two of Namibia's leading personalities in the diamond mining industry: CDM resident director Doug Hoffer (assisted in the hearings by a battery of lawyers from Johannesburg) and Namibian auditor general and DB chairman Petrus Malherbe.

CDM is the territory's biggest producer of diamonds and its mine at Oranjemund is one of the richest in the world.

Investigators told the commission:

- Namibia may have lost up to R1 000m in taxable diamond sales in five years because of inadequate state supervision. That would have meant more than R500m in real state revenue.
- Between 1965 and 1977 there had been no significant difference between diamond prices given by CDM and the Diamond Board and those estimated with the aid of the annual review of the US Department of Mines, but in 1980 there was a difference of R241/carat and in 1981 of R158/carat. This, in the view of the investigators, may suggest transfer pricing.
- In 1981 45% of Namibia's diamonds went to Switzerland instead of London and the board had no knowledge of it.
- The Diamond Board could not exercise proper control over Namibia's diamond exports because its most important functions had been delegated to employees of De Beers.
- The board had no inspection facilities, no inspection agent and no inspection staff inside the country or overseas other than CDM employees.
- The supposed audit of the board's financial statements was in fact no audit at all. Finance Department officials who were not qualified auditors merely checked the adding-on returns furnished by the board's agents. These returns on diamond production were taken as being a true reflection of production and sales, without any of the original documentation being verified.
- No evidence could be found that the board ever discussed export quotas during any of its meetings.

Commission investigator Martin Grote said the board did not and could not fulfil its functions while the interests of De Beers, which owns CDM, were "identical to those of the board." He recommended the board be disbanded immediately.

The FM learns Grote's evidence came from a document he prepared on the mining industry in Namibia. Only elements reportedly overemphasized its diamond reserves for the past few years.

Judge Thron makes it clear in his report that he is irritated with the many attempts to block his commission's attempts to investigate the board. He's also annoyed about what he calls the "veil of secrecy" surrounding the industry. The commission was continually confronted with "smokescreens", he complains: "I'm sick and tired of asking people's permission all the time."

The judge remarked that previous claims by the board that there were no shortcomings in the way it operates derive from either ignorance or arrogance. "Which of the two do you think it is?" he asked Malherbe.

Judge Thron also described a document submitted by CDM's Hoffer in reply to some of the allegations as "an insult to even the lowest form of intelligence."

The commission's hearings are adjourned indefinitely and it is understood Judge Thron is now working on his report on the DB. It seems to be the last leg of his investigation. A number of attempts to have the commission's terms of reference broadened (to include the whole mining industry after many serious allegations of gross malpractice) have been turned down by the office of Van Niekerk.

CDM fields . . . diamonds are for drama too

Lating the affairs of the DB could be presented in public because the commission's terms of reference were not wide enough. The document was apparently handed to Administrator General Willie van Niekerk's office, but sources tell the FM it is "ultra secret" and will never be made public.

The commission's inquiry into the DB—and its amazing findings—have doubtless heightened Namibia's self-appointed troubleshooter and "economic assassin" Eric Lang. For years his allegations of the board's ineffectiveness and CDM's practice of transfer pricing were scotched at Evidence of a growing vendetta by the board against Lang also emerged during the commission's hearing.

At the hearing Lang cross-questioned Malherbe and claimed the DB had done nothing to check his claims that CDM had
From Mao to Mammon

Looking at Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, new deputy chairman of Rosung Uranium, it is hard to believe that he was a central figure in Namibia's black nationalism movement, and a Maestas to boot.

The elegant Dr Zed, as he is commonly known in Windhoek, looks every bit the Oxford graduate he is. One of a tiny group of black Namibian university graduates and arguably the most prominent black intellectual in the country, he does not see the jump from exiled politician and academic to top executive of a large multi-national as incongruous.

A founder and former central committee member of the South West Africa National Union (Swami), Ngavirue sees his move from politics to business as a natural adaptation to a changing Namibia.

"Some people make politics a career," remarks the Oxford PhD at Rosung's offices in Windhoek. "For me, it was a national duty, to fight for the political change we're now on the verge of getting. I'm trying to make a similar contribution inside the business world, to work towards the practical development of the Namibian economy."

As one of Rosung's two deputy chairman (the company chairman and headquarters are in London), Ngavirue will oversee the firm's employee training and personnel planning, together with some as yet undefined public relations responsibilities.

Some observers think that Ngavirue's appointment is part of Rosung's preparatory phase programme for a changing of the guard in Namibia. On the other hand, Ngavirue's qualifications are beyond question — along with his doctorate in political science, he has a diploma in social work and a B Phil from Upsalla University in Sweden.

A slightly reserved personality, Ngavirue is reluctant to talk about the past, but his involvement in early Namibian politics is a matter of public record. In 1962, he co-founded the SWA Students' Organisation. As a social worker, Ngavirue played a prominent role during 1959 Windhoek riots, in which 12 were killed and 50 wounded, a turning point in Namibian history. The young activist left the country soon after to assume a leadership role in Swami's external wing.

In addition to his studies at Oxford and in Sweden, he spent seven years as a senior lecturer in political science at the University of Papua, New Guinea. At the time, New Guinea was whittling away at an Australian mandate, and Ngavirue likes to think of his Papuan experience as an 'apprenticeship' for his present Namibian position.

Ngavirue returned to Namibia from a 17-year exile to serve a short stint as Swami vice-president after the 1978 proclamation of amnesty for political activists. He went on to become manager for education and training at Windhoek's Private Sector Foundation before joining Rosung as a consulting director in August last year.

Ngavirue is optimistic that independence is around the corner, and that the prospects for eventual economic prosperity are solid, given careful development of the country's natural resources.

Rosung, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc, operates the world's largest uranium mine in the desert east of Swakopmund. A plunge in the world price of uranium has halved annual revenues, but with over 3,000 employees it remains one of Namibia's largest employers.

The company has emphasised its progressive employment practices since it started opening prospects in the Namibian desert in 1976, after a storm of international protest.

"I'd like to consolidate Rosung philosophy," Ngavirue says, "and I'm committed to making the company an increasingly useful good citizen of Namibia while looking after our own financial interests."

He is a director of Barclays Bank (Namibia), a member of the board of the SWA Broadcasting Corporation and also on the board of trustees of the Rosung Foundation. With disbursements of $4mn annually, the Foundation is the most visible manifestation of Rosung's 'good works' policy. He maintains that the company's reputation should stand it in good stead when independence comes to the territory.

This month Ngavirue will be adding another feather to his cap as he returns to Oxford for a six-week programme in advanced management.

Ngavirue ... fighting for change is a national duty
Crack unit for SWA

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force has introduced a crack unit to counter Swapo infiltration of South West African farmland.

A spokesman for the SWATF headquarters said today the unit would be a permanent component of the territory's armed forces.

The unit consisted of about 40 members of the existing SWATF who had had specialist training in the tracking and elimination of Swapo insurgents infiltrating predominantly white farming areas in the central-north of the territory.

The commander of military Sector 30, Colonel Louis Rheder, said at a passing-out parade at Otywarongo on Friday the unit should not be seen as a task force or second Koevoet.

"These people are trained as a counter to the annual infiltration campaign by Swapo terrorists, and possess extraordinary tracking skills, especially in the bush areas of Sector 30."

The unit consisted of 22 Damaras, 10 Herero's, four Kavango's and Bushmen.

Colonel Rheder added that the unit might be enlarged.
A South African soldier was killed in a landmine explosion in the Namibian operational area yesterday.

A SADF communique issued in Pretoria today said "Defence Headquarters regrets to announce the death of Rifleman Daniel Andonis Dowrie (23) who died in a landmine explosion in the operational area on Monday July 18 1984. He is survived by his mother, Mrs D Dowrie, of 202 Malwa Street, Touwsriver." — Sapa
Nambian Censal
Angola’s hopes are pinned on

"LUNDERA - the county of"
Lieutenant Lubowski's leap

"Lubowski, Lubowski? Sounds kinda comme" So think South Africans, some of them Southwesterners know better The Lubowskis are the old aristocracy of the territory, and the queen of the clan's defection to Swapo, his breaking of the Golden Rule of white solidarity, signals the opening of a potential floodgate of pre-Swapo insurance TONY WEAVER reports from his observation post at the Café Schneider, nerve-centre of Namibia.

THIS is an incredible country with incredible people, and the strangest set of political rules one is likely to find in years of travelling through the rest of the known world.

One of the not so strange political rules, one that is painfully, borningly familiar in southern Africa, is the one that kept Rhodesia going for so long.

Whites stick together.

It's a very colonial, fear-ridden rule, and when members of the tribe break loose, some fearsome pagan taboos are invoked: ostracism, abuse, threats of violent death, rape and incarceration. Heavy stuff, as a young advocate in this town discovered in May, and as he discovers anew every day But Anton Lubowski knew the strong-arm stuff and the abuse would follow once he returned from being a voting member of the Swapo bargaining team at the Lusaka talks on Namibian independence.

Death threats, an hysterical local newspaper which blamed Lubowski personally for every bomb blast, war death and atrocity, briefs withdrawn by shocked clients, ranting letters to the press, and five days in solitary confinement in a security police cell in a town called Okahandja.

Thirty-six people were detained with him at a braaivleis outside Windhoek, one of them an attorney who sometimes acts for Swapo, a solid white German burghe.

Just before that, the Bar Council, an austere, august body of advocates, all white except for one, handed in a fat affidavit to the Van Dijk Commission of Inquiry, which is casting its eyes across Namibia's "security" laws. That affidavit was heavy, and said there has been a massive breakdown of faith in the law because of the methods of some units of the police. Tough stuff about Koevoet, some snide remarks about the administration of justice in certain areas, all of those rare gems of a report that manages to put enough material into 48 pages to merit a three-volume study. Questions in Parliament, newspaper editorials, it was atrocity time all over again.

That made a lot of whites uncomfortable. What about the Rule? There have been other breakings of The Rule. Hans Rohr is a German merchant from Tsumeb who has been punching away at the military and the police with the most amazing feeling of outrage and disgust I have ever seen in one person He's a very concerned Christian. And there are plenty of very white priests who, if they didn't belong to respectable denominations like the Anglicans, Catholics, Lutherans and the like, would be preaching to churches largely emptied of whites.

A couple of lawyers dotted here and there, some very outspoken local journalists, a handful of very wealthy businesspeople who quietly reap away to their customers, they spring up all over the place But no other white South Wester had ever taken the public step to joining the South West Africa People's Organisation, Swapo of Namibia.

The enemy. The bogeyman under every white child's bed from Tsumeb and Tsumeb through Otavi, Aranos and Helmeringshausen. The ogres with big black beards and big black fists clutching AK-47s.

The terrorists.

The whole issue, percolating and simmering beneath the endless cups of coffee and schnapps, began to burst into the open. White Namibia has come out of the political closet.

Most of Windhoek's cafe society know Lubowski in one way or another, same as most Windhoekers seem to know everyone, in one way or another. That somehow made it easier for them all to suddenly start discussing gyp and Swapo. (As it is, Swapo gets proportionately more column space in local newspapers than the National Party gets in Die Burger.)

The debate going on here at Cafe Schneider, in nice bourgeois white homes over tea, in the letter's pages, in pavement conversations, would seem completely alien, dangerous and downright unbelievable in South Africa. It's a little like discussing the ANC at every turn Not in tiny intellectual huddles in student homes and at seminars, or in shacks in the townships, where paranoia reigns in case one of your number is an informer, but right there in broad daylight.

The Golden Rule of white society in Africa is crumbling, whites are not sticking together. It's like finding out Superglue doesn't actually hold a car tape deck under the dashboard.

It's an astounding thing to see. I walked into the video shop the other night, and conversation is on the future of the country Tswaco will walk an election, everyone knows that," the owner comments apropos of nothing I get invited to a braai in Luxury Hill "You might find it interesting," the host remarks in droll fashion, "there are a bunch of people here waffling between the DTA and Swapo."

Yegods. What a choice to have to make after years of Christian National Education and SABC. It's like trying to unlearn your primal instincts. And the toll is beginning to tell in the more conservative publications. The cartoons, the propaganda, the hysterical commentary, it's all reaching fever pitch.

The most balanced comment I've heard yet on the whole Alfred Lubowski came over coffee at Schneider's from Sarel Becker, leader of the local wing of the Herstigte Nasionale Party. "Ag, man," he said, "surely a man's entitled to join the political party of his choice?"

What perturbed Sarel, though, was that Lubowski is also lieutenant in the South African Defence Force. That's dangerous.

Especially when he learnt the man was in Signals. "Nagal, you can imagine what types of codes and things a lieutenant there would be able to get hold of." Sarel said, with what I could have sworn was a wistful air of longing.

This whole sorry mess this country has been in is in the final straight now, the end is nigh. From here on it's all a question of impeccable timing. The more impeccable your timing, the better your post-revolutionary standing will be.

It's something like the white Zimbabwean who said in a magazine feature he had invested a million dollars in new agricultural equipment the day Mugabe came to power. "To show him I had faith in the future."

South West Superglue time is definitely gone.
RICHARD WATKINS WORE FROM NEW YORK

The comic's tagline, "Deadly. The Power of the Jewish God," appears prominently on the cover.

Trade-off

Mondale-Jackson Namibia
WINDHOEK — Swapo guerillas abducted five Owambo civilians into Angola last week, says the acting secretary for the Owambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen.

He said the people were apparently taken from kraals 18 km north-east of Oshuhu, about 25 km south of the Angolan border.

The tracks entered Angola west of Ngva, where the joint Angolan-South African monitoring commission is based — The Star Bureau.
Saboteurs blow up two Oshakati buses

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Saboteurs thought to be Swapo blew up two government buses at Oshakati, northern Namibia, last night, the acting secretary of the Ovambo administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, disclosed today.

The saboteurs broke into the grounds of the senior secondary school at about 9 pm and attached an explosive device to the underside of one of the buses parked together.

The blast destroyed one bus and caused severe damage to the other. Total damage is estimated at R60,000. Mr Viljoen said no one was injured.

The buses were used to transport administrative personnel between Oshakati and the nearby capital of Ondangwa.

It was also disclosed today that two special constables were killed and another was wounded in an alleged Swapo attack on a headman’s kraal in northern-central Ovambo on Monday night.

The dead men were identified as Special Constable Martin and Special Constable Elias Paulus. The wounded man was not identified.
Observer editor quizzed by SP

By Peter Kenny
Mail Africa Bureau

Windhoek — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr. Hannes Smith, was quizzed at the weekend by high-ranking members of the South African Security Police in connection with the case of the theft of documents from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Smith told the Mail Africa Bureau yesterday that he had been quizzed by Brigadier Joubert of the Security Police in Pretoria and Colonel Jan Groenewald of the Security Police in Cape Town.

Their visit followed the appearance of Mr. Francois Blaauw, 25, his sister, Miss Christina Blaauw, 23, and Mr. Peter Victor, 40, in the Cape Town’s Magistrate’s Court on Tuesday in connection with the theft of documents from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Smith said the police had been courteous to him but had warned him that if refused to answer questions he might be subpoenaed. They questioned him about information he had published in his newspaper on certain movements in Mozambique.

Mr. Smith made a sworn statement and said: “Of course I did not reveal the identities of anyone.”

The officer had warned him he might be called as a witness in the “document trial.”

Mr. Smith did not want to reveal full details of his interview with the police officers because he did not want to break the sub judice rule.

It seems, however, likely that the visit of two such high-ranking officers probably relates to the leaking of information to the newspaper.

Mr. Smith said he did not feel the police were trying to pressure or intimidate him, but were merely doing their job.

“They were most courteous,” said Mr. Smith, whose newspaper in recent months has been banned on eight occasions by the South African Publications Board...
Landmine blast in Owambo

WINDHOEK — A Soviet-made Pom-Z landmine exploded outside a Cuca shop in Owambo, a SWA Territory Force spokesman said here today.

No one was injured in the blast about 2 km northeast of Ondangwa at 2 pm yesterday.

The SWATF spokesman said it was believed the mine had been laid for customers who used the shop.

— Sapa.
Repression

Tensions are high.

The recent war has exacerbated the situation, with both sides committing atrocities.

Challenged

Legal rights and freedoms are under threat.

The government is accused of undermining the rule of law.

Dilemma

It is a delicate balance.

The government has to maintain control while respecting human rights.

Support

The Lutheran World Federation has expressed concerns.

The Assembly of God, led by Sisters, has met to discuss the situation.

By John Butterworth

The threat to South African and SWA Lutheran Churches

In SA and SWA

To suspended churches

LPF consultation reports

This week
SA troop re-deployment a possibility

SWA talks failure 'a threat to peace'

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent.

The failure of the latest South West African ceasefire bid could be the most serious threat so far to the delicate peace initiative in the region, observers said yesterday.

The final withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola in terms of the Lusaka agreement signed earlier this year could be delayed indefinitely.

And the redeployment of the SADF in offensives against Swapo north of their current position at Ngwala, 300 km into Angola, could not be ruled out.

The collapse of the latest talks between the Government's representative in SWA Dr Willie van Niekerk, and the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, in the Cape Verde Islands on Wednesday was announced by Dr Van Niekerk on his return to South Africa yesterday.

According to Sapa, he said Swapo had refused a South African offer to end hostilities.

And the SABC reported last night that after being briefed on the talks by Dr Van Niekerk, the Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha warned that if Swapo continued its military operations, South Africa would take "appropriate" action.

The latest ceasefire offer was made in a message from South Africa to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated by Dr Van Niekerk at the Cape Verde talks.

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that in spite of differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in the territory.

And the growing concern of the United States Government over the apparent inability to progress more swiftly towards a SWA settlement was illustrated by the attention given to the latest talks by the US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Frank Wisner, who headed a delegation which was on Cape Verde at the same time as the SWA talks.

It is understood that US officials are anxious that the peace process be seen to be progressing, particularly in the final few months before the presidential election in November.

A senior Government source in Pretoria said yesterday that the Government was naturally disappointed that the talks had not achieved their aim.

But he stressed that the negotiating process was lengthy and said the latest talks should be seen as another step in the Government's peace initiative.

Mr Michael Spicer, director of programmes at the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, said yesterday the failure of the talks was not surprising.

It seemed that the Government was trying to push Swapo towards a ceasefire and into the "formal" political arena — possibly through participation in an interim administration in SWA — before the actual implementation of an independence plan.

It also appeared that the South African Government wanted to change Swapo's image to that of just another SWA political party taking part in an independence process and not a liberation movement fighting for freedom.

Mr Spicer said the situation was stalemated and it was difficult to predict what would happen next.

Both Swapo and the South African Government were obviously being pressured to move more quickly towards a settlement.
Bomb blasts shop complex

Mall Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Bomb-plagued South West Africa was hit again on Saturday night when saboteurs blasted a shopping complex in Tsumeb, 48 km north of Windhoek, and the last major town before of the Ovambo war zone.

Around N3 000 damage was caused to the complex when the bomb exploded just before 9pm.

No one was hurt in the blast.

The Tsumeb bomb was the latest in a series of bombs, suspected to be planted by Swapo saboteurs, since February this year.

Swapo spokesmen have warned that with their supply lines from Angola strangled by monitoring activities of the South African Defence Force and the Angolan Fapla forces, they would be forced to resort to urban guerrilla warfare.

At least 15 bombs have exploded in the Kavango and Ovambo war zones since the beginning of the year, while Windhoek, Tsumeb, Otavi and other major centres have also suffered bomb damage.

Five people, including two American diplomats, Mr Dennis Keogh and Lt Col Ken Crabtree, are so far known to have died in the blasts.
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, is talking to the Swapo leadership on the Cape Verde Islands today, a spokesman for his office in Windhoek has confirmed.

Dr. van Niekerk's aim is to persuade the president of Swapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma, to end the war in northern SWA/Namibia and to join the political process with other parties inside the territory, it is understood.

Swapo's aim is to get South Africa to implement the UN Security Council's independence blueprint, Resolution 435 of 1978, which involves a ceasefire and a withdrawal of South African troops.

However, the Administrator-General's liaison officer, Mr. Fanie Pretorius, was prepared to say only that "the purpose of the talks is to discuss the possibility of a cessation of hostilities in SWA/Namibia."

Bound for Harare

Meanwhile Swapo's pro-foreign affairs secretary, Mr. Nko Beminger, flew out of Windhoek today, bound for Harare. His trip is said to be unrelated to the Cape Verde talks.

The Administrator-General left Windhoek late yesterday with his chief director, Mr. Sean Cleary, and other key personnel from his department.

The Cape Verde talks are regarded here as a continuation of the deadlock in Lagos talks between Swapo, the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) and the Administrator-General in May.

There was no formal ceasefire and implementation of Resolution 435, as opposed to South Africa's desire for a "cessation of hostilities leading up to implementation", was one of the major stumbling blocks.

It is also likely that the Administrator-General will today be trying to set up a second round of talks between Swapo and the MPC.

Swapo's proviso

It is understood that at the Lagos talks Swapo signalled a willingness to meet representatives of the South African Government — provided the discussion centred on the implementation of Resolution 435.

South Africa is believed to have responded that the Administrator-General would always be prepared to discuss SWA/Namibia's future with Swapo, but that there could be no discussion of Resolution 435 until there was a firm commitment on the withdrawal of the 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Swapo then accepted the South African conditions — and arrangements for the talks were made.

A number of Western governments will be watching developments at the Cape Verde talks carefully because of a suspicion that South Africa is planning to bypass Resolution 435 by facilitating the installation of a "government of national unity" in SWA/Namibia.

This government would include Swapo and would then negotiate SWA/Namibian independence directly with the South African Government.
Army denies forming new SWA party

WINDHOEK — A Defence Force officer in Namibia's northern Ovamboland sector, Brigadier Joel Joubert, has denied allegations that the army is trying to form a new political party in Ovamboland.

A spokesman for Mr. Peter Kalangula's CDA party, in Ovamboland has alleged a group known as "Star", together with the army, was trying to develop a political force in favour of participation in Namibia's multi-party conference (MPC).

He alleged they were trying to undermine support for Mr. Kalangula, the Ovamboland executive committee chairman, who is against MPC participation.

The only Ovamboland representation in the MPC is the DTA's Mr. Tara Mbuli, who has negligible political support in the region.

About half of Namibia's population of a million are Ovamboland.

Brigadier Joubert told a local newspaper this week that these allegations had been shown to be "totally untrue."
Key talks on Namibia aim for a ceasefire

By Peter Sullivan

Talks taking place today between the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Wilie van Niekerk and Swapo representatives in the Cape Verde Islands are aimed at getting a ceasefire in the territory, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pjк Botha, said today.

In a statement released in Pretoria Mr Botha said: "The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violence and armed activities in Namibia."

He said the meeting was in keeping with the South African Government's position that it had no objection to discussions between the A-G and any political party.

"It is not considered appropriate to comment any further on the talks at this stage," he added.

John D'Oliveira reports from London that Swapo signalled a willingness to meet representatives of the South African Government - provided the discussions centred on the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The talks come at a time when the drive for Namibian independence seems all but deadlocked. Both the South Africans and the Americans insist that Cuban troops must withdraw from Angola before implementation of UN Resolution 435 can be considered.

This means that no further progress can be made until the departure of the Cuban troops is assured. It is unlikely that Angola will want a Cuban withdrawal until it has either defeated Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels or reached an accommodation with them.

Suspicion

A number of Western governments will be watching developments carefully because of the suspicion that South Africa is planning to bypass UN Resolution 435 by facilitating the installation of a "Government of National Unity" in Namibia.

This government would include Swapo and would negotiate Namibian independence directly with the South African Government.

Peter Hovey reports from Windhoek that Dr van Niekerk's aim at the Cape Verde talks is to persuade Swapo President, Mr Sam Nujoma, to end the war in northern Namibia and to join the political process with other parties inside the territory.

It appears Swapo's internal leadership was not aware of the talks and only Mr Nujoma and his closest aides are involved.
Withdrawal

South Africa's ongoing cooperation with the African Commission, which is charged with the monitoring of the African continent, is in jeopardy. The South African government has indicated that it is not prepared to continue with its role within the commission without changes to its mandate. The announcement comes in the wake of increased pressure from the African Union, which has demanded that South Africa address its human rights record.

Pressure

It is believed that the South African government is under increasing pressure to withdraw from the African Commission due to its failure to address past human rights violations. The South African government has been accused of failing to cooperate with the commission, leading to a loss of trust among its members.

In a statement issued by the South African government, it was announced that the country's decision to withdraw from the commission was made with a view to ensuring its continued relevance and effectiveness. The government also emphasized its commitment to human rights and its willingness to engage proactively in the African Union's efforts to promote democratic governance and human rights.

TALKS WITH NUJOMA

The South African government has been in talks with Nujoma, the former President of Namibia, in an attempt to resolve the ongoing tension between the two countries. The talks, which took place in Windhoek, Namibia, were aimed at addressing the issue of compensation for Namibian citizens who were subjected to forced labor during the apartheid era.

Nujoma had earlier made a public statement criticizing South Africa's foreign policy, particularly its stance on the resolution of the conflict in Namibia. The government's decision to engage in talks with the former president was seen as a move to address some of the concerns raised by Nujoma.

In response to the talks, the Namibian government expressed its commitment to resolving the conflict through peaceful means and emphasized the importance of international cooperation in this regard.

Face to Face

South Africa and Namibia have a long history of cooperation, but recent events have strained their relationship. The decision to engage in talks is seen as a positive step towards resolving the ongoing tension between the two countries and re-establishing a working relationship.

By Orminda Pollock
Swapo refuses SA offer to cease hostilities

WINDHOEK — Swapo has refused a South African offer to cease hostilities, the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today.

The ceasefire was first made in a message to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated at the Cape Verde talks yesterday between South Africa and Swapo.

In spite of policy differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in SWA/Namibia, Dr van Niekerk said in a statement telexed from Pretoria to Windhoek.

He is briefing the South African Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr P.C. Botha, on the talks.

Dr van Niekerk, accompanied by his chief director, Mr Sean Cleary, is expected back in Windhoek today where he is scheduled to address a media conference.

Mr Botha had said in his first ceasefire offer to Swapo relayed through the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Mr Kito Rodrigues, that South Africa would cease armed action against Swapo if it gave assurances of reciprocal conduct.

"With a view to creating the circumstances for the peaceful resolution of the SWA question and for the promotion of orderly political process in the territory, the South African Government reafirms that if Swapo ceases its armed activities, the South African Government will reciprocate in an appropriate manner," Mr Botha's message stated.
Talks a failure

Swapo refuses to end the war

Windhoek

Swapo has refused a South African offer to cease hostilities, the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today.

The ceasefire offer was first made in a message to the Angolan Government on July 7 and repeated at yesterday's Cape Verde talks between South Africa and Swapo.

Despite policy differences between South Africa and Swapo on the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, there was no need for continued armed conflict in Namibia, Dr van Niekerk said in a statement telexed from Pretoria to Windhoek.

Dr van Niekerk is expected back in Windhoek later today where he is to address a media conference.

Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, had said in his first ceasefire offer to Swapo that South Africa would cease armed action against Swapo if it gave assurances of reciprocal conduct.

Reciprocating

"With a view to creating the circumstances for the peaceful resolution of the SWA question and for the promotion of the orderly political process in the territory, the South African Government reaffirms that, if Swapo should indicate that it will cease its armed activities, the South African Government will reciprocate in an appropriate manner," Mr Botha's message stated.

Dr van Niekerk said he had represented clearly to Swapo at the Cape Verde conference that South Africa desired an end to the loss of lives in the operational area.

"Swapo refused to budge from its standpoint that an armistice can be effected only after implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435," he said.

"Consequently, agreement could not be reached.

Dr van Niekerk said the UN independence plan for Namibia provided for UN supervision of a ceasefire initiated before the arrival of UN personnel in Namibia.

"There is nothing that compels the parties to continue shooting until firm agreement is reached on a Cuban withdrawal (from Angola) and implementation of the resolution," he said.

"Such a situation will cause excessive and unnecessary loss of lives and is completely in conflict with the spirit of regional peace created in the past months." Mr Botha had given assurances that the South African security forces would not hesitate in taking action against Swapo.

"If Swapo continues to commit acts of violence across the border, suitable and effective steps will be taken to combat them," Mr Botha said - Sapa
Dramatic SWA peace talks begin

By PATRICK LAURENCE and TONY WEAVER

THE South African Administrator-General of South West Africa, Dr Willie Van Niekerk, and leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma met on the Cape Verde Islands yesterday in a dramatic bid to end the fighting in South West Africa.

With the possible exceptions of Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr Richard Kapelwa, none of Nujoma’s top lieutenants were with him at the talks.

In a short statement the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that talks were taking place between Dr Van Niekerk and Swapo to “explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violent and armed activities in South West Africa”.

Mr Botha did not disclose details of the composition of either delegation, but inquiries at Swapo’s offices around the world and in SWA revealed that most of Nujoma’s top lieutenants either knew nothing about the talks or were resigned to a peaceful solution.

Mr Botha pointed out, however, that during the abortive mid-May talks on South West Africa’s independence in Luanda, Mr Nujoma arrived with a mandate from the Swapo Central Committee to sign a ceasefire with South Africa on behalf of the movement.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, who is reliably understood to be accompanied by his chief director, Mr Sean Geary, is expected back in Windhoek later today.

According to well-placed diplomatic observers, South Africa’s immediate objective in the talks is to achieve a de facto ceasefire to facilitate complete withdrawal of South African troops from Angola as agreed in Luasa in February.

At present South African troops are still at the small Angolan town of Ngola, about 20 miles north of Angola’s border with SWA. Withdrawal to the border should have been completed three months ago.

South Africa, however, postponed the final pullback because of its concern at the progress of Swapo’s campaign area vacated by its troops — and still be vacated — in violation of the Luasa Accord.

The Accord, signed last year on the Cape Verde Islands, was a significant breakthrough in the drive to end the war in South West Africa.

South Africa undertook to withdraw on condition that Angola excluded both Swappo fighters and its Cuban allies from the vacated area.

Exclusion of Swappo from a broad neutralised zone in southern Angola would obviously make it very difficult for Angolan-based guerrillas to launch attacks in SWA.

As South African troops approached the border, however, the number of violations of the Accord, reported in the form of the presence of Swappo fighters in the supposedly neutral area, increased sharply.

South Africa responded by ordering a halt to a wall of fire three weeks ago and Mr Botha flew to Luasa, in Zambia, for urgent talks with Angolan leaders.

Also at the talks are representatives of the guerrilla movements which are warring off attacks by the rebel Unita movement, with the objective of achieving a peace process in Pretoria.

In a bid to ensure fulfillment of the Accord, South Africa is now pressing Swappo through its Administrator-General.

If South Africa can achieve a de facto ceasefire in southern Angola and in SWA, where considerable progress has been made by the two sides to convert the Joint Monitoring Commission set up under the Luasa Accord into a permanent border security commission, it can be seen as a significant step toward a South African objective behind the drive for a de facto ceasefire is, according to some observers, the hope that it will strip Swappo of its glamour as a resistance movement and reduce its support to one of many competing parties.

The assumption is that a de facto ceasefire, as distinct from the signing of a de jure ceasefire, will prevent Swappo from portraying itself at the force which compelled Pretoria to sign a ceasefire.

Reduction of Swappo to the status of one of several competing parties, rather than the nationalist resistance movement, is consistent with

From Page 1

another South African objective: the creation of a government of national unity between the "moderate" parties of the Multi-Party Conference that can run the risk of a Swappo victory in United Nations-supervised elections envisaged under the UN peace plan.

A spokesman for Dr Van Niekerk’s office yesterday stressed the talks were to discuss "an end to the bloodshed" and a "cessation of hostilities" — as opposed to the formal signing of a ceasefire, the first step in the United Nations blueprint for SWA independence, Security Council Resolution 435.

Speaking from Luasa, Mr Aaron Mushimba, Swappo spokesman in Zambia, and a member of the Central Committee, said: "The news of the talks came as a surprise to us."

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Secretary for Publicity and Information and Nujoma’s right-hand man, is also in Luasa at the moment. Mr Mushimba said he too was in the dark about the talks, and he had no knowledge of the talks.

Mr Theo-Boh Gurrah, Swappo spokesman at the United Nations, and another close aide of Mr Nujoma’s, is in Montreal, Canada. Although it is believed he was informed of the impending talks, he was not at the Cape Verde meeting.

London spokesman for Swan, Mr Peter Manning, said yesterday he knew nothing about the talks and was apparently surprised at the news.

Swappo’s Luanda office in Angola — the movement’s provincial headquarters — had "absolutely no knowledge" of the meeting other than from its agents.

In Windhoek it emerged that the top leadership of the movement inside SWA was completely in the dark about the meeting.

By a process of deduction, Mr Nujoma could only have been accompanied by Swan’s CEO, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, and Mr Richard Kapelwa, the acting secretary for defense.

Sapa-Reuters reports from the United Nations that the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was informed officially that the talks would take place yesterday, his spokesman said.

He said that Mr Kurt von Schurman, South Africa’s chief delegate, called on the secretary-general and gave him the information.

Other sources said that Mr Perez de Cuellar had already learned from the US that the Cape Verde meeting was planned and that Mr von Schurman had conveyed this without supplying much additional information.
in SWA

No end
did New

Recent reports put the official death toll at 820, with another 2000 fighters still in the field. The government has urged all fighters to surrender, offering amnesty and rehabilitation to those who do. However, the opposition leader, Mr. John Nkomo, has remained defiant, calling for a continuation of the armed struggle.

The battle for control of SWA has escalated. The South African military has been bombing targets in Namibia, aiming to disrupt the independence movement. The resistance fighters, led by General Juma Namib, have been carrying out raids on SWA's military bases, causing significant damage.

Mr. Namib, a prominent figure in the movement, has been designated as the new President of the South African Liberation Army (SALA). The appointment is seen as a significant move towards the consolidation of the fighters' power base.

The international community has been divided in its support of the struggle. The United Nations has called for a ceasefire, while some Western nations have provided military assistance to SWA.

The situation remains tense as both sides prepare for the next phase of the conflict. The resistance fighters are well-organized and determined, while the government's response has been brutal and repressive. The outcome of this conflict is uncertain, with the possibility of a prolonged and bitter struggle.
Deadlock: but are the cards stacked against Swapo?

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDBOEK — Once again Swapo has refused to yield to South Africa’s demands that it end the war in Namibia and step meekly into the political milieu of the territory.

And once again South Africa, through its Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has rejected any talk of United Nations involvement in the Namibian independence process, as long as Angola’s MPLA regime holds on to its Cuban defenders.

But the cards seem stacked against Swapo, which faces mounting pressures from Pretoria, Lusaka and, increasing-ly, it seems, Luanda.

With a confidence born of seven months of military and diplomatic successes, Dr van Niekerk and the head of the SWA Territory Force, General George Meiring, brushed aside Swapo’s insistence on a formal ceasefire and consequent implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

They met Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, and his defence and legal aides, in the Cape Verde islands on Wednesday. Angolan and American representatives observed.

The bottom line, the South Africans said, was “Swapo’s peaceful participation in the democratic process of South West Africa”.

Once Swapo had agreed, not on a cease-fire, but on a cessation of hostilities, both sides could convey the terms in letters to the UN Secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Dr van Niekerk told newsmen in Windhoek yesterday that he had made Mr Nujoma “uncomfortable” with a statement that Swapo-led landmines had killed 325 Namibian civilians and wounded a further 550 in the last five years.

Swapo, he declared, was not fighting South Africa any longer, because more than half the soldiers engaged against guerrillas were Namibians in the SWA Territory Force.

Dr van Niekerk indicated that renewed pressure would be placed on Swapo by Angola’s MPLA Government.

The South African withdrawal from that country had stalled in the face of Swapo’s armed incursions.

“I have no doubt the Joint Monitoring Commission will have to take note of Swapo’s unwillingness to stop its terrorist activities,” he said.

Dr van Niekerk said if Swapo continued to attack civilians, it could “reckon with the adequate and energetic” security force response.

On the question of banning the political organisation in the territory, he said if the war escalated “this would necessitate more drastic measures”.

Behind the CDM Curtain

CDM, De Beers' Namibian subsidiary, has been in the news recently following reports on the Thirion Commission hearings into government corruption in Namibia. At the Thirion hearings, the issue that is known as "overmining" at CDM operations was raised. The FM has now had sight of internal CDM documents that suggest that there was a sense of urgency in the manner in which the Oranjemund diamond mine was being worked. One of the officials described the pace of operations as "a power dive."

If CDM has been "overmining," was it justified in doing so? There are those who believe the practice conflicts with the written agreement under which CDM operates Oranjemund.

CDM's position in Namibia is unique. It mines the world's richest diamond field in terms of an agreement with SA's administration, who, in drawing up the terms, was bound to act in compliance with the League of Nations Mandate to protect the interests of the people of the territory.

In 1923 the SWA Administration and CDM concluded an agreement which gave CDM exclusive rights to prospect and mine all minerals in the Sperrgebiet (forbidden territory).

It was known as the Halbescheid agreement and reads in part: "CDM, when working any area pegged under this, shall conduct operations as thoroughly and economically as it does on its other mining fields and shall carry on mining satisfactorily to the administrator and not with a view to exhausting the superficial and more valuable deposits to the detriment of the low grade deposits." (The italics are the FM's.)

CDM spokesmen are reluctant to give an official estimate of the life of the mine. They say that they "hope" to mine into the next century. But CDM internal documents indicate that the mine is virtually exhausted after intensive overmining, especially in the Seventies. According to CDM estimates, seen by the FM, the mine will begin to run into losses in 1985.

If there was overmining, the bulk of it was done in the Seventies, seemingly as the result of a company decision made in 1968. Between 1968 and 1976 four large conglomerate crushing and treatment plants were built while some of the 18 existing field screening plants were retained. This measure increased production at least twofold.

One of many official CDM documents shows that average production of 0.946 carats is well in excess of the 1976 average revenue size of 0.973 carats per stone.

An official CDM "Histogram of annual revenue" predicted escalating expenditure and forecast that CDM would move into a loss situation in 1983 — from which it would not recover.

A document called "A Life of Mine Revenue" drawn up by the then manager at Oranjemund, Jack Forster, for presentation to De Beers consulting engineer Trevor Lee-Jones and another senior De Beers official, Peter Leyden, in September 1981 states: "Treatment throughput has increased from 3m cubic metres per year in 1968 to the current 9.3m cubic metres of ore per year. Throughput, excluding any which might come from expansion in capital projects, will start declining rapidly from 1990 with the closure of the screening plants and then of No. 1 plant in 1991."

"Carat production: Carat production increased from 1.8m carats per year in 1968, rising to a peak of 1.89m carats in 1978 and since then has declined sharply and is forecast to continue declining to almost nothing by the year 1993."

"Grade: Overall the period (from 1968) the grade is, except for a flattening between 1972 and 1976, showing a decline from 0.3 carats per cubic metre to the 0.04 anticipated in 1993."

"Diamond size: Carats per stone reached a peak of 0.88 carats per stone in 1972 and 1973. Since then there has been a rapid decline to the present size of 0.66 carats per stone. Future stone size is not expected to vary much above this size over the remaining life of the mine. These graphs indicate a future of declining grade and reduction in income."

"A look at the two important operations from a cost point of view is worthwhile. Overburden stripping and bedrock cleaning, Stripping operations have increased in
NAMIBIA

Hopes for peace

Prospects for peace in war-torn Namibia have increased as a result of the meeting at Cape Verde this week between Namibian Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk, representing SA, and Swapo president Sam Nujoma. It is the first direct meeting between representatives of the SA government and Swapo since Swapo was formed 24 years ago.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha says, "The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violence and armed activities in Namibia." It was expected that Van Niekerk would present Swapo with a peace package that could include participation in a "government of national unity" with leaders of the internal Multi-Party Conference (MPC) ruling the country until elections are held.

Van Niekerk's meeting with Swapo results from the agreement between Botha and Angolan Interior Minister Kito Rodrigues in Lusaka at the end of June. After that meeting the Angolan government said both sides agreed on the need for "a better commitment by Swapo to the peace process" (Current affairs July 6).

If the Cape Verde meeting does not break down completely, it could lead to real progress towards a peace agreement. This would include the final withdrawal of SA troops from southern Angola — a move that is several months behind schedule — and the transformation of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of SA and Angolan soldiers into a border patrol organisation. SA gave Swapo's continued military activities as the reason for the delayed withdrawal from southern Angola.
Ceasefire formula rejected by Swapo

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK.—The Cape Verde talks on Wednesday between Swapo and the SWA/Namibia Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, collapsed because the two sides could not agree on a formula for ending the war, Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday.

Dr Van Niekerk said in a statement: "Swapo was not prepared to depart from its entrenched position that a ceasefire could only be effected under United Nations supervision and after the implementation of (United Nations) Resolution 435."

"It was therefore impossible to reach agreement."

He said the South African position was that there should be an immediate "cessation of hostilities", and that Swapo should enter SWA/Namibia as an ordinary political party.

It emerged at a 50-minute Press conference and briefing, late yesterday afternoon, that if Swaope were to cease its military activities completely, there would still be no guarantee from South Africa of UN-supervised independence.

Dr Van Niekerk emphasized at the briefing that Resolution 435 could not be implemented once all Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola—regardless of other developments in the war, such as an ending of hostilities.

The two delegations, which met at a few days' notice under top-secret conditions, also briefed an Angolan delegation led by Mr Rito Rodrigues, Minister of the Interior, and an American delegation, led by Mr Frank Wisner, assistant to Under-Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker.

Dr Van Niekerk said that although he could not speak on behalf of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of South African and Angolan troops, he would "imagine" that the breakdown of the Cape Verde talks would mean the JMC would remain at N'Giva, 35km into Angola, until such time as Swapo ceased its military activities in the region.

Drastic measures

Asked whether he would consider banning the hitherto legal Swapo if they continued with the war, he said a continuance of Swapo's milit-
Y WEASER

Verde talks on Wednesday to Namibia Administrator Bleeker, collapsed because of a formula for ending sanctions yesterday.

Dr Van Nickerk emphasized at the briefing that Resolution 20 would only be implemented once all Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola — regardless of other developments in the world, such as an ending of Apartheid.

The conference, which met at a 50-member meeting, decided that the call for the sanctions would still stand unless the representative of UN-suspended persons was invited.

A labourer steam cleaning Nelson's Column in London gets a rare view of Trafalgar Square.

TELELETTERS

IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING ON YOUR MIND OR YOU WOULD LIKE TO AIR YOUR VIEWS ON ANY ISSUE PHONE TELELETTERS 24-2223 BETWEEN 9AM AND 12 NOON.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS BEGIN ON PAGE 17 TODAY.

 Crack of dawn

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LOS ANGELES. — Mr. Glynn “Scotty” Wolfe, the world's most married man, celebrated his 76th birthday on Wednesday, looking for another cutie as he put it.

Miss Camacho was the oldest bride to come to his home near the California-Mexico border where he was born.
Swapo leaders among latest killed in clashes

Mercury Correspondent

SECURITY forces in northern South West Africa have shot dead 22 Swapo terrorists — six of them top Swapo commanders — in the past two weeks, says the South West Africa Territory Force.

An unconfirmed report also claimed that two senior Swapo commanders, Ben Nkanon and Joseph Nanegange, had surrendered to the security forces.

It said the terrorists had given themselves up because the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission had caused 'considerable disruption,' and because of 'terrible conditions in Swapo camps.'

But a Territory Force spokesman said he had no knowledge of the alleged surrenders.

The force said that since July 13, 22 Swapo terrorists had been killed in various skirmishes. This brought the total number of terrorists killed by the security forces since February 16 — the day the JMC began its activities — to 322.

The force said that among the 22 killed were six senior military leaders.

They were named as Sakkie Andries Handengo, reconnaissance commander of the Far East Detachment, 'Namib,' second in command of Air Force Detachment, and 'Automatic,' commander of 'Navy Force Detachment.'

The force said that although reference was made to 'Air Force' and 'Navy Force,' this had no meaning. They did not exist.

It is Swapo practice to assign code names like 'Danger' and 'Automatic' to its men to protect their families.
22 guerillas killed in past 2 weeks

By Peter Hone
The Star's
Foreign News Service

Security forces in northern Namibia have killed 22 Swapo insurgents in the past two weeks, six of them unit leaders, the SWA territory force said yesterday.

The deaths brought to 322 the number of guerillas killed since mid-February, when Swapo was said to have launched a mass infiltration of about 800 insurgents from Angola into Namibia, according to the territory force.

In an unusual step the territory force went on to name the leaders killed, but it appears, however, the titles given were simply identification codes.
When Mr Mangala came to Mdantsane in 1965 he acquired a creche from the authorities to help working mothers in Zone 1

He also organised eight rent-free four-roomed houses for cripples from the rural areas to sleep in when they attended check-ups at Frene Hospital

In Duncan Village, Mr Mangala was a member of the Joint East London Location Advisory Board for nine years. While he was a member he pioneered the establishment of school committees. He also established a cripple care workshop in the township. In 1976, he became an Mdantsane township councillor representing Ward 3

Mr Mangala was a sports administrator in the Border. He played for E. R. Bush Rugby Club, of which he was the life president.

Mr Mangala played tennis for the Border from 1940 to 1950 and rugby for the Border in 1958.

His funeral arrangements have not yet been finalised — DDR

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Ciskei troops leave for SWA

BISHO — President Lennox Sebe warned the first army soldiers to represent Ciskei in the South West African operational area not to fight for themselves but for the nation.

He was addressing a gathering to bid farewell to the soldiers in Bisho yesterday.

President Sebe told them to put God first and not to discredit Ciskei.

He told them that chiefs like Sandile and Gqgita were educated but great warriors and they should follow in their footsteps.

Chief Mindle said he was very proud of the soldiers.

He said when they came back they should be able to train others.

Chief S. Kama congratulated the soldiers and said they were lucky that they were chosen by the nation to represent it.

The ceremony was attended by Ciskei cabinet ministers. MPs, chiefs and community leaders.

The troop, which would be accompanied by the Minister of Defence, the Reverend V. Ntsongo, will leave Ciskei on August 4 for the operational area.

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Israeli forces support right

TEL AVIV — Jubilant right-wingers have expressed confidence they will form Israel's next government after a count of soldiers' votes gave an ultra-nationalist party an extra parliamentary seat.

Political sources said the soldiers gave the Tehiya (rebirth) Party a fifth seat, making it the third largest grouping while reducing the opposition Labour Party's strength from 45 to 43, three more than the ruling Likud bloc won in Monday's general election.

Transport Minister Mr Chaim Choff, of the Likud, said "It will now be easier to find coalition partners and there can be little doubt we will be forming the next government headed by our present Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir."

Science Minster, Dr Yuval Neeman, who heads Tehiya, said his group would serve as a prime power in the new Likud government.

Mr Neeman said in a press statement that together with Likud the new government will establish its settlement programme in the Arab areas and thwart any effort to establish a Palestinian state or to make any territorial compromise with the Arabs as favoured by the Labour Party.

Labour Party leaders were quoted about the soldiers' vote but said they were going ahead with meetings with most of the other small parties that won seats in the 120-member parliament.

Desire’s big day

LONDON — Speed queen Desire Wilson with a 700 horsepower Porsche sports car takes on a star-studded field in the British Aerospace 1000 at Brands Hatch tomorrow. The 29-year-old South African — the only woman to win a Formula 1 race — teams up with fellow countryman George Fouche and British Le Mans competitor David Sutherland.

But the Porsche 856 trio will have their work cut out to head a field, including six Formula 1 drivers and Le Mans winner Henri Pescarolo over 283 laps of the 4.176 km Kent track, to the chequered flag — DDC
THE key to understanding this week's abortive Cape Verde talks lies in the Lusaka Agreement of February 18 which created the joint monitoring commission on South African troop disengagement from Southern Angola.

The agreement represented the culmination of a change of direction in South African policy in Namibia.

For a long time Pretoria sought to avoid what it perceived as Swapo aggression, as a preconditions for Namibian independence. Through traditional diplomacy at the UN, backed up by the military pursuit of Swapo into Angola from where it mainly operated.

Changing circumstances, however, and a greater determination to get rid of the Namibian missile threat, led Pretoria to seek a solution of a continued South African civil and military presence led Pretoria to seek a solution of the Namibian issue, which it considered to be an integral part of its regional strategy. The approach can be considered to be a regional approach to regional problems by enacting South Africa's commitment to ending the South African presence and to the creation of Namibia as an independent state.

Despite continued disagreement among the three governments of the new Namibian state, the agreement was signed on November 30 in Lusaka. The talks were based on the assumption of a continuing Namibian state with a government in place that would be recognized by the international community.

Abandon

In this way, Pretoria's strategy of using Swapo to abandon the military struggle has come to fruition. The Swapo government will now have to decide whether to continue its struggle or to abandon it in favor of a negotiated settlement.

By Michael Spicher

John Vorster vowed he would never meet Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, but this week the Administration of Namibia, Dr Wilkie von Nieuwkerk, sat down to negotiate face-to-face with him. The talks on the Cape Verde Islands failed, but time is clearly running out...
Swapo vows to extend war to whole of Namibia

By Peter Hossy
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo has threatened to extend the armed conflict "to all corners of Namibia" after its unsuccessful talks with the Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, on the Cape Verde Islands last week.

In a statement released from Luanda, Swapo said its combatants were "ready to make further sacrifices even if it means another 100 years of struggle".

Dr van Niekerk and his delegation met Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma in the Cape Verdes on Wednesday to discuss an end to the territory's 18-year-old war.

The South African delegation wanted Swapo to agree to a "cessation of hostilities" but Swapo wanted a formally signed "ceasefire" which would trigger implementation of the UN settlement plan contained in Security Council Resolution 435.

MADE CLEAR

Mr van Niekerk said after the talks that he had made it clear to Swapo that South Africa was not interested in talking about the implementation of Resolution 435 until the Cuban troops had been withdrawn from Angola.

"It was in view of this stubborn insistence on the linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal that another golden opportunity to resolve the Namibian problem peacefully was missed," Swapo said.

"This left no option other than the continuance and intensification of the armed national liberation struggle by the Namibian people," it continued.

Swapo vowed to raise the price of South Africa's occupation of Namibia "by extending the armed liberation struggle to all corners of Namibia".

"Observers in Windhoek do not see the statement as a departure from Swapo's established policy with regard to the war. But it does raise the possibility of attempts to spread the war, which has been largely contained in Ovamboland, Kavango and Kaokoveld, to the rest of the territory."
Delayer tactics in talks on SWA

The main question to be asked about the latest flurry of peace talks between South Africa and Sweto is whether they were undertaken in any sort of earnest, or whether they were undertaken as yet another exercise in delaying tactics intended to mollify various advisers.

It's suspected that neither South Africa nor Swapo is totally convinced they have reached the end of the road in pursuing manoeuvrability around the question of Namibian independence.

While one regards the removal of the Cubans or ending fighting in northern SWA/Namibia as essentially the most desirable object of the negotiations, there always seems something more to achieve by further talks. And the new round of exploratory talks between the Angola administration and the Sweto leader should help. But whether Nieuwerkerk may not do anything any harm, and may well be considered for further possibilities.

Face to Face

No doubt the two men, Dr Van Nieuwerkerk and Mr Sam Nujoma, took up the negotiations on the Cape Verde Islands at the point where they had reached in the Lusaka talks in mid-May. It was then that the discussions were getting quite close to an agreement at the time. But the differences of opinion among elements of the multiparty group prevented anything more enduring coming out of the talks. The impression of the Cape Verde talks is that they are part of an ongoing process.

The fact that Mr Nujoma has arrived to be present for any exchanges on what is called a “face-to-face” basis was of a kind of announcement that raised hopes of an agreement very high. It seemed as if peace in South Africa and Africa were still lying around from Lusaka, to be taken up on the Island de Sol or wherever. In any case the last near-accord was taken up with a rather let-
surely slow march back by South African troops to the Angola border.

Eventually the South Africans remained within 32 km of the border they might have reached three months before.

At the same time the ground left by the South Africans remained haunted by Sweto infiltrators, whose presence Angola's Fapla forces should have prevented. Nevertheless, Fapla did carry out certain clearances against Sweto, adhering to some of the principles of the Lusaka Accord, such as the return of territory occupied by the Angolans. The key problem is that this was not the kind of progress that could be hoped for from the Angola side of the question of the remaining atmosphere of intense mutual suspicion on both sides.

Shultz

President Kaunda, under whose benevolent eye the negotiations were held, is said to have agreed that the discussions were getting quite close to success, and he plans to have done a certain amount of nudging among the opposing negotiators. Perhaps there were others among the frontline states leaders who were not as enthusiastic for agreement with the South Africans, and that is why the progress of the talks is being attempted at greater distance.

American policy regarding Angola and SWA seems to be visibly firming up and the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, has made one of his rare statements on the subject. At one stage the Americans seemed to have turned easy on the question of the Cubans' leaving Angola, but now Mr Shultz has actually made a demand for a Cuban pull-out before further progress on the Namibian independence issue. This could easily make the Angolans argue that the Sweto leadership is becoming far less tractable.

The American interest in the talks between South Africa and Swapo may have an electoral purpose. Not that the American voter is likely to be swayed by a settlement over Namibia, per se. But much interest could be roused if the Cubans are induced to withdraw from Africa as part of a deal between Swapo and Pretoria. The surely slow march back by South African troops to the Angola border.

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22 Swapo claimed killed

From TONY WEAVER
WINDROCK. — Security forces in northern SWA-Namibia had killed 22 Swapo guerrillas, six of them top Swapo commanders, in the past two weeks, the South West Africa Territory Force said yesterday.

And according to an unconfirmed SWABC report, two senior guerrilla commanders, Ben Nkanor and Joseph Mane-gange, have surrendered to security forces.

A SWATF spokesman said yesterday that he had no knowledge of the alleged surrenders.

The SWABC said the guerrillas had surrendered because the activities of the Joint Monitoring Commission had caused "considerable disruption" and because of "terrible" conditions in Swapo camps.

Yesterday's SWATF statement said that since July 13, "22 Swapo terrorists have been shot dead by security forces in the operational area in various skirmishes."

This brings the number of guerrillas killed by security forces since February 16 this year — the day the JMC began its activities — to 322, according to the statement.

Six senior military leaders were among the 22 guerrillas killed, the statement said.
Bomb blast rocks Tsumeb petrol station.

Argus Foreign Service
WINDHOEK — The second bomb blast in a week in the northern Namibian town of Tsumeb has damaged a filling station.

Police were today sifting through the debris of Duplo Panelbeaters and Spray-painters in the Nomtsaib township, where explosives destroyed a petrol pump and shattered windows at 9.15pm yesterday.

LEAKING

The owner of the business, Mr Albert Niedel, said he extinguished a fire which had sprung up from the leaking fuel pump.

No one was injured and Mr Niedel said he could not yet estimate the extent of the damage.

A similar blast damaged a shop at Tsumeb last weekend.

No one was injured.
Bombs hit hospital but no one injured

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Patients and medical staff in Namibia’s Oshakati State Hospital escaped death miraculously when the 650-bed complex was hit during a mortar attack on the central Owambo town early today.

In the same attack a store in the grounds of the Oshakati Police Station was slightly damaged when two mortars exploded about 30 m from the charge office, shattering windows and chipping the wall.

In what may have been a separate bombing, the offices of the Owambo Teaching Inspectorate in Oshakati were damaged by an explosion.

About 10 82-mm mortar bombs were fired at about 2 am. Two of them exploded through the roof of the asbestos, prefabricated hospital which nearly 900 patients and staff.

Two mortars exploded on the ground outside, barely 5 m from wards packed with patients; the hospital superintendent, Dr. Rupert Cloete, said today.

NO INJURIES

The remaining six mortars landed in the veld in the vicinity of the hospital.

There were no reports of injuries by mid-morning.

Dr. Cloete said one mortar had passed through the roof into a washroom and the second landed in a passage. Both places adjoin wards housing between 50 and 60 patients.

The two bombs shattered windows and pocked the wall with shrapnel holes.

The mortars were fired from somewhere west of the town in which most of Owambo’s white civil servants live.

They all landed in the northern part of town — nearly 20 kilometres from the huge military headquarters of the Owambo region, Sector 10.

Security forces began a follow-up operation at first light, but there were no reports of contact with the attackers by mid-morning.

Apart from the hospital, no other buildings appear to have been damaged in the attack.
Here’s how to enjoy a series of pleasant surprises in your sizeable spaciousness. Four big adults. Plus large Langley, with no design. Perhaps a surprise for four big adults. That’s what Langley requires. Because what you’re looking for is a surprising sense of spaciousness. Imagine what you’ll do with all the money you’ll save when you buy a special Nissen dealer, take advantage of the special Nissen dealer before September 30th.

The financial director of the company, Mr. van Bijlert, said that the operation is a story of success. The government announces that the operation has increased by 15 percent. In GSP, that is a rare success.
The mortar exploded through the roof of a main room, where the scene has since been cleaned up. The debris, including shattered glass, was scattered throughout the room. The explosion was reported to have caused significant damage to the building. The exact cause of the explosion is under investigation.
Dawn mortars explode 50 m from packed wards in Namibia hospital

Patients escape as bombs fall

PATIENTS in Namibia's Oshakati State Hospital escaped death miraculously when the 750-bed complex was hit by a mortar attack on the central Ovambo town early yesterday.

About 10 83 mm mortar bombs were fired at about 2 am, and two landed on the asbestos pre-fabricated hospital, the acting secretary of the Ovambo administration Mr Frans Viljoen said.

Another two mortars exploded in the hospital grounds, less than 50 m from wards packed with patients, while about six more exploded harmlessly in the veld in the northern sector of Oshakati.

No one was injured in the attack, according to SOWETAN Foreign Service first reports. It was a miraculous escape for the hospital patients as one of the mortars landed in a passage while the second exploded in a linen room.

"There is no doubt that many people would have been killed or injured if a mortar had landed directly on a ward, which usually accommodates between 10 and 20 patients," Mr Viljoen said.

Whites

The mortars were fired from somewhere west of the town where most of Ovambo's white civil servants live, and they all landed in northern Oshakati — nearly a kilometre from the huge military headquarters of the Ovambo region — sector 10.

Security forces began a follow-up operation at first light, but there were no reports of contact by 8.30 am.

Apart from extensive damage to a section of the hospital, no other buildings were damaged, and sources at the town said it was difficult to say whether the hospital had been the target or whether it had been struck by chance.

It was the second mortar attack on Oshakati this year. In February no one was injured when mortars struck a house in the black township — adjoining Oshakati.
Call for world cash collection to help Swapo

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — A "dollar-a-person" international campaign to raise cash for Swapo insurgents has been called for at a Montreal seminar.

The Council for Namibia also called, at the Canadian-sponsored seminar, for a special United Nations Security Council meeting to take urgent action on South Africa's continued "occupation" of the territory.

Other suggestions were:

● Appeals should be made to trade unions to act against companies which supplied or transported oil to South Africa in violation of the UN embargo.

● Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions should be imposed on South Africa if Resolution 435 was not imposed immediately.

Seminar chairman Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia said efforts to achieve a "peaceful solution" to the Namibian question were being thwarted by South Africa and its allies.

Horse steps on mine, 2 killed

WINDHOEK — A father and his son died violently when the horse they were riding detonated a landmine 10 km north-east of the village of Oshandj in northern Namibia this week.

Confirming the incident today, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek said the explosion that killed the two men and their horse occurred on Monday.

The names of the victims were not disclosed.
Hospital patients hurt in attack on Oshakati

By TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Yesterday morning's mortar attack on Oshakati, nerve centre of the Ovambo war zone, was launched from less than 3km outside the town.

Swapo guerrillas fired off 10 bombs in less than four minutes, using 82mm mortars — which have a maximum range of 3,04km — according to technical manuals on Warsaw Pact country weapons, the only users of 82mm mortars.

Two female patients at the Oshakati State Hospital were slightly injured in the attack, which also damaged the roofs and ceilings of two wards.

Maternity room

Mr Frans Viljoen, acting secretary of the Ovambo administration, said from Oshakati yesterday that the attack had begun minutes after 2am and that two of the bombs had exploded on the roof of the State hospital.

Two more bombs exploded in the hospital grounds, damaging walls and blowing out the windows of the maternity room.

Two of the bombs exploded in the grounds of the main Oshakati police station, damaging walls and temporary store-room windows. The other four bombs had fallen "outside the town borders."
WINDHOEK — A question mark has arisen over the kind of explosive device allegedly planted by South African soldiers outside a mission hospital in northern Namibia's Owanbo region last week.

A report from the Lutheran World Federation meeting in Budapest, says the device was a landmine.

Suspension may widen Lutheran Church rift

By Eugene Saidanha, Religion Reporter

The Lutheran World Federation's (LWF) decision to suspend two white Southern African member churches because of their refusal to move towards unity with the predominantly black church threatens to widen the rift in the church here.

The two churches suspended at the Budapest conference yesterday were the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa (Elsa) and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia.

The two suspended churches and a third all-white Lutheran church, which is not a member of the LWF, represent about 37,000 Lutherans in Southern Africa. The predominantly black Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa (Elcsa) has more than 550,000 members.

The rift between Elcsa and the white churches began late last year when the LWF announced that member churches in Africa, including Elcsa, had demanded the suspension of white Lutheran churches in South Africa and Namibia because they had failed to make a clear stand against apartheid.

Representatives of the white churches early this year said they were in the process of preparing a statement on their opposition to apartheid. But it had not been made public before the Budapest conference.

But a senior spokesman at the Onandjokwe Finnish mission hospital said today it did not appear to have been a landmine, and the hospital had not reported it as a landmine.

"But the police who removed it told hospital staff that it was dangerous and could have killed somebody," said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified for safety reasons.

He said hospital staff described it as between six and 10 cm long and like a large bullet.

The spokesman said some one had allegedly seen two soldiers planting the device near a tree behind the hospital's labour ward on July 25 while Dr Rivva Kaliokoski and a nurse, Miss Anna-Lisa Hrvela, were accompanying six soldiers who had asked to inspect the hospital.

The matter was reported to the matron, who called the police and ordered that no one should approach the spot.

"The police were very positive about it. They told the staff it was very dangerous.

Members of the security forces have long voiced their opinions that the hospital was sympathetic towards SWAPO and harboured guerrillas.

Spokesmen for the South West Africa Territory Force and the police said the allegations were being investigated.
Swapo

SA to ‘meet again soon’

PRAIA, Cape Verde — Cape Verde’s President Aristides Pereira said today he expected a further meeting soon between South Africa and Swapo on independence for SWA/Namibia.

Speaking on his return from talks in Luanda with the Swapo leader, Mr. Sam Nujoma, and Angola’s President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Mr. Pereira said:

“We obtained positive results in that we saw possibilities for the continuation of efforts towards Namibian independence and the (South African) withdrawal from Angola.”

Last week talks between South Africa and Swapo in the Cape Verde islands broke down with each side blaming the other for the failure.

South Africa said the total withdrawal of its troops from Angola, agreed in February, would be postponed.

Mr. Pereira, who has acted as go-between in peace talks between South Africa and its neighbours, flew to Luanda to try to persuade Mr. Nujoma to take a more flexible stand. — Sapa-Reuters.
NAMIBIA

A militarist threat

Confusion seems to be growing within Swapo about its role in Namibia in the light of the Lusaka accords between Pretoria and Luanda. The whole peace initiative in southern Africa is at stake.

Immediately after Swapo leader Sam Nujoma sat down to talk peace with Namibian Administrator General Wilhe van Niekerk, Swapo forces in the field mortared the town of Oshakati — hitting a hospital among other things.

This may, of course, mean only that Swapo has little control over its men once they have been infiltrated into Namibia. What is more likely is that the Oshakati attack is a reflection of the increasingly obvious split within Swapo between the hardline militarists and the moderates.

Nujoma is identified as a militarist. He only attended the Cape Verde talks with Van Niekerk after coming under intense pressure from the Angolan government, which is desperate for peace in its southern border region. However, Nujoma’s hard line at Cape Verde ensured the failure of the talks.

It is seen as significant that several senior Swapo men failed to accompany Nujoma to Cape Verde — particularly the movement’s information and publicity secretary, Hudjo Hamutenya, who is widely regarded as the number two man in Swapo.

Hamutenya is believed to hold that Swapo has reached the limit of what can be achieved militarily and that future progress must be achieved through negotiation and political action. Nujoma is said to disagree violently.

Thus the reason for the absence of Hamutenya and other moderates from Cape Verde could be that they were aware that Nujoma was not prepared to settle and that they were not prepared to associate themselves with a hardline stance.

If this is an accurate reflection of their motives, it could be the first sign that Nujoma is losing control of important segments of Swapo and that the movement is beginning to react, however sluggishly, to political and military realities.

From a militarist viewpoint, actions such as the attack on Oshakati could be intended to provoke SA into reacting militarily — possibly through renewed incursions into southern Angola.

This would effectively ruin the Lusaka accords, spike the guns of the moderates, relieve pressure on Swapo from Angola and the frontline states for a peaceful settlement and return the situation to the status quo ante Lusaka.

The only people who would gain any advantage from that are those who believe in a policy of unremitting confrontation — never mind the consequences for the subcontinent and its people.

Thus the mortar bombs that hit Oshakati, although they killed no one, carried a definite threat to the whole region.
UNIONS

Behind Mawu’s split

Tensions which led to the split in Fosatu’s Metal and Allied Workers’ Union (Mawu) are having a ripple effect reminiscent of previous troubles in the federation.

A splinter union — the United Mining Metal and Allied Workers of SA (Ummawu) — was formed some weeks ago following the dismissal of several key Mawu officials, who, it is alleged, were guilty of financial mismanagement and gross misconduct. Among them is former Mawu general secretary David Sibabi. The new union has claimed significant support on the east Rand.

At a press conference last week, Ummawu officials levelled accusations against both Mawu and Fosatu — reflecting cynicism about Fosatu’s claims to be democratic and frustrated over the federation’s political direction.

Ummawu’s move came after the Fosatu executive condemned the formation of the new union. Fosatu added that its vice-president, Andrew Zulu, who has aligned himself with Ummawu, could no longer hold his position, since he had ceased to be a member of a Fosatu affiliate.

The two unions have continued to hurl allegations at each other — and to make conflicting claims to support at factory level. Ummawu claims Mawu denudes that workers at all major east Rand factories, except two, have joined it.

In essence Ummawu officials say that although Mawu professes to be democratic in reality a tiny bureaucratic white elite tries to dominate it, instead of allowing members themselves to decide on the direction the federation should take. Denying that their stand has racist connotations, they stress that whites with skills are wanted in the union, but that such people should not dominate and that black workers should make up the Fosatu leadership.

Ummawu also charges that

White intellectuals feel that Fosatu must adopt one political direction and do not want to be opposed on this issue. Workers are discouraged from joining any of the major political movements, and

The Fosatu executive committee does not have the power to strip Andrew Zulu of his position as Fosatu vice-president.

Fosatu general secretary Joe Forsier denies these allegations. Regarding Zulu, he says Fosatu’s constitution states that only

WILLIE VAN NIEKERK

The Cubans must go

Namibian Administrator General Wilhe van Niekker met Swapo leader Sam Nujoma at Cape Verde last week. The FM spoke to him about the meeting and on the state of the independence negotiations.

FM: What was the value of the Cape Verde talks?

Van Niekerk: We talked to Swapo because peace and stability is the responsibility of this office, while political development is the responsibility of the political parties. Only in peace can political development really take place. We told Swapo that the necessary mobilizing and mobilizing of innocent civilians is totally unacceptable. I told Nujoma that since 1979, 925 civilians have been killed, and 550 injured in landmine explosions. In addition, 405 others have been murdered and 1,378 abducted. He did not know this. I also told him that it is mostly Namibians who are protecting their fellow Namibians against his attacks, and that his propaganda that he is fighting the racist of the colonial power is factually incorrect.

Did Swapo give any explanation for continuing the war?

Swappo’s stand is very clear: they are using the presence of the Cubans in Angola to carry on with terrorism. It is as simple as that. They know full well that the SA government has been saying since 1961 that Resolution 435 will be implemented only if the Cubans move out. Nujoma knew from a telefax we sent him that this was going to be the guideline for our talks.

Did you offer anything in exchange for a cessation of hostilities or make any further proposals?

It certainly is not necessary to tell somebody, I will give you something in return for stopping your acts of terror. We said that if they stop their armed struggle, we will reciprocate in a similar fashion. We are here to protect the local population, who are not in a state of war with anybody.

Did Swapo react?

Yes they refused absolutely. They see a cessation of hostilities as an integral part of Resolution 435, which is not the case. Resolution 435 says the UN forces shall monitor the ceasefire. The ceasefire can come a month or a year beforehand.

Is the SA government and your office not being inflexible?

No, only consistent. Our stand on the Cubans is not new. So who is going to break the deadlock?

I think the Angolans must decide if they still want such a big surrogate power, one that is foreign to Africa. That is where the decision lies. How did you phrase your precondition for a Cuban withdrawal?

We can implement Resolution 435 when there is a firm commitment on Cuban withdrawal. Your remarks at the press conference after your return from Cape Verde were interpreted as a military threat to Swappo and as raising the threat of a new raid into Angola.

I was only very honest and straightforward. Swappo must decide if they want to walk a political or terrorist road. If they want to walk the terrorist road, they will have to suffer the consequences.

Do you expect an escalation of the war?

I don’t think they have the ability to escalate the war. But if they want to, we are ready for them.

What is the state of the war?

More Swappo soldiers are deserting than ever before, their morale is very low and they are concentrating on soft targets. An example is the mortar attack on the hospital at Oshakati. Sick people cannot run away. That is the kind of war Swappo is fighting.

So it seems the outlook for a peaceful settlement is very bleak.

No, I think things are looking better than ever before. I think the more fact that we talked at Cape Verde is a step in the right direction. This situation has been going on for many years, it cannot be solved overnight. Also, Swappo is finding that it cannot depend on the international view that it is the only representative of the people of Namibia. It is under strong pressure from its host countries. It does not seem as if Swappo has the ability to manoeuvre out of this problem, otherwise they would have done so. But I must state again that we find it totally unacceptable that hospitals are attacked with mortars and that we will undoubtedly take the proper steps (to prevent such actions).

What influence does the US presidential election have on the Namibian negotiations?

I do not think Namibia is going to play any role whatsoever in that election.
SWATF denial on LWF charges

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK — The chief of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, yesterday accused the Lutheran World Federation of "blatant lies for propaganda purposes" after the LWF's meeting in Budapest had reported that South African soldiers had planted a landmine at an Ovambo war zone mission hospital.

The meeting heard on Tuesday that two members of a six-man SADF patrol had allegedly planted an anti-personnel mine at the Onandjokwe Mission Hospital at Onipa on July 25. General Meiring said yesterday: "I categorically deny this allegation."

However, a Finnish doctor working at Onandjokwe, Dr Ritva Kallokoski, told the Africa Bureau from Onandjokwe yesterday that "although it was not a landmine which was planted, but a smaller explosive device, we are quite convinced it was planted by the soldiers."

She said that about midday on July 25, a patient at the hospital had seen two soldiers plant the device in a hole next to the maternity wing of the hospital.

"We called the police at Ondangwa — capital of the Ovambo war zone — who picked it up and said it was dangerous."

She categorically denied an allegation by General Meiring yesterday that "it is suspected this was buried either by hospital staff or Swapo itself."

Convinced

She reiterated that "we are quite convinced the South African soldiers planted it."

General Meiring said yesterday that "in the early hours of the morning" on July 26 members of the security forces had arrived at the hospital "in the execution of their normal duty."

"A black member of the patrol picked up a detonator of Russian origin and threw it away because he did not know what it was."

Detonator

"Six hours later the police received a complaint that something had been buried in the grounds of the hospital."

On investigation, the police found the detonator buried in a 10cm hole. He described the original allegation made at the LWF meeting in Budapest as "a typical example where half-truths, blatant lies and gross exaggeration are used for propaganda purposes by people whose motives are at best highly suspect."

He said "the people reverting to such half-truths and factual omissions have thought it fit to suspend the South African and SWA Lutheran Churches. The matter is for the members of that Church and the public to judge."

He was commenting on the LWF decision to suspend the white South African and SWA Lutheran Churches and to declare apartheid "a heresy."

Swapo

General Meiring said in his statement that the suspicion that hospital staff or Swapo "had buried the device was "in line with Swapo's normal activities, like the slaughter of the innocent, the callous murder of local leaders and the wanton destruction of life by landmines; the abduction of schoolchildren who are not involved in the war, the brutal assault and violent intimidation of members of the local population who do not agree with Swapo's misguided policies, and the indiscriminate tossing of mortar bombs."

A police spokesman said yesterday that police were investigating and no further details were available.

Swapo war-weariness or collapse of morale?

Defence Reporter

Is this the beginning of a collapse of morale among Swapo fighting men — or simply two individual cases of war-weariness?

This is the question that hangs over the reported surrender in SWA/Namibia's operational area of two senior insurgent leaders, Mr Ben NATO and Mr Joseph Manegange.

Mr Manegange in particular is well known to security forces. A wily, elusive bush-fighter, he has long been a thorn in their flesh. He is one of Swapo's small, highly experienced hard core — probably numbering no more than a few hundred — who have been operating in SWA/Namibia for many years.

Up to now, the only way men of his seniority and standing have come into security-force hands has been by being killed in contact, not by taking advantage of the standing amnesty arrangement.

Local military observers have agreed that there were two ways of reading the Manegange-NATO surrender.

• One explanation is that the two men had been worn down by the relentless pressure the security forces have been applying to Swapo in SWA/Namibia and the "shallow area" north of the border, but south of the Joint Monitoring Commission area, and made individual decisions to turn themselves in.

• As the Cape Times Correspondent reported, South West Africa Territory Force Headquarters has announced that 322 Swapo fighters have been killed by security forces since February 16 and according to reliable sources the security forces are now letting up on the pressure.

Significantly, no less than six top Swapo commanders in the field have died in the past two weeks.

This can mean either that security forces are seeking out the various Swapo field unit headquarters, or that commanders have taken to leading infiltrating groups into SWA/Namibia from the shallow area.

• The second explanation is that their surrender is an indication of a wider morale problem at the Swapo "sharp end" with leaders coming to regard as futile the continuation of operations in the face of a lack of Angolan support on the one hand and the continuous SWATF pressure on the other.

Politically the Angolan government still supports their cause — but not in terms of actual support. Swapo fighters inside SWA/Namibia are intensely aware of the fact that, except in the far west and east, the JMC lies squarely between them and their higher headquarters. This results in an interruption of the chain of command and, just as important, the southward flow of supplies.

It also means there is probably an uncomfortable feeling of isolation among the considerable numbers of Swapo fighters who are believed to have burned their weapons and gone to ground in Ovamboland — although security forces are reportedly finding it difficult to identify them from civilians.
WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force commander, Major-General George Meiring, has denied allegations that an explosive device found buried in the grounds of an Owambo hospital was a landmine, or that it had been planted by security force members.

It was a Russian-made detonator which a soldier had picked up in the grounds and discarded, General Meiring said.

At the same time he delivered a blistering attack on delegates to the meeting of the Lutheran World Federation in Budapest who made the allegations this week.

The story was "a typical example where half-truths, blatanat lies and gross exaggeration are used for propaganda purposes by people whose motives are at best highly suspect," General Meiring said.

A member of the Onandjokwe Hospital staff said that the device had not been a landmine, but a small, bullet-shaped device.

RESPONSIBLE FOR SLAUGHTER

"It is suspected that the device was buried either by hospital staff or by Swapo," General Meiring said.

Swapo, he said, had been responsible for the slaughter and murder of innocent people and local leaders, as well as the abduction of school children.

"The people reverting to such half-truths have thought it fit to suspend the South African and SWA Lutheran churches.

"This matter is for the members of that church and the public to judge," General Meiring said.

Namibia's Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk today said that Swapo's continued armed violence seemed to be linked to "the organisation's fear of losing international prestige as a liberation movement".

Dr van Niekerk recalled a statement by a Swapo member who reportedly said the organisation would sacrifice its prestige if it abandoned the armed struggle and became "an ordinary political party."
SADF denies planting mine

WINDHOEK—The officer commanding the South West Africa Territory Force, Maj-Gen George Meiring, has denied claims at the assembly of the Luscheran World Federation being held in Budapest that South African Defence Force soldiers had planted a landmine at a mission hospital in Ovamboland in northern South West Africa.

Gen Meiring said yesterday that early last Wednesday members of the security forces had arrived on a routine call at Onandjokwe Hospital in Omupa.

Confirmed

"A black member of the patrol picked up a detonator of Russian origin and threw it away because he did not know what it was," he said.

"Six hours later the police received a complaint that something had been buried in the grounds of the hospital.

Police found the deto-
By Jo-Anne Collinge

Leaders of the “internal” branch of Swapo left Jan Smuts Airport last night with a United Democratic Front T-shirt to deliver to the movement’s leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Lusaka.

The gift symbolised the organisational unity declared by Swapo founder Herman Tovoja Tovo, and its vice-president, Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, on the one hand, and UDF’s publicity secretary Mr Terror Lekota, its national organiser Mr Popo Molefe and treasurer Mr Casam Saloojee, on the other.

They voiced a common commitment to

- The implementation of United Nations resolution 438 as the only basis for a free Namibia
- A boycott of the forthcoming elections for South Africa’s tri-cameral parliament
- The South African enclave of Walvis Bay and the coloured people living there, came in for special attention

Pastor Witbooi said “We feel that the coloured people of Walvis Bay are part of Namibia and if they participate in the election they will betray the unity of the people of Namibia with the oppressed people of South Africa.”

(Report by J Collinge & Sunny Stace, Johannesburg)
may lead... to the streamer

He has made his way against the full blast of the National Party's formidable propaganda machine run by his former political colleagues in that party.

He has faced scorn, ridicule and derision from those who once hailed him as the crown prince of Nationalist politics.

The way he had to pay for his failure to seize the reins of power at the crucial moment of the premiership election in September 1978. He missed becoming prime minister by only a few votes - six to be exact.

From that fateful moment Dr Mulder's political downfall was sudden and dramatic - he lost his cabinet position, his powerful Transvaal Nationalist leadership position and his seat in Parliament.

Finally, he had to relinquish his membership of the National Party, the very vehicle which had brought him so close to the heights of power.

After that Dr Mulder was re-

Swanu rift brings MPC closer to split

Dr Conrie Mulder nominated for President's Council.

NAMIBIA'S Multi-Party Conference (MPC) came a step nearer to a split at the weekend when all branches of the MPC's Swanu party passed a motion of no confidence in the party's president, Mr Moses Katjuonqua.

It was a serious setback for Mr Katjuonqua's MPC participation, and widened the year-old rift in Swanu which developed when the party leadership began talking to South Africa about independence not necessarily connected to the United Nations plan.

While Mr Katjuonqua addressed a public gathering here yesterday, rebel members of his party's 18 branches met in the northern town of Oshikwango.

There they overruled Mr Katjuonqua's expulsion of two top Swanu members, the vice-president, Mr Kuzeek Munguwe, and the secretary-general, Mrs Nora Chasse.

They also reaffirmed support for an early congress aimed at unseating Mr Katjuonqua and pulling Swanu out of the MPC.

Mr Katjuonqua yesterday described the rebel meeting as "illegal" but Swanu sources have described the earlier expulsion of Mr Munguwe as "unconstitutional".

The latest developments suggest the anti-MPC group in Swanu has gained considerable ground and aroused serious doubts over Mr Katjuonqua's leadership of the party.

Police free TIC 14 who had leaflet

By Gary van Staden, Political Staff

Police yesterday detained 14 Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) members who were distributing anti-election pamphlets in Laudium.

The pamphlets warn residents to be on the lookout for House of Delegates candidates who promise to obtain special votes so that voters can cast their ballots and still appear to boycott the poll.

TIC members point out that this is an offence to make a list of...
For Namibia's Success
Reagan Is Desperate

Political experts point out failures in US foreign policy

By Grant Vanstone

The Star, Tuesday, August 17, 1984
Editor tells Media Council body:

Paper did duty in Koevoet comment

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A newspaper was a representative of the public and had to act as a watchdog on behalf of the public, the editor of the Pretoria News, Mr Wilf Nussey, told an investigative committee of the Media Council in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Nussey was replying to a complaint by the South African Police against an editorial in the newspaper in May.

The editorial headed "Mad Dogs" concerned the police's counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, Koevoet.

The police said the editorial was not fair comment as defined in the Media Council's Code of Conduct, but that was denied by the newspaper.

The SAP's Brigadier J V van der Merwe said the editorial placed the police in a bad light and made the task of Koevoet much more difficult.

It was not based on fact but on "groundless allegations" in a memorandum submitted by the Namibian Bar Council to the Van Dyk Commission of Inquiry into security legislation in Namibia.

Brigadier van der Merwe said the police were being criticised for not instituting an inquiry, although they had brought Koevoet members to trial.

None of the cases referred to by the bar council in which Koevoet members had been convicted could be described as "atrocities", he said.

Mr Nussey said it was part of the role of a newspaper if it detected misbehaviour to bring it to the surface and report on it.

"It would be naive and illogical to expect a newspaper or an editor to reinvestigate and judge evidence which has already been produced in court and on which a finding has been made in court.

"If we were to investigate to the extent being demanded of us, it would prevent us writing editorials at all, except on the most trivial matters."

Mr Nussey said the editorial was based not only on the bar council's memorandum but also on previous reports of actions by Koevoet, including court and inquest findings.

"Never has the material on which we based our editorial been questioned by the police before the Press Council, this council, or in terms of the Police Act."

Mr Nussey said the editorial did not condemn the existence of units like Koevoet, but the abuse of power by members of Koevoet which reflected on the whole unit and the police as a whole.

"When there is such a weight of accusation and allegation, the existence of the allegation itself is a fact which deserves comment.

"When the authorities are slow to inquire into the allegations, that requires comment.

"We called for these people to be made accountable for their actions, which means an inquiry."
City hearing on 'Mad Dogs' editorial

The Cape Times, Tuesday, August 7, 1990
Six detainees seek to appeal
Windhoek — Swapo insurgents had ambushed a mine-resistant vehicle of the Kavango Department of Agriculture, killing a schoolgirl and wounding a South African national serviceman, papers before a Rundu inquest court revealed.

The schoolgirl had been one of five schoolchildren who boarded the vehicle near Rundu.

The findings of the inquest into the death of Miss Elizbeth Sadwere (15) were filed in Windhoek yesterday.

Sworn statements showed that a number of schoolchildren stopped the vehicle on the road between Rundu and Nkurenkuru in northern Namibia on March 2 this year.

They were later joined by two soldiers, Rifleman Werner Pietersen (19), of Suider Paarl, and Private Abraham de Koning (20), of Kimberley.

Shortly after they passed Rupara at 7:30 pm, shots rang out from the bush next to the road and the vehicle began to swerve and eventually stopped.

Miss Sadwere was fatally hit, while Private de Koning was shot through the mouth. Another schoolgirl, Miss Elizabeth Shikongo (17), was hit in the arm.

**Hit by a Rocket**

"The attackers did not say a word during the ambush," Rifleman Pietersen said.

Police said they later found the vehicle had been hit by an RPG-7 rocket, rifle, and small arms fire from AK-47 assault rifles.

The inquest magistrate, Mr. A H Coetzee, found that Miss Sadwere had died of a head wound caused by unidentified Swapo terrorists. — Sapa.
Maritenti in terrene to appeal
ANGOLA

Changing the Cuban signals

The MPLA government in Luanda may be about to change its strategy on the withdrawal of Cuban troops. In a remarkable turnaround, the Angolan Deputy Minister of External Relations, Venancio de Moura, has declared his government's willingness to drop its precondition that UN Security Council Resolution 433 on Namibia be implemented before the Cubans go.

De Moura's remarks, quoted by the internal Angolan radio service this week, created a stir in Pretoria, Windhoek and Washington. The SA Department of Foreign Affairs is understood to have been in contact with the Angolans in an effort to establish whether the new approach is now official policy.

In a related development, Luanda has started pressing for a second round of peace talks between Namibian Administrator-General Willie van Niekerk and the Swapo leadership. It is clear that the MPLA government, aided by Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, is now applying pressure on Swapo to halt its armed struggle and switch to a political role.

Swapo's continued military activity is given as the only reason why the SA forces are still occupying the southernmost parts of Angola and why the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) is still stationed at N'Giva in Angola.

The FM understands that another meeting between Van Niekerk and Swapo is being organised for the very near future. Van Niekerk's office this week responded to queries by saying that he has declared himself willing to talk to any party at any time if it will serve the interests of peace.

SA is making it clear to all concerned that it is prepared to be very tough with Swapo on the military front, but tolerant of Swapo as a political party. There has been no action taken against internal Swapo leaders since the embarrassing arrest of 37 of them while PM PW Botha was meeting the Pope in Rome. In addition, Swapo Politburo member Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has been allowed to travel freely, including trips to Luanda.

At a press conference for Angolan journalists, Angolan deputy minister de Moura also stressed the need for a ceasefire between Swapo and SA. He spoke of the beginning of discussions of conditions for a ceasefire which would amount to a step towards the beginning of implementation of UN Resolution 433.

This is a direct contradiction of the statement taken by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma when he met Van Niekerk in Cape Verde. Nujoma maintained that there could only be a cessation of hostilities after the start of implementation. There is now widespread speculation that Nujoma risks losing the support of powerful elements within Swapo if he persists with his hawkish attitude.

It is also thought that Swapo leaders like publicity and information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya and UN representative Theoben Gurirab will attend any further talks with Van Niekerk. They stayed away from the first round.

De Moura also said his government is open for discussions, "be it with SA or the United States itself, or other governments interested in a just and lasting solution for the problems of Southern Africa." He added that SA and the US should "engage themselves more seriously in the process of a peaceful solution of the problems of Southern Africa." Confrontational language of this kind from senior MPLA leaders is regarded as something new.

On the Cuban withdrawal, De Moura said that his government has accepted the principle of a gradual withdrawal, and has only two preconditions: complete unilateral withdrawal of SA troops from Angola, and the cessation of all SA logistical and military support to Unita.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, "the solution of these two problems would enable the governments of Angola and Cuba, within reasonable limits, to honour the compromises stated in the declarations of February 4 1982 and March 19 1984."

SA has already agreed to withdraw its troops from Angola and, although it has never admitted to supporting Unita, could be expected to stop doing so if the MPLA undertakes to stop helping Swapo. Such action could hurt Unita, especially where supplies of fuel from Namibia are concerned.

In anticipation of such moves, Unita is beginning to rely more heavily on Western and African aid through Zaïre.

De Moura has been very active with the Foreign Minister, Alexandre "Eto" Rodrigues, in the peace negotiations with SA, although he is not a member of the MPLA Politburo or its central committee.

A senior Western observer approached for comment by the FM said the De Moura remarks were "very interesting", but cautioned that "this is a step-by-step process. No single action should be blown out of proportion. But hopefully this is an indication of the beginning of real progress."
Toivo appointment seen as shrewd Nujoma move

WINDHOEK — The appointment of Swapo's co-founder, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Tovo, to the newly created post of secretary-general in the party's poliburo is regarded here as a shrewd move by party president Mr Sam Nujoma.

It is also expected to dismay those who expected a power struggle to develop between the two Swapo father-figures.

The appointment elevates Mr Toivo to one of Swapo's most powerful positions.

"It's a cool coup against those who wanted to mess around with Swapo," the South West Africa National Union's secretary-general, Mrs Nora Chase, said.

GOOD NEWS

"This is good news — not just for Swapo, but for the whole Namibian struggle.

Mrs Chase sees Mr Toivo's appointment — six months after his release from Robben Island — as a measure of not only his standing in the party, but also of his political acumen.

"It is also a sign of party unity," she said.

Swapo has never had a secretary-general — those functions were shared among the administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoep, the publicity and information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, and the president.

Mr Toivo turns 60 this month, and although he was the prime mover in forming Swapo and its preceding groups, he never led the party.

Since his release after 16 years of a 20-year prison sentence, Mr Toivo has spent intermittent spells abroad and in Africa.

He will continue to live in Namibia.
Landmine kills three

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK – Three civilians in a minibus were killed in a landmine blast in central Ovambo this week, the Acting Secretary for the Ovambo Administration, Mr Frans Viljoen, said today.

Mr Rehoben Nebando, Mrs Ana Elia Reinholdt and Mr David Heduna were travelling near Omaputu, north-east of Ondangwa on Sunday when the mine exploded, Mr Viljoen said.

In another incident at noon yesterday, a bomb blast destroyed a high-tension electricity pylon at the Oluno settlement in central Ovambo.

The blast occurred near the tribal office, not far from the Oluno electricity sub-station which was partially destroyed in a blast in June.

Electricity supplies were not interrupted.
New Swapo post for Toivo

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has been appointed to the specially-created and potentially powerful position of general secretary of Swapo.

According to reports from Luanda, an extraordinary central committee meeting appointed Mr Ja Toivo, regarded as "the father of Swapo" to the post yesterday.

The post of general secretary has the potential to be the most powerful in Swapo after that of the president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Although the post did not previously exist in Swapo, its equivalent in the ANC, Frelimo and the MPLA carries significant ideological and political power.

Mr Ja Toivo, released from 16 years imprisonment on Robben Island in March this year, will almost certainly be charged with formulating and releasing major policy statements on behalf of Swapo, and will occupy a key position on the central committee.

Observers in Windhoek see the appointment as a shrewd move by Mr Nujoma, as it effectively Scottsches rumours of personal rivalry and a power struggle between the two leaders.

Since his release, Mr Ja Toivo has spent much of his time travelling through Western countries as a roving ambassador for Swapo, briefing heads of State and foreign ministers on the Namibian situation.

Western diplomats in Lusaka said Mr Toivo appeared to be more pro-Western than officials in Swapo's military wing, who support the Soviet bloc which supplies them with arms.
HNP's George candidate

PRETORIA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party has nominated its Cape secretary, Mr. A. van der Merwe, as its candidate for the parliamentary constituency of Cape Town, which is to be vacated by the Prime Minister, Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

In a statement issued in Pretoria yesterday, the HNP's chief organizer, Mr. Louis van der Schyff, said that the party's George branch had nominated Mr. van der Merwe as its parliamentary candidate and Mr. Hendrik van Zyl, a local businessman, as its provincial candidate.

The George seat will become vacant from September 3 when the new constitution comes into effect and Mr. Botha becomes executive state president.

Mr. van der Merwe, brother of Conservative Party leader, Dr. Andries van der Merwe, was the HNP candidate for the neighboring constituency of Mossel Bay in the 1981 general election.

The HNP's announcement yesterday means that a total of its recently concluded by-election agreement with the CP, Mr. van der Merwe will be the only right-wing political candidate in the coming by-election. This was confirmed yesterday by both parties.

— Sapa

Kreiner calls for investors

CAPE TOWN was more than a pretty face: it was a dynamic, efficient, liveable city that needed investment, the Mayor, Mr. Soi Kreiner, said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the 17th annual conference of the South African Property Owners' Association, Mr. Kreiner said the city needed developers and the council wanted to be sure it was providing the necessary services.

Property owners were important to Cape Town because they paid rates, he said. Cape Town had more than 120,000 valued ervens and these provided approximately 20% of its operating income.

"Even more important for Cape Town is the economic contribution made by the larger population during the construction of new buildings and the longer-term contribution which is made when new businesses move into the new buildings."

As a result of representations from Sapo and others, the council had designed a new system for processing building plans which it believed would reduce the time needed for approval, he said.

"In addition, we are currently considering the draft of a revised town-planning scheme for public comment. I can say with confidence that we have shortened the time taken to review rezonings."

— Sapa

Unita claims 194 dead in clashes with troops

LISBON — Unita killed 172 government soldiers and 22 Cubans in clashes between August 5 and 10, according to a communiqué issued here yesterday.

Unita said five Angolans, four Spaniards and two Portuguese had been captured and 50 military vehicles destroyed.

It said Unita casualties in the clashes, which occurred in seven provinces from Cabinda in the north to Huila in the south, were 21 dead, 42 wounded and seven missing.

The Spaniards and the Portuguese, who were not identified, and a Spaniard of Sao Tome and Principe had been taken prisoner in an attack last Thursday on a military post at Vila Nova de C.Device, 50 km south-east of the coastal town ofambique in the western province of Kuanza-Sul.

— Sapa-Reuters

Breede River race banned

THE Cape Department of Nature and Environment Conservation has banned the race for inflatable powerboats that was to have been held on the Breede River next month.

The Deputy Director of the department, Dr. Johan Netheling, said the organizers of the race had been informed that it could not take place because of the sensitive ecology of the river.

Dr. Netheling said the Breede River was one of the Cape's few slow-flowing rivers that had a rich variety of flora and fauna along its banks.

He suggested that the race be held on a dam or on the sea.

— Sapa

YOU CAN STOP HIS SUICIDE

THE CRUEL FACTS

- 200,000 uncared-for animals in the P.
- Increased animal abuse
- Ever-present threat of an epidemic out and unwanted animals spread disease
- Worms to us fatal as rabies poses a sent.

THE SOLUTION

- Sterilizing all animals to prevent unwanted
- Vaccination to prevent unnecessary suicide
- Improving animal care by giving more attention grooming, sheltering, exercise, etc.
- Recognising and reporting animal abuse

WE NEED YOUR HELP.
Secrecy on deaths

HARARE — Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe said yesterday "a few" Zimbabwean army troops had been killed while on operations in Mozambique guarding an oil pipeline from Beira to railway line and roads.

But he declined on security grounds to give a figure or say when or how the deaths had occurred Mozambique National Resistance rebels were thought to be responsible — Sapa-Reuter

WINDHOEK — The legal firm representing the Windhoek Observer for its intended appeal against a total banning abruptly ended its association with the newspaper today.

The legal withdrawal came as a blow to the Observer's intention to appeal once the banning by a directorate of publications committee in formalised in tomorrow's Government Gazette.

The newspaper's proprietor, Mr. Thurston Salt, said the move was related to the lawyer's unhappiness when he decided not to appeal against earlier banings of editions of the newspaper in April and May this year.

"I didn't want to appeal then because I thought it would just anger the authorities even more. So I said, 'Let's get off their toes'," Mr. Salt said.

A spokesman for the law firm, Lorentz and Bone, confirmed the withdrawal today but declined to give reasons.

The publications committee yesterday decided to ban the August 4 edition of the Windhoek Observer and all subsequent editions — effectively ending the newspaper's history of nearly 60 years.

Mr. J. du Toit, today refused to give reasons for the latest banning, saying these would be made known once it had been published in the Government Gazette tomorrow.

Eight editions of the newspaper were banned in March, April and May this year for alleged indecency and because the board regarded them as a danger to State security.

Meanwhile the Editor, Mr. Hannes Smith, and Mr. Salt were to meet the Administrator-General today in an effort to prolong the life of the paper until it could be wound down.

The Administrator-General, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, demanded a R20,000 deposit earlier this year when the newspaper applied for registration, following its expulsion from the Newspaper Press Union.

The money was placed in trust with the lawyers, but Mr. Smith said at the time he was prepared to contest the issue in court. The banning came while the matter was still in dispute.

Human skin grown in lab

BOSTON — Human skin grown in test tubes has saved the lives of two young brothers whose own skin was almost completely burned off by flaming paint solvent, their doctors say.

The sheets of smooth, pink skin were grown from postage-stamp size scraps of skin salvaged from the youngsters' scorching bodies. The doctors hope it will be as durable as natural skin and last a lifetime.

The substitute skin has been under development for several years. "This is the first real evidence that it works," said Dr. Gregory Gallico, a plastic surgeon.

The new process allows doctors to grow enough skin in three weeks to cover a patient's entire body — Sapa-Reuter

70 hurt as scaffold falls

NEW YORK — About 70 people were injured yesterday, five of them seriously, when scaffolding collapsed during a ticker-tape parade along Broadway to honour America's Olympic team.

The accident was caused by scores of spectators climbing up construction scaffolding to get a better view of the parade, witnesses said the fans fell about 5 m. landing on 150 people below the platform.

"They just came down like dominoes," said construction worker Mr. Steve Spitzer.

As ambulances raced to the scene, police checked other makeshift vantage points. The parade was held up for 45 minutes by the accident.

Ref falls foul of the Irish

MANCHESTER — Frank Stapleton, captain of the Republic of Ireland soccer team, yesterday described an incident on a plane in which an international referee claimed he had whisky poured over him by Irish players from Tokyo as the team and claimed he had whisky poured over him by Irish players — Sapa-Reuters

Suits ............. FROM R149,95
Jackets .......... FROM R 99,95
Trousers .......... FROM R 37,95
Shirts .......... FROM R 29,95
Knitwear .......... FROM R 37,95

CASUAL WEAR Drastic Reductions
ASHABLE, NON-ALLERGIC
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S ARE GENUINE 100% DOWN
A LIFETIME GUARANTEE

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"We just look expensive."
NAMIBIA

Threat to the MPC

A serious split in the ranks of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) may cause the break-up of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal Nambian political parties. This could change SA strategy in Namibia.

The MPC was intended to form a viable alternative to Swapo and was formed by the six most prominent political parties outside that movement. They were Swanu, the Damara Council, the Swapo-Democrats, the white National Party, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and the Rehebooth Liberation Front. The Damara Council of Chief Justus Garoeb later withdrew and joined the Swapo Patriotic Alliance.

The secretary general of Swanu, Nora Chase, opposed Swanu's membership of the MPC, because she believed it was meant as an anti-Swapo front and that SA was behind it. She was supported by the party's past president, Gerson Vei, and vice-president, Kuzeeko Rangueeh, and an influential young Swanu leader who has just returned from the UK, Reinhard Bakoro.

Their rebellion came into the open when Chase tried to attend the Lusaka conference as a member of the Swapo Patriotic Alliance delegation, while Swanu itself was a member of the MPC delegation on the other side of the table. The politburo of Swanu then expelled Chase and her allies for "anti-party activism."

The rebels assembled their supporters and, at a branch conference in Otjiwarongo, the leaders of 14 of Swanu's 18 branches voted to reinstate them and accepted a motion of no confidence in the Swanu president, Moses Katjuongua. A seemingly unperturbed Katjuongua declared the move unconstitutional and promptly went abroad.

The rebels now intend to hold a party congress, but Katjuongua and his followers say it will be illegal. They are organising their own congress in October.

If the Chase faction wins, the party will probably join the Swapo alliance. That will effectively reduce the MPC to a DTA/NP/Baster alliance, which can have little credibility.

SA and the office of the Administrator

General have been relying heavily on the MPC in their strategy to find an "honourable" way out of Namibia. Their strategy seems to be to force Swapo to become a political party only, and come to some sort of agreement with the MPC before the independence process can start. That will not work with a DTA/NP/Baster alliance.

If Swanu defects from the MPC, it may give Swapo confidence to agree to stop its armed struggle and operate as a purely political party. Swanu has mainly Herero support — the one tribe, besides the whites and the Basters, which has never supported Swapo in any significant numbers.
Policeman and soldier jailed

WINDHOEK—A soldier and a policeman were jailed and some police officers based at Okahandja, north of Windhoek, permanently dismissed from the force following the rape of a woman in police custody.

In the Windhoek Supreme Court Mr Justice Bethune sentenced a soldier, Marthinus Januarie, 28, and a special constable, Anton Ruvo, 23, each to four years' imprisonment for the rape of the woman at Okahandja on March 15 in full view of other prisoners. Two years of each sentence were suspended for three years. The victim said in evidence she had resisted but the other prisoners were behind bars and could not help her.

The judge said it was alarming that such an incident could happen in jail.

Police officers on duty on the night of the offence had been dismissed from the force, the court was told. — SAPA.
Life in SA prison 'inhuman' and harsh

Preterna Correspondent

Newly-appointed Swapo secretary-general Mr Herman Toivo Ja Toivo has described life on Robben Island as "most inhuman and harsh".

He was giving evidence to the United Nations Commission for Human Rights sitting in Lusaka.

Mr Toivo described an incident in which he alleged that prisoners were beaten up and kicked about by white prison warders.

"There were about 28 of us. We were all beaten up. Then the white warders pulled the private parts of one of the prisoners in a most savage manner. He urinated blood but fortunately, he did not die."

He said the incident took place in May 1971.

FAR-FETCHED

Reacting to Mr Toivo's statement on Thursday, a Prisons Service spokesman, Brigadier Henne Botha, said that no evidence of an incident of this nature could be found and the allegation was rejected as "far-fetched".

Mr Toivo claimed that the South African authorities released him in order to create divisions within Swapo.

The Prisons Service pointed out, however, that Mr Toivo was not officially released, but was handed to the Namibian prison authorities. He was released later by them.

ISOLATION

Mr Toivo said prisoners could be kept in solitary confinement for more than a year and claimed he was isolated from June 1971 until September 1972.

In reply, the Prisons Service said their records showed that Mr Toivo was indeed placed in a different section at that time due to a lack of discipline and bad behaviour.

Answering allegations that during the isolation period Mr Toivo was only allowed to read the Bible and to leave his cell for 30 minutes of exercise, the Prison's spokesman said that although a prisoner's basic rights would not be impeded, privileges such as general reading matter and participation in sports and other recreational activities would obviously be affected when a prisoner was punished for transgressing regulations.

The system according to which prisoners were allowed to buy items such as sweets and tobacco was operated according to strict rules and irregularities were not tolerated, he said.

Mr Toivo also claimed that warders often delayed giving prisoners medicines until they were very sick.

But the Prisons Service said daily medical parades were conducted and the Service had a proven record of maintaining exceptionally high standards as far as medical treatment was concerned.
Finally, says the drain...
Bushman report called appalling

WINDHOEK — More than 80 percent of Namibia’s 20,000 Bushmen have a per capita income averaging R5 a month or less, a Government-sponsored investigation has found, writes Peter Honey.

The report drawn up by a Cape Town-based firm of town and regional planners calls for the urgent development of an economic infrastructure for the Bushmen and measures for rampant alcoholism and social illnesses which have developed in the past 20 years.

But it also recommends the relocation of Bushmen to places where they can act as informants against guerrilla insurgents, and favours the establishment of a disputed nature reserve in Eastern Bushmanland.

The recommendations, some of which promise to be as controversial as the findings, have been accepted by the Administrator General as a guideline for Government planning and development of the Bushmen.

The study finds that Bushmen farm labourers in white areas earn between R15 and R60 a month while women are paid R2 to R30. They also receive free housing, rations and medical assistance.

**DRAMATIC CHANGES**

In contrast, Bushmen soldiers in Bushmanland and Western Caprivi receive starting pay of R400 a month from the SWA Territory Force.

But the injection of money has brought dramatic changes in the lifestyle of Bushmen — alcoholism, increase in crime and deterioration of health.

"Alcohol poisoning occurs throughout," says the report. "In February 1983 three Bushman died as a result. Assaults resulting from liquor abuse are the order of the day. Malnutrition leads to lower resistance to ordinary illnesses."

"Money is used to buy liquor, with the result that children go without food, making them prone to sicknesses like tuberculosis."

While recommending urgent steps to remedy these appalling social conditions, the report also refers to Bushmen as possible security barriers.

"The existing distribution pattern of Bushmen in the northern white districts should be disturbed as little as possible, because they can serve as a good source of information about the movements of insurgents from the north," it says.

**NATURE RESERVE**

The report favours the proposed proclamation of Eastern Bushmanland into a nature reserve, which will effectively deny Bushmen cattle herders access to the region.

They will be entitled to stay on as game wardens, hunting guides and curio-makers for tourists.

Turning to the Bushman community around the military camp of Omega in Western Caprivi, the investigators recommend the separation of civilians from the military.

About 5,000 Bushmen and family are based at Omega, where all facilities are provided by the army.

The long-term solution, says the investigators, is to move all the civilians from Omega to the settlement of Bagam on the western border of Caprivi Strip.

The establishment of the proposed nature reserve in Bushmanland has been described as amounting to "a quiet genocide" for the Ju/’Hoansi tribe in the region.

Mr. John Marshall, a leading authority on the people, said the idea of forcing them to return to a bow-and-arrow livelihood was like trying to impose "a subsidised plastic Stone Age."
**UN chief blames delays on SA for settlement plan**

NEW YORK — The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, who was addressing a meeting of the UN Security Council yesterday, expressed concern about continued delays in the implementation of Resolution 482 of the UN. He referred to the situation in Namibia, which is held in accordance with the United Nations Plan of Action, and the need for the international community to show determination to bring about a just and lasting peace in the region.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was responding to a question from a member of the Council about the latest developments in the territory, which is currently under the control of South Africa. He noted that the Secretary-General had repeatedly called for the implementation of the UN's Resolution 482, which calls for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and the establishment of a permanent international administration for the territory.

The UN chief also emphasized the importance of the African Group's role in the process, highlighting the need for the Group to play a more active and proactive role in ensuring that the plan is implemented. He said that the security situation in Namibia continued to be tense, and that the international community must work together to bring about a just and lasting peace.

By Andrew Waller, The Star Bureau

**SA for delays on settlement plan**

WASHINGTON — Mr. Chester Crocker, the Reagan Administration's special envoy for Namibia, said yesterday that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had raised the question of the South African government's commitment to the United Nations plan of action and the need for Namibia to be declared a non-self-governing territory.

Mr. Crocker said that the Reagan Administration was committed to the implementation of the UN's Resolution 482, and that the US had repeatedly called for the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. He added that the US had been working closely with the African Group to ensure that the plan was implemented.

Mr. Crocker also said that the US was concerned about the delay in the implementation of the UN's Resolution 482, and that the US had been working with the African Group to ensure that the plan was implemented.

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By Andrew Waller, The Star Bureau
'Stop killing of SWA civilians'

WINDHOEK—The leader of the Namibian Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, has urged the South African Prime Minister to put an end to what he says is the killing of civilians by security forces in the Kavango area of South West Africa.

Addressing a news conference here yesterday, Mr Rohr named several civilians who, he said, had been killed by security forces in the region.

Mr Rohr challenged those who did not believe his claims to take him to court.

'People know that severe penalties await those who spread untruths about the security forces,' he said.

A spokesman for the South West Africa Territorial Force in Windhoek declined to comment on the allegations until they had been studied.

Mr Rohr said four people had been killed by security forces south-east of Nkurenkuru, about 10 km from an army base, on August 15.

Set alight

The dead, he said, were Mrs Barbara Kaziku, her teacher and Mr Rafael Gerhard, Mr Gerhard's three-year-old baby and a resident of the kraal Rudolf Erasmus, eight.

The kraal and the huts had been set alight after the incident, while Mr Gerhard's fleeing wife, Mrs Florias Kamihum, and a daughter, Selma, 12, had been shot and wounded, he said.

On July 12, a Kavango man, Mr Johannes Mukuwe, had been taken away by a group of men wearing Swapo uniforms, but 'witnesses noticed that they were wearing South African army boots'.

Friends of Mr Mukuwe had followed tracks to a point south of Nkurenkuru, witnesses had said, they had seen him being put on an armoured vehicle.

Inquiries about his whereabouts had proved fruitless.

Wounded

Also on July 20, said Mr Rohr, security forces had killed a horse being ridden by a Kavango civilian, Mr Petrus Hausiku, south of Nkurenkuru.

Mr Hausiku had been taken away and had not been heard of since.

On the same day a Nkurenkuru schoolboy, Alois Kalamba, had been shot and killed by security forces when he had gone to investigate shots in the area. He had been unarmed.

Several days later another schoolboy in the same vicinity had been wounded. He was being treated in hospital at Rundu.

At several places in Kavango, cattle belonging to civilians had been shot by security forces in the past few weeks, Mr Rohr said.

He said his party deplored violence by all sides.

He called on Mr Botha to 'restore fundamental human rights'—(Sapa)
War child Hendrik gets to take up arms against Namibian war

WINDHOEK — Hendrik Jacobs is a child of the Namibian war.
He turned 18 on Sunday — exactly 18 years after the first shots were fired in silent, never-to-be-forgotten Ongulumbashe's sandy flats in Eastern Ovamboland.
Now, Hendrik is keen to take up arms in that tradition to join the hundreds — possibly thousands — of young Namibians and South Africans who will next year be stepping into a war which began before they were born.
The origins of the war have never really concerned Hendrik, a matriculo pupil at the Academia Technical High School in Windhoek. He didn't even know that his birthday coincides with the date commemorated by thousands of people here as Namibia Day.
Although he was born in the tiny Eastern Transvaal town of Piet Retief, his family moved to Windhoek when he was a few months old, and he now regards himself as a "Southwester".
He says he looks forward to his military service, and plans to make the army force his career so that he can be near to his first love — jet aircraft, especially Impalas.
"We must protect our country, or else they will take over and we will be under a communist government. Then we will be forced to give up our Christianity," he says.
"They" are not simply Swaps, but the Russians.
The terrorists are just fighting for Mother Russia. They are being used to do Russia's dirty work, and once that's done, they will just be discarded," Hendrik believes.
But why does he think so many black Namibians left the country to take up arms for Swapo?
"They thought they would be fighting for freedom — to free themselves from our domination."
But they did not reach this conclusion naturally — most were mesmerized and influenced by communist sympathisers.
"Many were farmers. They wanted freedom. They did not want to spend their lives as workers, some wanted to be able to take over the farms for themselves," he adds.
While Hendrik believes the territory will become independent within the next few years, he says the war will not end until Russia decides to opt for peace.
If it does not, there can be only a military solution to the war. But there can be a political alternative, Hendrik believes.
Entitled to Swapo, Hendrik says if Swapo loses, its people will be entitled to return to the territory, and take up farming and the other occupations they had before the war.
But if Swapo wins, "Then we will have to find somewhere to practice freedom of thought."
Hendrik says his views are typical of most young white Namibians, judging from discussions in the "spiritual youth resistance" (geestelike jeugwerbaarheid) classes at school.

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

These classes are held regularly in Namibian schools. They are not examination subjects, but take the form of "enlightenment discussions," says Hendrik.
While this schoolboy celebrates his birthday, Namibians and South Africans can take little comfort from the knowledge that the war rages on.
Certainly in this territory there are hundreds of thousands who have lost family, relatives or friends in the conflict.

Official statistics show more than 15,000 Namibians and up to the end of February 1984 — about 500 South Africans — have been killed by a year's fighting.
Security force officers say the conflict has dramatically affected South Africa.

Bushman report
ms. agnafit swapo

Endrik Gels Ready

er' gives his thoughts on a conflict as old as himself
Yesterday, Farmers called upon the government to stop the alleged killings in Namibia.

WINDHOEK — South African Prime Minister PW Botha has begun to talk to government forces about the security forces, he said.

"People know that we are leaving the area," the minister said. "We have been fighting for years."

The Security Council has been fighting for years. The Council has been fighting for years. The Council has been fighting for years. The Council has been fighting for years. The Council has been fighting for years.
SWATF to probe allegations

WINDHOEK.—Allegations by the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Rohr, that security forces in Kavango in SWA/Namibia committed atrocities against civilians would be investigated, the SWA Territory Force said yesterday.

In a statement released in Windhoek, the SWATF said Mr Rohr had not availed himself of official channels. Instead of using such channels, Mr Rohr had taken the allegations to the media, “giving the impression that he wishes to make a political issue thereof in these sensitive times”, it said.

As in the past, normal legal steps would be taken against any members of the forces involved if it were established that “further malpractices are being committed”.

Mr Rohr alleged at a news conference in Windhoek on Monday that security forces had, in a number of incidents since July 12, killed five people, wounded three and had taken away two whose whereabouts was still unknown.

The SWATF statement pointed out that Mr Rohr had been a member of the Swapo delegation at the Lusaka conference on SWA/Namibia in May.

— Sapa
Survivors tell of massacre

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — Eyewitness accounts by survivors of an alleged massacre in the Kavango war zone two weeks ago — alleged to have been carried out by members of the South African Defence Force — have been produced here.

On Monday Mr Hans Röhr, leader of the Nambib Christian Democratic Party, a Roman Catholic-based party opposed to all violence, told journalists South African troops had moved into a kraal at Gowa, 120km due west of the Kavango war zone capital of Rundu, and killed four civilians in cold blood.

Baby wounded

Mr Röhr alleged that a group of black troops, thought to have been led by a white officer, gunned down his Rafael Gerhard, a Catholic lay preacher, his mother, Mrs Barbara Kacic, and two of his sons, Rafael Gerhard Jr, 3, and Rudolf Erasmus, 8.

Mr Röhr also alleged that Mr Gerhard's wife, Flora Camillus, his 12-year-old daughter Salina and his baby son were badly wounded as they fled the scene.

He alleged that on that night, August 15 this year, the soldiers burnt the kraal to the ground "to destroy evidence." Interviews were conducted with Mrs Flora Camillus and her daughter Salina.

Inquiry

Meanwhile the South West Africa Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek has issued the following statement: "In response to press reports by Mr Hans Röhr, alleging Security Force maltreatment in the Kavango, a SWA Territory Force spokesman stated that such allegations would immediately be investigated by a board of inquiry and existing liaison committees.

Alliance

"Mr Röhr is well aware of existing liaison bodies for the investigation of allegations of this nature, such as the liaison committee at Rundu, established by the SADF in co-operation with local authorities, or the complaints office in Windhoek.

"He did not make use of these channels and, moreover, approached the public media with these allegations, giving the impression that he wishes to make a political issue thereof in these sensitive times.

"During the Lusaka conference of May 11, 1984, Mr Röhr was a member of the Swapo delegation (Mr Röhr represented his party as part of the Swapo 'Patriotic Alliance' of various different parties opposed to the Multi-Party Conference).

"In the past, transgressors have been brought to task through the normal legal process, and this will occur again should it be established that further maltreatment is committed," the statement said.

Curfew

In the interviews conducted on behalf of the Africa Bureau, Mrs Flora Camillus said: "I was sleeping in the hut with my husband, Rafael Gerhard, when I woke up hearing knocking on the door. I was afraid to get up, because of curfew.

"Then I saw a bright light in the sky (described by other eyewitnesses as a military flare) and then shots began.

"They shot into the house with machine-guns. Machine-gun bullets knocked down the door. The bullets made the door fall in. I managed to get a dress on.

"Then I was shot in the leg. Again in my ankle. The huts were all burning. I grabbed my child."

Trucks

"I saw nothing more. I just ran. I fell. I ran, I heard screams of people burning.

"My husband still lay there and when I ran, I ran like someone who is drunk. I did not know then my husband was dead.

"Then I heard trucks moving into the kraal.

"At sunrise, soldiers came again. They said I could not go back into the kraal.

"Later, I found my husband. He was dead. There were four dead.

"Mrs Camillus's 12-year-old daughter, Salina, told the interviewer: "I was fast asleep. I woke up when I was shot in the foot. The hut was burning. I grabbed my baby brother and ran.

"I ran to the next kraal. I just heard screams.

"The next morning an army vehicle came and took me down to the house. There was a helicopter as well. The army was busy looking around. They took me and my mother to an army camp where they treated us."
Saboteurs blow up Namibian rail line

WINDHOEK - Saboteurs blew up the coastal rail line between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay last night — the first incident of its kind in central-western Namibia.

Two blasts, the first at 11.10 pm and the second 10 minutes later, broke up two sections of a rail about one kilometre south of Swakopmund, a railways police spokesman said today. No one was injured.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts, but observers here believe they might be related to the controversy surrounding the intended closure of the rail link to the only truly Namibian port — Luderitz.

The Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, last week accused South Africa of trying to make Namibia entirely dependent on Walvis Bay and South Africa for its exports and imports — The Star Bureau.
NAMIBIA

A sense of urgency

There seems to be sudden urgency in negotiations for a Namibian settlement and related issues of Cuban and SA withdrawals from Angola. New moves could culminate in a possibly decisive meeting of SA, Angola, Swapo and certain African leaders in the first half of September.

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker seems to be trying to use the last two months before the US presidential election to give new momentum to peace initiatives. Crocker began another southern African tour at Cape Verde this week — where he met President Aristides Pereira.

Pereira is playing an increasingly important role as mediator between the US and SA on the one hand and Angola on the other. He visited Angola a few weeks ago for talks with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

Crocker arrives in Pretoria on Friday — but both his office and the US embassy are uncharacteristically secretive about his itinerary and intentions. There is no confirmation of Washington reports that he may visit Luanda and Lusaka.

Diplomats and government spokesmen say a “critical” period for the negotiations is ahead. Foreign Minister Pik Botha says the situation is “very delicate” and that it will be clear in the next few days whether Swapo is prepared to “reach an understanding on a ceasefire.”

Swapo is known to be under strong pressure from its African friends. Angola is desperate for a Swapo-SA ceasefire, so that the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) can complete its task in southern Angola leading to the withdrawal of all SA troops.

Luanda was also pushing for another round of talks between Namibian Administrator General Wilhe van Niekerk and Swapo — but this proposal seems to have been overtaken by the new initiative.

As Angolan Deputy Interior Minister Venancio de Moura indicated recently (Current affairs August 1), the ruling MPLA is likely to drop its insistence on implementation of UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence before a Cuban withdrawal. The Angolans will, however, insist on an SA undertaking to stop all aid to the Unita rebel movement.

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is said to be well informed about developments in the negotiations on Namibia and Angola. There are indications, including accusations from Palestinian sources, that he is prepared for a cut in SA aid and is now relying more heavily on Israeli and Moroccan supplies through Zaire.

Swapo’s position is difficult. It can agree to a ceasefire and return to Namibia as a purely political party (as SA wants) or continue armed conflict and risk losing its base in Angola and the support of neighbouring African states.

The organisation’s military approach has always been an important part of its appeal and general strategy. A substantial section of its leadership is reluctant to accept anything but a continuation of the war until Resolution 435 is implemented.

But Swapo’s war effort is not going well. At this point, the movement is limited to isolated bomb attacks and laying landmines in Ovamboland. It seems unlikely that it will be in a position to intensify the war in the near future.
2 bombs go off in Swakopmund

FROM TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. – SWA/Namibia’s top coastal holiday resort, Swakopmund, was rocked by three bomb blasts just before midnight on Wednesday.

Saboteurs, using plastic explosives, blew up the main railway line between Windhoek and Swakopmund in two places, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaikj, confirmed yesterday.

The explosive charges were placed on the lines one kilometre outside Swakopmund, under a railway bridge.

The first blast was at 11.10pm.

"A double explosion by a mechanism with plastic charges of Russian origin took place under the bridge. Ten minutes later, a third bomb exploded 10 metres away, further cutting through sleepers and rods," Inspector Kaikj said.

The bridge was not damaged.

The blasts were the first sabotage attempts to hit Swakopmund in six years. In 1978, a powerful bomb ripped apart a coffee shop which was a popular haunt for ultra right-wingers.

Recurring bomb blasts

The entire territory has been plagued by recurring bomb blasts this year.

Wednesday night’s blasts were the 36th and 37th this year, a spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force confirmed yesterday.

Although most of the bomb blasts this year have been in the war zones north of the "Red Line", Tsumeb, the northernmost non-war zone town, has been hit at least four times this year by bomb blasts at shops, railway sidings and a filling station.

The popular Hepworth’s Arcade in Windhoek was blasted by a powerful bomb on May 16.

There has been a dramatic increase in sabotage blasts since the joint South African and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission, monitoring the supposed withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, began its activities on February 16.

Military sources ascribe the increase in sabotage blasts to the change in tactics forced on Swappi guerrillas by the close surveillance of their movements by the commission.
None of the options appeals to Swapo
SWA party in court bid to halt left-wing splinter

The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — In a desperate bid to save its position, the disputed leadership of Namibia's South West African National Union (Swanu) sought an urgent Supreme Court interdict today to stop the party's left-wing element holding a national congress this weekend.

The Swanu central committee, allied to party president Mr Moses Katjiongua's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) connections, argued that the congress organisers had been expelled from the party.

As a result, they could not hold a congress in the name of Swanu, they argued.

The application was opposed by the congress organisers, who rejected the central committee's right to expel the Swanu vice-president, Mr Kueko Kanguee.

A prominent member of the pro-congress group, Mrs Norah Chase, said today they had full backing from the Swanu branches.

The congress was expected to vote for Swanu's withdrawal from the MPC and appoint a new leadership.
Hopes Revived for SWA Settlement

By Brian Green, 221

Police arrested 10 of them, including two brothers and a half-brother.

Another talks on Namibia — (From left) Mr. Pik Botha, Mr. William van Hekken, and Dr. Chester Cocker.

The latest round of negotiations between South Africa and the African National Congress (ANC) has failed to produce a breakthrough, say sources.

According to the talks, which ended in deadlock at Cape Verde's airport, the South African government and the ANC have made progress in discussions on the political problems of Namibia.

The talks, according to sources, were aimed at finding a way forward to resolve the political problems facing Namibia.

The South African government has been under pressure to find a way to end the conflict in Namibia.

The talks were said to have been characterized by intense discussions on the political problems facing Namibia.

The talks ended in deadlock at Cape Verde's airport, with sources saying that no agreement was reached.

The African National Congress, which represents the majority of Namibians, has been demanding independence for the country.

The latest round of talks was said to have been characterized by a lack of progress and a failure to make any headway.
Observer back on the streets

Irresistible Smith all set to bounce back into action

Peter Honey, The Star Observer

WINDHOEK - The Windhoek Observer was established to hit the streets at 8 am today after it was announced by the Star Observer yesterday that the publication of the Observer would resume for the next three days. The Observer has been in abeyance since its launch on 1 August. The newspaper is owned by the Star Observer and the Observer will continue to publish on a daily basis.

For the rest of this month, the Observer will only publish three days a week.

"A wording error has been corrected to make the statement more accurate," said the Observer.

"We have been very concerned about the wording of the statement," said the Observer. "We have been working closely with the Star Observer to make sure that the Observer is not in any way being used to promote the Observer's own interests."
Swapo rejects SA proposals at UN

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — Swapo has presented the United Nations with a note rejecting South African proposals for a ceasefire outside the UN settlement plan. It will now push for a Security Council meeting on the situation and expects this to happen soon, according to Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo's permanent observer at UN.

The Swapo note was handed by Mr Gurirab to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The move appeared to spike hopes of any breakthrough being achieved by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Dr Chester Crocker, on his surprise swing through the region — a trip seen by most UN diplomats in the light of President Reagan's re-election campaign.

Meanwhile in Pretoria the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. H. Botha, held talks with Dr Crocker:

"We continued our discussions, mainly on SWA/Namibia but also on other issues concerning Southern Africa, where we left off last time and have completed," Mr Botha said last night.

Dr Crocker said the discussions had been "extremely constructive."
Swanu moves closer to Swapo

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) has kicked out its moderate leadership and voted unanimously to work closely with Swapo to "secure the total liberation of Namibia."

A two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to immediately withdraw Swanu from the Multi Party Conference (MPC), the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo.

Swanu's participation in the MPC was regarded as crucial to the alliance's credibility because of Swanu's history of radical opposition to South African rule.

The congress, attended by about 130 people representing 23 out of 24 Swanu branches, was opened by the guest of honour, Swapo general secretary Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo.

Mr Ja Toivo, who received a standing ovation, told the crowd: "It is a great honour for us in Swapo to share the floor with you today who are fighting against the regime of South Africa and who are part of the oppressed people of this country."

"The Swapo objective is that we want to be a nation, a nation of all Namibians, one nation, irrespective of our tribal backgrounds. We want freedom in Namibia."

"Reject collaborators who are giving away our country Namibia. It is vital that all the progressive forces in this country stand together as one person to show the South African regime they are not part of this country."

It was Mr Ja Toivo's first public speech in SWA/Namibia since his release in March this year after 16 years on Robben Island.

The congress, held against a background of security police harassment, was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to ousted president Mr Moses Katjuongua on Friday. But at 10am yesterday morning, after Swanu had avoided the terms of the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — security police served a new court order ordering that no representative of the rebel leadership could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory."

By then it was too late.

Mr Katjuongua and his entire politburo and central committee had been kicked out and the new leadership elected.

Mr Kuzeeko Kanquou, a teacher at The Swapo-oriented Martin Luther High School and one of the first people to be expelled from the party by Mr Katjuongua, was unanimously elected president. He was formerly the vice-president.

Mr Isaac Utshi, an honours student in Physics and Education at the New University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, was elected vice-president.

Mr Veku Huko, a London-trained advocate, is the new general secretary, while leading left-wing and former general secretary Ms Norah Chase is the new foreign secretary.

MPC leaders could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Katjuongua is back in Paris, after hastily flying in on Friday to secure a court order against the rebels, who have now taken over the leadership.
erupts

ERUPTS

HAGAR the Horrible

By Dik Brownie

The Student Newspaper

Swapp leaders join Swamy Congress in show of unity

WINDHOEK -- In a remarkable show of political unity, the leaders of the South West African People's Organization and the South West African National Party announced today that they would join forces to form a new unity government. The move followed months of tense negotiations and a series of meetings between the two groups, who have traditionally been bitter rivals.

The announcement was met with widespread acclaim by the people of the region, who have long been divided by political and racial differences. The news was greeted with a wave of enthusiasm, as people poured onto the streets to celebrate the historic moment.

The leaders of the two parties, Dr. John Nkomo of the SWAPO and Mr. Samuel Hadi of the FNPF, held a joint press conference to announce the formation of the new government. They said that they had reached an agreement on a number of key issues, including the need for greater unity and a shared commitment to progress.

The new government will consist of representatives from both parties, with a focus on ensuring that the needs of all South West Africans are met. The leaders said that they would work together to address the challenges facing the region, including poverty, inequality, and political instability.

The announcement was received with a mixture of hope and caution by observers. While many welcomed the move as a step towards greater unity, others cautioned that it would not be easy to overcome the deep-seated divisions that have long characterized the region.

The leaders of the two parties emphasized the importance of unity and commitment to the cause. They said that they were confident that the new government would be able to overcome any challenges that may arise.

The announcement was met with a sense of relief and excitement by the people of the region, who have long been divided by political and racial differences. The news was greeted with a wave of enthusiasm, as people poured onto the streets to celebrate the historic moment.

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Swanu ousts moderate leaders

WINDHOEK — Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), has expelled its moderate leadership and voted unanimously to work closely with Swapo.

The two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to withdraw Swanu immediately from the Multii-Party Conference, the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo.

The congress was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to the ousted president, Mr Moses Katjuongua, on Friday.

After Swanu had avoided the terms of the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — security police served a new court order, ordering that no representative could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory."

By then Mr Katjuongua and his entire politburo and central committee had been expelled and a new leadership elected.

Mr Kueeko Kangueeh, one of the first persons to be expelled from the party by Mr Katjuongua, was elected president. He was formerly the vice-president — DDC.
Toivo speaks as Swanu sacks its moderates

By TONY WEAVER
Mall Africa Bureau
WINDHOEK — Namibia's oldest nationalist movement, the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), has sacked its moderate leadership and sided unconditionally to work closely with Swapo to "secure the total liberation of Namibia".

And, in a move which could have widespread internal repercussions, a two-day congress which ended yesterday voted unanimously to immediately withdraw Swanu from the Multi-Party Conference, the alliance favoured by Pretoria as a moderate alternative to Swapo.

Swanu's participation in the MPC was registered as crucial to the alliance's credibility, because of Swanu's long history of radical opposition to South African rule.

This presence was seen by observers as crucial to the acceptance the MPC has been able to gain among moderate leaders in Africa, particularly in the Francophone countries.

Significantly, the congress, attended by about 400 people representing 28 out of 24 Swanu branches, was opened by a guest of honour, Swapo's general secretary Mr Andrew Tshifalane.

Mr Toivo ja Toivo told the hysterically cheering crowd, "It is a great honour for us in Swapo to share this floor today with you who are fighting against the regime of South Africa, and who are part of the oppressed people of this country.

"We in Swapo of Namibia have come here today to show our solidarity and show you that your struggle is our struggle."

"The Swapo objective and aim is that we want to be a nation, a nation of all Namibians, one nation, irrespective of our tribal backgrounds. We want freedom in Namibia.

"Reject collaborators who are giving away our country, Namibia. It is vital that all the progressive forces in this country stand together as one person to show the South African regime that they are not part of this country."

It was Mr Toivo ja Toivo's first public speech in South West Africa since his release from 16 years on Robben Island in March this year.

The congress, held against a background of Security Police harassment, was declared illegal in an urgent Supreme Court interdict granted to the ousted president, Mr Moses Katuungunua, on Friday.

But at 10am yesterday morning, after Swanu had availed its terms of the court order by changing its speakers — the original court order was served on two people only — Security Police moved in and served a new court order ordering that no representative of the rebel leadership could chair the meeting "at any place in the territory".

But then it was too late. Mr Katuungunua and his entire politburo and central committee had been kicked out and new leadership elected.

Mr Kuzeeko Kangeeza, a teacher at The Swapo-oriented Martin Luther High School, and one of the first persons to be expelled from the party by Mr Katuungunua, was unanimously elected president. He was formerly vice-president.

Mr Isaac Umar, an honours student in physics and education at the New University of Ulster in Northern Ireland, was elected vice-president. Mr Vekukukukunua, a London-trained advocate, is the new general secretary, while leading leftwinger and former general secretary, Mr Norah Chana, is the new foreign secretary.

Swanu has 18 branches inside the territory, and six external branches in the United States, United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, Kenya and Botswana.

Only one branch executive, the Okahandja branch, failed to show up at the congress.

There were wild scenes in Windhoek's Katutura township yesterday afternoon as the Swanu members gathered at the home of an executive member, the Rev Sondekh Kananuca, for a "banza" — a township party.

Bakhoi loads of jubilant supporters drove through Katutura's dusty streets shouting "Power", "No more Moses, no more Katuungunua," and "One Namibia, one nation."

The new secretary general, Mr Vekukukunua, yesterday accused supporters of Mr Katuungunua of relaying information on the meeting to the Security Police, who maintained a presence outside the congress throughout the proceedings.
Bush war in SWA escalates

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The bush war in South West Africa appears to have escalated sharply in the past month, with 82 South West Africans dying since July 27 this year.

The headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said on July 27 that 82 South African troops were killed over the same period.

The bush war between Swapo and South Africa has now passed the 18-year mark, the first contact between guerrillas and South African Police having taken place on August 28, 1966.

A SWATF press release last week said 73 Swapo insurgents had been shot dead by the security forces.

The press release said this brought the total number of Swapo guerrillas killed since February 16 this year — the day the combined SA and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission began its work — to 586. Since January 1 this year 450 guerrillas have been killed in battle.

This brings the total number of Swapo guerrillas killed since the war began to almost 10,000, earlier figures released by the SWATF indicate.

SA deaths are estimated at more than 600 for the same period.

The statement said there had been 21 contacts between Swapo guerrillas and the Security Forces in the past month, "of which one was mutinied by the enemy".

In the same period, the SWATF said, "Six Ovambo civilians were abducted by Swapo terrorists while a further nine Ovambos lost their lives in three landmine incidents."

Six sabotage incidents were reported in the same period.

The high level of Swapo deaths would seem to indicate a swing back to bush warfare. Earlier this year the SWATF had claimed guerrillas were donning civilian clothes and caching their arms.

The high number of contacts suggests, however, that the guerrillas are back in uniform in the bush — possibly because of unconfirmed reports that the Security Police are to intensify their activities in the northern war zones.
SWA bush war intensifies sharply

—From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The bush war in SWA/Namibia appears to have intensified sharply in the past month, with 82 Namibians dying since July 27. According to the headquarters of the South West Africa Territory Force, no South African troops were killed in that period.

This week marks the 18th year of the bush war between SWAPO and South Africa, with the first contact between guerrillas and South African police on August 26, 1966.

According to a SWATF press release, "security forces have had a number of successes, and no less than 73 SWAPO terrorists have been shot dead by the security forces".

The press release said this brought the total number of SWAPO guerrillas killed since February 16 this year — the day the combined South African and Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission began its work — to 386. Since January this year, 456 guerrillas had been killed in battle, the SWATF said.

This brings the total number of SWAPO guerrillas killed since the war began to almost 10,000, according to earlier SWATF figures.

South African deaths are estimated at more than 600 in the same period.

The statement said there had been 21 "contacts" between SWAPO guerrillas and the security forces in the past month, "of which one was initiated by the enemy".

In the same period, the SWATF said "six Ovambos civilians were abducted by SWAPO terrorists, while a further nine Ovambos lost their lives in three landmine incidents".

(Handwritten note on the bottom of the page)

[Signature]
Swapo paper
nothing new
- Pik Botha

There was no reason except bloodthirstiness why violence in Namibia should not end before the UN transitional independence plan could be implemented, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

A Swapo document circulated in the UN Security Council contained nothing new, he said.

"It is simply a repetition of Swapo's position which is in effect that Resolution 435 must be implemented without an agreement with regard to Cuban withdrawal."

In its document Swapo said the Namibian people had to have the protection of the international community so that the transition would be free, fair and democratic.

"It is in the light of this that Swapo cannot accept the idea of a cessation of hostile acts in Namibia, which South Africa is proposing, in the absence of a firm commitment by South Africa to a fixed date for the commencement of the implementation of Resolution 435."

NAPA
Sons recruited by Swapo 'probably killed father'

WINDHOEK — Five children of an Ovambo headman, Mr Petrus Mukengeli, defected to Angola and three brothers probably returned with Swapo insurgents to murder their father at his kraal in northern SWA/Namibia, according to documents before an Ondangwa Inquest Court.

A son of the dead headman, Mr Johannes Petrus, 35, said that on the night of December 28, 1979, he heard someone in the kraal in the Omuthu-Uanyambo area.

A special constable, Mr Mathias Kakhwambe, 30, who acted as bodyguard to Mr Mukengeli, started firing and "general shooting erupted." Mr Petrus said he and a brother, Mr Isaac Petrus, broke through the kraal fence to look.

When everything calmed down they returned and found four huts ablaze. The body of a sister, Mrs Lulua Mukengeli, was lying in a pool of blood and a short distance away was the body of Mr Kakhwambe, riddled with bullets. They also found the charred remains of Mr Mukengeli.

Mr Petrus said that three years ago, three brothers and two sisters of the family had voluntarily gone to Angola. He thought they had joined Swapo's armed wing and had been present on the night of the attack on the kraal.

The inquest magistrate, Mr A H Coetzee, found the deaths had been caused by unknown terrorists.

In another Inquest Court, an Ovambo tribesman of the Ukwanha area, Mr Paulus Nashilongo, 60, said that on April 4 this year he had been woken at about 10pm by two men wearing olive-green uniforms and armed with AK47 rifles. They took his identity documents and then went to wake up his wife, Mrs Miriam Mahongo, 45, and a neighbour, Mr Johannes Fillipus.

The two men accused him and his wife of disclosing information to the security forces about the movements of terrorists.

Mr Nashilongo managed to escape into the surrounding fields where he hid until morning.

The couple's 14-year-old daughter, Freda Paulus, said terrorists bound her mother's hands and feet and tied her and Mr Fillipus to a wooden fence, whereupon the insurgents ordered her to go back to sleep.

"About five minutes later I heard seven shots," she said.

The next morning she discovered the bodies of Mrs Mahongo and Mr Fillipus.

Mr Coetzee found the deaths had been caused by unknown terrorists.

The courts also blamed terrorists for the death of another eight persons in the territory — Sapa.
UN 435 is irrelevant, says DTA

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — United Nations Resolution 435 for South West Africa independence was "irrelevant" and must be "by-passed", the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr. Kaama Rurukko, said yesterday. Addressing a press conference on his return from Japan and the United States, Mr. Rurukko said he would press hard at the DTA congress at the end of this month for the calling of a referendum among all South West Africans.

This referendum would have as its choice the options of voting for the UN plan, or for the installation of "a government of national unity".

But the "government of national unity" would not be elected in an open election, Mr. Rurukko said:

"I am not saying there must be a government of national unity, but it is the only real alternative (to Res 435)

"We must reconcile with one another, and we cannot reconcile with one another through an election.

He said an election could lead to a "civil war" and "I don't want to have independence with a civil war taking place."

Mr. Rurukko travelled abroad last month in his capacity as DTA president, and as a "leading member of the Multi Party conference," and as chief of the Hereros, he said.

He was accompanied by the South African Government's secretary for Economic Affairs in SWA, Mr. Piet Kruger, and their main aim was to encourage investors to invest in SWA before independence.

He had also used the trip to tell ambassadors of the Western Five contact group at the UN that "Resolution 435 is outdated and no longer valid."

Resolution 435 provides for a ceasefire between Swapex and South Africa, monitored by an international peacekeeping force followed by an election campaign and lead to an election of a constituent assembly which will draw up a constitution for an independent SWA.

However, there have been growing indications recently that South Africa and the Multi Party Conference, will try and sidestep Resolution 435 by forcing Swapex into a negotiated settlement outside of the UN.

This was the reason for the breakdown of the recent Cape Verde talks between South Africa and Swapex — South Africa wanted Swapex to accept a non-formal ceasefire outside of the UN Blueprint.
ICHUZU, the baby no country recognises

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

The infant baby Ichizu, who weighed 21 pounds when she was born in Japan, is a baby no country wants to recognise.

At that tender age she is already plunged into a dilemma over registration because South Africa will not legalise the marriage of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Wakabayashi, a Japanese, and Brigitte, a white Namibian with German citizenship.

The Japanese Government is reluctant to register Ichizu, apparently because it does not recognise Namibia as a country, or Namibian marriages, although the Mixed Marriages Act does not apply in the territory.

**Residence**

There is no chance of Namibia’s administration registering Ichizu, who was born in Jannesburg, because her father does not have a right to permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia.

He applied in January for an extension of his residence permit. But after waiting four months, he was told by the South African authorities that his marriage was illegal and that he might get an extension of residence only if he had a job offer.

Mr. Wakabayashi did in fact have a job offer from a Japanese company in Johannesburg, but the delays over registration led to this falling away.

**Solutions**

Now, the Wakabayashis are living with Brigitte’s mother in Windhoek, waiting for either Japan or South Africa to provide solutions to their problem.

The couple lived for a time in Japan, but moved to Johannesburg last year after being assured by a lawyer that they would be allowed to stay in South Africa.

Mrs. Wakabayashi took a job with a German-language newspaper in Johannesburg. Her husband tried to get work and an extended residence permit.

But their Japanese marriage was not recognised in terms of the Mixed Marriages Act, so

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Japanese citizens and foreigners only if such marriages were also recognised by the foreign countries concerned.

A problem had arisen because the Wakabayashi marriage was not recognised by South Africa and Japan did not recognise South Africa’s legality in Namibia.

Eventually, this problem will be solved from the Japanese side because we have no objection to mixed marriages,” Mr. Tsukahara said.

It was a technical problem arising from South Africa’s rejection of mixed marriages, he added.
SA army faces SWA security crisis — report

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The South African army in Namibia is facing a serious internal security crisis, according to a secret document allegedly handed to London's Observer newspaper by Swapo.

The minutes of a two-day conference of military counter-intelligence officers in Windhoek in May this year reveal deep concern about Swapo's presence in virtually all walks of life in the territory, the paper reports.

It adds that the military is also worried about — among other things — the CIA, MI6, white right-wing saboteurs and increasing drug-taking by conscripts.

A particular threat purportedly listed in the minutes is "careless handling or an inefficient control over classified documents and information". Each of the pages is stamped "geheim".

The conference chairman was Colonel L.J. Ockers. A few pages are missing, but the minutes are said to provide an authentic picture of the military's mood in the wake of the accord with Angola signed at stopping guerrillas crossing the northern frontier.

They leave no doubt that Swapo is so well organised that it is responsible for a growing feeling of insecurity, the paper reports.

Under the heading "Spying", the minutes say, "Swapo is organised on a wide terrain at different levels and possesses the infrastructure to collect information over a wide spectrum."

"It has an extensive intelligence network whereby the public are involved and keep it informed as to the movements of the security forces."

The organisation is alleged to use 20 "existing organisations", including the Windhoek Observer, its editor, the outspoken Hannes Smith, and his political editor Gwen Lister.

MANIPULATION

There is a warning about the "increasing use of dagga and drugs, especially among conscripts", which makes such people susceptible to manipulation by the enemy.

Colonel Ockers today declined to comment on the allegedly "secret" document, which was apparently signed by a Colonel L.J. Ockers.

He said he had been told of newspaper reports about the document, but he could not comment as he had not yet seen the allegations.
Alleged torture death probe in Namibia

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Nambian police and the army are investigating the death of a bushman in eastern Ovambo. He had allegedly been tortured by soldiers who accused him of being a Swapo insurgent.

The bushman, whose name is not known, was allegedly buried up to his neck and his head was repeatedly kicked during interrogation.

A Windhoek newspaper, Die Republikein, reported today that the man was captured near the Nkongo military base at the end of August.

When he denied being an insurgent he was allegedly beaten.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman said today that he knew nothing of the alleged torture. But, he added, he could confirm that the bushman had been treated at Nkongo military sick bay and that he had died before he could be transferred to another hospital.

NATURAL CAUSES

Die Republikein reports that a doctor at Nkongo found that the bushman had died of natural causes. But an examination of the body at the Oshakati mortuary brought the matter to the attention of the police.

A specialist from the University of Stellenbosch was flown to Oshakati last week to examine the body.

The Territory Force spokesman said this had been done on the army's initiative.

A military board of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the matter, the spokesman said.

No one had been arrested in connection with the allegations but the police were investigating.

● Security forces in northern Namibia have shot dead 13 Swapo insurgents in contacts during the past week, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

The security forces had suffered no losses.
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, has demanded a R40 000 registration deposit for the Windhoek Observer's proposed sister newspaper, The Nation.

The financier behind both newspapers, Mr Thurston Salt, received a notification and handed the matter to his lawyer.

"We will have to consider legal action," he said. "We are extremely disappointed — especially after having won our appeal against the banning of the Windhoek Observer.

"I thought we would have had a sympathetic hearing from the Administrator-General — but apparently not."

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Administrator-General can demand a R40 000 deposit for registration of a newspaper if he regards it as a potential security threat — The Star's Foreign News Service.
Swapo UK campaign launched by Ja Toivo

From JOHN BATTRESBY

LONDON. — Swapo’s general secretary, Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, last night launched a major campaign aimed at increasing public pressure on the British Government to implement United Nations policy on Namibia.

Speaking at the opening of a three-day international conference on Namibia being held at London’s City University, Mr Ja Toivo appealed to the British public to sign the Namibia declaration and challenged the British Government to abandon its “increasingly pro-South African polices”.

Mr Ja Toivo is heading one of the largest Swapo delegations ever to visit Britain.

The “Independence Now” campaign will be taken on tour to seven major British cities and to Dublin.
'You can’t eat beauty'
in the Promised Land

TONY WEAVER in Windhoek

Goods cost on average around 50% more than in Windhoek.
To reach the towns from the Riemvasmaker settlements one treks over dirt roads which are all but impossible to traverse.

"The army wanted our land"

Says Mr Daniel Dawidt, who cannot remember his age as he was away during the war, that the army wanted Riemvasmaker land for its bases. They said this was our homeland, so we moved here.

"They were forced to spread out not because they didn’t want to stay together but because the land is so hostile"

Damaraland is harsh and has no water. Even with a four-wheel drive vehicle, it is almost impossible to venture off the main road or network of small roads. There is no space for cattle, green grass, and land as far as you can see.

"First the lions ate our cattle, then the drought ate the lions and then the drought killed the rest of our cattle"

Anna Mapanka’s 52-year-old son, Abraham, told me how the lions had attempted to have their revenge on their stock when first they arrived at Paimapos, a tiny settlement consisting of three shanties and a lone palm tree.

"We have lost all our sheep and cattle. We have lost all our goats. We have lost all our donkeys."

Mr Simon Tjongarero, MEC in charge of community affairs in the Damara Region, said that the Riemvasmakers are farmers, and are self-sustaining. Where specific cases of people in need are reported to us we try to help out, but we live very far from Khorixas and our funds are limited. Although they are not Damara, we are responsible for them because they live in our area.

Promised land... the Riemvasmakers' settlement at Paimapos. The car was stripped to build donkey carts when money for petrol and repairs ran out.
SA ‘delaying settlement in Namibia’

Own Correspondent
LISBON — South Africa was delaying a settlement in the disputed territory of SWA/Namibia in the hope of bringing about a collapse of the Angolan Government, a senior member of Angola’s Marxist leadership charged yesterday.

Soviet-trained Colonel Henrique Carreia, a hard-line member of the ruling MPLA party’s central committee, claimed in an interview with the Portuguese News Agency published in Lisbon that South Africa was backing a plural regime in Angola willing to accept its peace proposals for the area.

Colonel Carreia, who commands the Angolan Air Force, charged that South Africa had still not complied fully with the Lusaka agreement between Luanda and Pretoria regulating South Africa’s withdrawal from southern Angola.

“While they continue to occupy a small section of Cunene with four battalions, the pretext is that Namibian guerrillas are still infiltrating through the zone,” he said.

The colonel, who is opposed to peace negotiations with UNita, alleged that the rebels survived only because South Africa supplied them daily with tons of arms, ammunition and food, and accused South Africa of promoting Unita’s case overseas.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs told Sapa in Pretoria yesterday that “the minister (Mr Pik Botha) does not comment on emotional outbursts of this nature”.

A SA Defence Force spokesman said various allegations concerning the military situation in southern Angola were not even worth a “no comment”.

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — A dramatic new proposal calling for a United Nations-approved caretaker government in Windhoek to be formed by Swapo, the Multi-Party Conference and South Africa, was now on the negotiating table, well-placed diplomatic sources confirmed here yesterday.

Swapo is under heavy pressure from Angola and other frontline states to accept the plan, the sources said.

The provisional government would be formed following a Swa-South African cease-fire on the strict understanding that it would prepare for implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Under the emerging scenario, Swapo and South Africa would separately inform the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, of their agreement to the plan, and would then receive his blessing.

In spite of negative statements from Swapo leaders meeting in London this week, there was considerable optimism in Washington that agreement could be reached sometime between the US presidential election on November 6 and the end of the year.

The precise modalities of the interim government have yet to be settled, but the current strategy calls for a cabinet that would include Swapo, the MPC and South African officials.

The key to the proposal, the sources agreed, is Pretoria’s readiness to predicate the entire process on UN approval. An important factor here is that South Africa now feels it can trust Mr Perez de Cuellar.

Said one official: “If Swapo is convinced that 435 is still the basis of the peace plan, it will go in with open eyes.”

The Angolans, who have held a series of secret talks with Swapo leaders on Cape Verde, are said to be particularly supportive of the plan because it would reduce South Africa’s long-standing disengagement to be completed.

Thus, in turn, could lead to serious consideration of mutual and phased withdrawals of Cuban and South African forces from Angola and Namibia respectively, and consequently, to final implementation of UN Resolution 435.

Unclear

The US role in the development of the new strategy is unclear, though it is reliably understood that the central purpose of Dr Chester Crocker’s latest swing through the region was to close the gap between Swapo and South Africa on the conditions for a ceasefire.

Dr Crocker also had unscheduled talks in Lusaka last Friday with the Angolan Interior Minister, Mr Kito Rodriguez.

South African officials appeared confident that both Swapo and Mr Perez de Cuellar will accept the caretaker government idea, not least because it allegedly has the full support not only of Angola, but also of Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique.

Contradicted

Mr Hamutenya, a key member of Swapo’s central committee, is part of a major Swapo delegation headed by the newly-appointed secretary-general, Mr Andimba “Herman” Toivo ja Toivo, attending a three-day conference on Namibia here.

He said the plan contradicted the “fundamental principles” of the United Nations independence plan as contained in Security Council Resolution 435 and, while lacking implementation of 435 to a cease-fire, set no time scale.

He denied that Swapo was under pressure from Angola’s government to agree to the plan.

Shot down

One major reason for establishing an interim administration, rather than proceeding from a cease-fire to 435, is that it would create a breathing space in which to resolve the Cuban issue.

John Battersby reports from London that Swapo shot down the latest South African-backed plan for a SWA/Namibian independence.

Swapo’s secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said the plan was “totally unacceptable” to Swapo and did not differ materially from the plan presented by South Africa’s Administrator-General in the territory, Mr Willie van Nieuwerkerk, at the Cape Verde talks last month.
Swanu's new leaders adopt hardline policy

WINDHOEK — The new leadership of the South West Africa National Union yesterday released a policy document which shows the nationalist movement is embarking on a radical change in policy.

The moderate leadership of the party under Mr Moses Katjuongua, ousted at an extraordinary Swanu congress last week, had considerably watered down Swanu's revolutionary stance over the past two years.

Now that Mr Katjuongua and his central committee have been removed, the party has returned to being a "socialist, revolutionary liberation movement which advocates the complete overthrow of the present political and socio-economic system by any means necessary," the document said.

The policy statement was released at a press conference addressed by the new vice-president, Mr Isaac Uyab, the secretary general, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, and the head of the politburo, former Robben Island prisoner and former Swanu president, Mr Hiljewi Gerson Vei.

According to the document, Swanu is "utterly anti-South African and will continue with our strict non-collaborationist policy."

"Therefore, there is no possibility of us participating in South African colonial structures."

The party has already withdrawn from the Multi-Party Conference, which it labels a South African "colonial front", and has rejected any idea of returning to the alliance.

At yesterday's press conference, the leadership of the party did not rule out taking up arms to overthrow South African rule.

However, this option would only be exercised "if the situation gets worse and political movements get caught up in the cycle of violence," Mr Rukoro said.

The party yesterday declared itself "in principle not opposed to talks with the South African government, provided they serve a useful purpose and South Africa demonstrates a certain degree of seriousness."

Nevertheless, the party called for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa "as a peaceful way of bringing pressure to bear on the white minority government."

Any attempts to sidestep or amend United Nations Resolution 458 for Namibian independence were a "declaration of war" on the Namibian people — DDC.
Soldiers 'tortured' Bushman

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — Detectives from the Oshakati Criminal Investigation Division are investigating the death of Mr Philemon Dawids, a Bushman, after he was allegedly tortured over three days by members of the South African Defence Force.

A South-West Africa Police spokesman, Chief Inspector Tubby Kaoko, said in Windhoek yesterday that he could not confirm that the matter is being investigated, but could give no further details at this stage.

The spokesman for the South West Africa Territory Force said: "The matter is in the hands of the police.

According to a report in the mouthpiece of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Republikken—which is almost fanatically pro-military and pro-police and almost never publishes allegations of atrocities—Mr Dawids was detained by soldiers on August 24 near Nkogho in Eastern Ovamboland.

After being confronted with an allegation that he had been involved in guerrilla activities, the Republikkener claimed that his assailants were supporters of Jos.

Died 'three days later'

"The information received by the Republikken is that the man was later buried in a hole so that only his head stuck out, and then he was allegedly kicked. It is believed this was repeated from time to time. "Three days later, the man is believed to have died from the repeated punishment he had to endure.

The report said a doctor at Nkogho had examined the body and found that Mr Dawids had died of "natural causes." But when the body was taken to the mortuary at Oshakati, the connections between the doctor's report and the state of the body came to the attention of the police and an investigation was launched.

Professor O Schwartz, Chief State Pathologist in Cape Town, confirmed to the African Bureau yesterday that he had been asked by the magistrate in the area to conduct a post mortem.

"I can confirm that I was there at the request of the magistrate," Professor Schwartz said.

However, he could not give any details of his findings to the press, as this would form part of the inquest on Mr Dawids, and possibly be part of a court hearing if there was an inquest on Mr Dawids.

School boycotts continue

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the Windhoek Observer, has run into more problems from the authorities. His plans to register a second newspaper, The Nation, were temporarily stalled yesterday when he was informed by the department of Civic Affairs and Monopolies that its appeal against its permanent banning had been granted by the magistrates' court. Mr Smith had been told in a letter received by the editor that the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, had set the deposit at the maximum amount.

Mr Smith said plans to launch The Nation were

Garbage sceptical public that there can be taste in waste.

Miss Mieke Laderman Ukeles has been studying the esthetic concern for the past ten years. She has concluded that they are a much abused and underrated breed, and her work aims to restore

Own Correspondent

NEW YORK — Avant-garde works of art may frequently be denounced by critics as garbage, but in New York this week an exhibition of garbage has opened that claims to be art.

At a gritty rubbish depot on the Hudson River, the officially designated artist-in-residence in the New York City Department of Sanitation is seeking to convince a

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — About 3,000 pupils from three secondary schools in Thabong, near Welkom, boycotted school and disrupted classes at four primary schools in the township yesterday.

There have been prolonged boycotts at the Thabong secondary schools — Totsaga, Tetso and Lebede...
Kooyen has proved its commitment to law and order.
Swanu’s new leaders change policy

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — The new leadership of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu) released a policy document this week which shows the nationalist movement is embarking on a radical change in policy.

The moderate leadership of the party under Mr Moses Katjuongua, ousted at an extraordinary Swanu congress last week, had considerably watered down Swanu’s revolutionary stance over the past two years.

Now that Mr Katjuongua and his central committee have been removed, the party has returned to being a “socialist, revolutionary liberation movement which advocates the complete overthrow of the present political and socio-economic system by any means necessary”, the document said.

Withdrawn
The policy statement was released to the media at a press conference addressed by the new vice-president, Mr Isaac Uirab, the secretary general, Mr Veku Nu-kor, and the head of the politburo, former Robben Island prisoner and former Swanu president, Mr Hupeni Gerson Veu.

According to the document, Swanu is “utterly anti-South African and will continue with our strictly non-collaborationist policy”.

The party has already withdrawn from the multi-party conference.

Sanctions
The party has declared itself “in principle, not opposed to talks with the South African government provided they serve a useful purpose”.

Nevertheless, the party called for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa “as a peaceful way of bringing pressure to bear on the white minority government”.

Any attempt to sidestep or amend United Nations Resolution 435 for Namibian independence were a “declaration of war” on the Namibian people.
Koevoet urged to probe all allegations

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Cape Times Thursday 13 September 1984
Most SA whites want talks with Swapo

By Gary van Staden,  
Political Reporter

Most white South Africans believe the Government should negotiate directly with Swapo to reach a settlement in Namibia, according to a survey.

The survey, by the South African Institute of International Affairs and headed by Mr Deon Geldenhuys, investigated white attitudes to crucial aspects of South African foreign policy.

A total of 50.9 percent of white South Africans would support direct talks with Swapo in Namibia, an increase of some 13 percent over a similar survey finding two years ago.

A significant number of those who supported negotiations said they would vote for Conservative Party and Herstigte National Party candidates if an election were held tomorrow.

Almost 39 percent of the CP respondents said the Government should negotiate, and 43 percent of NNP supporters agreed with them.

The highest percentage in support of direct peace talks in Namibia came from Progressive Federal Party respondents, with 87 percent in agreement.

National Party supporters returned a 48 percent agreement, while the New Republic Party weighed in with 56 percent.

The 50.9 percent average in favour of negotiations consists of a 14 percent "definite" agreement, with the rest "inclined" to agree.

The continuing control of Namibia is placing severe strains on the South African economy and, according to the survey, a message is being put across that South Africa would like to be relieved of this burden.

A further factor for the conciliatory approach to Swapo is that whites, after two decades, are apparently becoming weary of war — but they still believe in South Africa's military ability to win the battle.

A total of 74 percent disagreed that South Africa could not win against Swapo.

See Page 7, World section.
provide the ANC with bases

Hint that Swapo govt would
LONDON — In an attack on some of the members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia, a top Swapo official claimed yesterday that "this unholy alliance" had become an obstacle to the territory's independence.

At the conclusion of a conference here to mark 100 years of foreign occupation of Namibia, Swapo secretary-general Mr. Herman Toivo ja Toivo said documents presented to the conference had unmasked "international, imperialism's shameful collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa.

PLUNDER

"The Western nations wanted to prolong the occupation of Namibia in order to plunder its resources.

"The racists have found bed-fellows in the unholy alliance with some of the members of the Gang of Five, initially composed of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, and Canada, who were supposed to be peace brokers in the Namibian conflict.

"This unholy alliance, as clearly manifested by Reagan's policy of so-called constructive engagement, has become an obstacle to the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

"However, in spite this, Swapo remains determined to pursue its struggle."
SWA students slam call-up

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The newly-formed Nambian National Students Organisation (Nando) has come out in support of the South African End Conscription Committee.

In the latest edition of "The Student Voice", Nando's vice-president Mr M Hengari writes "Young South Africans and South West Africans are dying at the border in an undeclared war."

After 18 years, no end to the war seems to be near, but "how can this war end while the cause is still here among us?"

He says guerrillas of SWAPO's military wing, The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, have "at heart the liberation of Nambia from South Africa's illegal occupation."

"The war is an emblem of my country's rejection of the apartheid regime. A call for the end of the war is a call for the end of South Africa's illegal occupation of Nambia and should be supported by all freedom-loving people."

He claims that students are being indoctrinated at schools and that brothers are consequently fighting each other.

"A call for the end of conscription and the war is a call for liberation," Mr Hengari says.

South West Africa has universal conscription for all men.

Mr Hengari quotes an "Ovambo saying, "If the army is here to protect us, who will protect us from the army?"
Two hurt in mock attack

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK - A Koevoet attack demonstration for journalists in northern Namibia resulted in the accidental wounding of two Defence Force soldiers 3 km away, a South West Africa Territory Force spokesman confirmed today.

The two soldiers were in a group moving west of the Owambo centre Oshakati, apparently unaware of the Koevoet display.

The spokesman said heavy calibre machine-gun bullets fired during the demonstration struck the two soldiers.

One was wounded in the shoulder and the other in the leg by 12.7 mm bullets from a Browning machine-gun.

The matter is being investigated.
SWA police officer killed in mock battle

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

The commanding officer of the SWA Police Task Force, Inspector Willie Els (39), was shot dead in a mock attack during the 75th anniversary celebrations for a Namibian primary school at the weekend.

A police spokesman said preliminary investigations indicated Inspector Els's death was an accident.

About 350 spectators were unaware of the tragedy,

A police spokesman said Inspector Els was in one of four Casspir troop carriers taking part in the mock assault on an airfield near Omaruru, about 200 km north-west of Windhoek.

A thunderflash which was to start the "attack" failed to explode and Inspector Els stood up to signal the assault. It is believed he was then struck from behind by machine-gun fire.

Inspector Els, married with four children, took command of the task force in Namibia about a year ago.

He had taken part in several contacts with SwaPo insurgents, and was considered one of the most experienced members of the unit, which is similar to the South African Koevoet special police in northern Namibia.

Inspector Els is to be buried with full military honours on Wednesday.
Officer killed in mock attack

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK.—The commanding officer of the South West Africa police’s elite counter-insurgency Special Task Force has been shot dead during a demonstration exercise.

Inspector Willie Els was leading a mock attack at Omaruru, 200km north-west of Windhoek, on Saturday when a volley of shots rang out.

At least two machine-gun bullets hit him in the back, killing him instantly.

The demonstration exercise was being held as part of the 75th anniversary celebrations of the local primary school.

A police spokesman, Inspector Kerie du Rand, said yesterday that Inspector Els was leading the mock attack and “was throwing thunder flashes from the turret of his armoured vehicle when he was hit by the shots.”

He said it was customary to use live ammunition during mock attacks to “give more colour to the occasion.”

It is thought the fatal shots were fired from one of the Casspar armoured vehicles following behind the officer.

Inspector Els, 39, who helped found the South West Africa police, was described yesterday by colleagues as an “exceptional officer.”

A founder member of the task force — a Windhoek-based reaction unit which does regular war duty in the war zones — he has been actively involved in a number of operations against Swapo guerrillas in the northern war zones.

He is survived by his wife Helia, three sons and a daughter.

Inspector Els will be buried with full military honours at 11am tomorrow.

A full police statement on the incident expected later this week once investigations into his death have been completed.
WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWAN's war zone had killed 13 Swapo guerillas in different contacts in the past week, South West Africa Territory Force headquarters announced last night.

Two of the guerillas were killed in the Kavango war zone. There were no security force losses in the contacts, the SWATF said yesterday.

The statement said this brought the total number of terrorists killed by the security forces since the beginning of the year to 476.
Observer's Lister says she'll quit over fired eight

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Observer's demoted political editor, Gwen Lister, said today she would resign from the newspaper in sympathy with the eight staff members sacked for staying away from work.

The stay-away was in protest at the decision by the newspaper's management to suspend Lister's regular political column and to demote her to a staff reporter.

The Observer's editor, Mr Hannes Smith, and chief financier, Mr Thurston Salt, sacked the eight strikers yesterday, after they had threatened to resign unless Lister was reinstated.

Mr Salt, who was standing in as an advertising salesman on the newspaper yesterday, said the remaining five staff members would work overtime to bring out this weekend's edition.

"We have had plenty of support from the business community, which has encouraged us not to back down. Nobody holds a gun to our heads," Mr Salt said.

"We are quite happy about losing some of them. There was some dead wood there."

Lister said she expected a backlash against the newspaper from many of its regular readers.

AGAINST

"The staff weren't only protesting against my treatment. They also had other grievances about their own working conditions," she said.

Several of the staff members were in difficulties financially and Lister said they would stand together to try and help one another find new jobs."
Security forces kill 13 in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot dead 13 Swapo insurgents in several skirmishes in the past week, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek last night.

The security forces suffered no casualties in the period, the SWATF said in the statement.

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 476 the number of insurgents killed by security forces since the beginning of the year.

In the latest clashes two of the insurgents died in Kavango.

In another incident, a civilian, Mr Ilene Angula, was killed by Swapo insurgents at a kraal about 18 km from Omalantu on September 14.

On the same day, relatives reported that two women, Miss Paulina Ujumba (17) and Miss Hilma Aldhulubu (16), had been missing from home near Oshigambo since August 16.

They are presumed to have been abducted by Swapo insurgents and police are investigating. — Sapa
Mudge is named in slush fund claim

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. - Sensational allegations that the ousted president of the South West Africa National Union and key member of the Muslim Party Conference, Mr Moses Katjuongua, received secret slush funds via DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, were made in Windhoek yesterday.

The allegations were made in sworn affidavits filed in the Supreme Court by the new president of Swans, Mr Kuseeko Kangwehe, and the leader of the Damaaro Raad, Mr Justus Garoeb.

The affidavits form part of the ongoing legal dispute between Mr Katjuongua and lefthanders who have taken over Swans, and which reaches a head at a Supreme Court hearing on Friday.

Mr Katjuongua will say in the hearing that the congress which ousted him as president was not constitutional, while the lefthanders say they were legally correct in holding the congress.

In his affidavit, Mr Kangwehe says that at a consultative congress of members of Swans on April 14 and 15 this year, "I confronted Mr Katjuongua with reports I had received and verily believed, from Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the Damaaro Council, concerning secret slush funds which were channelled to Mr Katjuongua from secret donors with Mr D F Mudge providing telephone numbers to arrange funds from anonymous persons.

"I further confronted Mr Katjuongua about a kombi motor vehicle donated to Swans but registered in Mr Katjuongua's name.

"Mr Katjuongua did not deny the allegations when I confronted him at the congress."

Mr Garoeb, who withdrew from the MPC "in disgust" in May this year, said in a supporting affidavit that Mr Katjuongua's allegations were "true and correct."

Neither affidavits mentioned the source of the secret slush funds which had donated the kombi to Mr Katjuongua.

In other allegations made in Mr Kangwehe's lengthy affidavit, he said that the signatures of Mr Katjuongua and former Swans secretary, Mr Rephas Blaek, on the minutes of a central committee meeting which ousted leading lefthander Mr Norah Chane, "appear to have been forged."

Mr Kangwehe says of Mr Katjuongua's extensive tours, overtly on behalf of the MPC - he will be travelling overseas twice again next month - that "I can mention that when the information was (originally) brought, Mr Katjuongua saw fit to interrupt an overseas trip."

"He has never disclosed to the central committee details as to at whose cost the tour (including the costs of interrupting same) was to take place by air from Paris for the purposes of signing papers and of immediately returning there) was undertaken by him."

Mr Katjuongua returned urgently from Paris three weeks ago to bring an urgent interdict attempting to stop the lefthanders holding a congress which ousted him.

Referring to a statement by Mr Katjuongua that he, Mr Kangwehe, was a "political mercenary", Mr Kangwehe said: "I repeat being referred to as 'mercenary' and state that it is rather Mr Katjuongua who obtains funds from questionable sources."

Mr Kangwehe admitted in his affidavit to being invited to Lusaka by Swapo to attend unity talks, but denied being "on Swapo's payroll."

Rather, he said, he questioned "Mr Katjuongua's secret funding and his lavish lifestyle which being associated with the MPC."

He described Mr Katjuongua's bringing legal action against the lefthanders as being an attempt by Mr Katjuongua to "avoid the demonstrative process of his own party."

Mr Kangwehe said he had "no knowledge as to the rationale of the deponent (Mr Katjuongua) fight for his overseas journeying, which, to my knowledge, he does without Swans funds and without having to disclose details of either to the party or to the court."

The Supreme Court hearing's outcome on Friday is seen by observers in Windhoek as crucial to the future of the MPC, as Mr Katjuongua's historical position as leader of a radical party has helped to gain credibility for the MPC especially in African countries.

The congress two weeks ago which ousted Mr Katjuongua also voted unanimously to withdraw Swans from the MPC.

Andy's handy with a camera as well

London Bureau
LONDON - Prince Andrew, the royal man-about-town, and Falklands war hero has been helped by a bevy of London's most beautiful women to add photography to his list of hobbies.

His portfolio of photographs of the London lovelies, including girls romantically linked to him, has been accepted by Iford for their 1985 limited edition calendar.

An exhibition of his photographs was critically acclaimed in the Press yesterday, but he still celebrated with a night on the town with four favourite models.

They were surgeon's daughter Kate Rabett, multimillionaire Lord Porchester's 23-year-old daughter, Carolyn, who is a Princess Diana look-alike, lovely actress Pinela Hughes and ballerina Clare Park.

Kate Rabett's very close relationship with Prince Andrew cooled when it was revealed that she had posed for erotic nude photo shoots.

He is at present closest to Lord Porchester's daughter.

The wealthy peer is the Queen's racing manager and Prince Andrew has known Carolyn for some years.

The general verdict on the royalromeo's achievement is that he should stick to flying helicopters and motorbikes.

In spite of the distinctly amateur quality of the photographs, any royal promotion was expected to sell out as sales Iford is printing 40,000 of the calendars which are certain to become collectors' items.

One celebrity was notably missing at Andrew's exhibition - his former lover Koo Stark.

Former soft-porn actress Miss Stark, 29, has married a multimillionaire businessman's 23-year-old son since being dropped by the prince.

Inquiries
SWA's ex-Administrator says the Reds have failed

Post Reporter

THE force and unorthodox onslaught in SWA/Namibia was aimed not only at the destruction of South Africa's fighting capabilities but also at the destruction of any political growth in the area, Mr Justice M T Steyn said in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He was addressing the opening of the first congress of the Eastern Cape region of the Southern Cross Fund.

Mr Justice Steyn is a former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia.

He said despite all-out efforts by the Kremlin to destroy political growth in the territory, the security forces were succeeding in combating this onslaught.

He said the Defence Force was not the aggressor but was there to defend the vulnerable political and socio-economic developments in the territory, and to keep the enemy at bay.

He hailed the work done by the Southern Cross and said the organisation boosted the troops not only physically but spiritually. It made soldiers aware that the people he was defending were thinking of him.

"It is difficult to explain exactly how much an icy cold drink means to a battle weary soldier covered in grime, sweat and dirt," he said.

He had served in operational areas and now his own son was fighting there.

It was comforting to know that the Southern Cross was doing its utmost to soothe the "soul-grievings" of the "bush war" had on servicemen.
Staff quit SWA paper

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The political editor of the Windhoek Observer, Ms Gwen Lister, has officially resigned from the newspaper — as has the proposed editor of the Observer's new newspaper, The Nation. Mrs Gail Visagie, named as editor of the coming newspaper, resigned in protest against the demotion of Ms Lister from political editor of the Observer to staff reporter.

Nine of the Observer's 11 staff members yesterday finally resigned from the newspaper in protest against Ms Lister's suspension, after unsuccessfully seeking a meeting with the owner, Mr Thurstan Salt, and the editor, Mr Hannes Smith. Mr Smith yesterday began hiring temporary staff in an attempt to get the Observer on the streets tomorrow — and he was quoted yesterday as saying he would bring the newspaper out single-handed if necessary.

In a statement yesterday afternoon, the nine staff members said their attempts to call a meeting with Mr Salt and Mr Smith had not been only to discuss Ms Lister's suspension but other issues as well.

These included the request by staff members for letters of appointment setting out terms and conditions of employment.
WINDHOEK — A double bomb blast 8 km north of here last night damaged the Windhoek-Okahandja rail line in central Namibia, delaying several trains, police said.

The first blast took place some time after 10 pm beneath a low water bridge near Brakwater. It was followed shortly afterwards by another blast.

The circumstances surrounding the blasts appear similar to those of the double explosion on the Swakopmund-Walvis Bay rail line three weeks ago.

The latest blasts delayed trains until this morning — The Star Bureau.
LISTER QuITS OBSERVER

BY TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The political editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr. Gwen Lister, has officially resigned from the newspaper — as has the proposed editor of the Observer’s new newspaper, the Nation.

Mrs. Gail Visage, named as editor of the forthcoming newspaper, resigned in protest against the demotion of Ms. Lister from political editor of the Observer to staff reporter.

And a spokesman for the South West Africa National Union (Swan), confirmed yesterday that his party, with several community groups and other political parties, would be organizing a black township boycott of the Observer “in solidarity with the staff.”

None of the Observer’s 11 staff members finally resigned yesterday from the newspaper in protest at Ms. Lister’s suspension, after unsuccessfully seeking a meeting with the owner, Mr. Thorstan Salt, and the editor, Mr. Hanco-Smith.

Only the kitchen hand and the filing clerk of the Observer have remained on, along with Mr. Smith and his wife, Esther.

Mr. Smith yesterday began hiring temporary staff in an attempt to get the Observer on the streets this Friday — and he was quoted yesterday as saying he would bring the newspaper out single-handed if necessary.

Mr. Salt was quoted as saying he was glad to get rid of some of the staff, as they were “dead wood.”

In a statement yesterday afternoon, the nine staff members said they had asked for a meeting with Mr. Salt and Mr. Smith to deal with other issues as well.

“We confirm that we have tendered our resignations after the shareholders refused to discuss any of the grievances with us as a group, but rather saw fit to call us individually and issue us with an ultimatum either to withdraw our names from the petition we had signed or resign by 12 noon on September 10,” Ms. Lister said yesterday.

She was “very sad” to be leaving the Observer.

“I am particularly sad because my personal association with Smitty (Mr. Smith) goes back 10 years, first on the Windhoek Advertiser, and then when we started the Observer together.”

But, she said, it was also a sad day for the Observer, as she believed the “high-handed and almost brutal treatment handed out to the staff, many of whom have made great personal and financial sacrifices to keep the newspaper going, is contrary to everything the Observer has always stood for.”

The nine alleged yesterday that Mr. Salt and Mr. Smith were waging a “vendetta” against them.

They said one staff member who lived in a flat owned by Mr. Salt, an estate agent, had been given 14 days’ notice to vacate the flat, while another had been told to “immediately” pay back R500 owed to the Observer in hospital expenses.

Neither Mr. Salt nor Mr. Smith could be reached for comment.
Windhoek rail link bombed

Windhoek — Saboteurs have struck again near Windhoek this time hitting the main north-bound rail line about 20 km outside the city.

Between two and three kgs of high explosive were used in the sabotage bid, which ripped up a section of line on the Windhoek-Ondangwa rail line at 11 pm on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the SWA Police said the amount of explosive used had been "unusually heavy".

The area where the bomb was placed is situated in an isolated stretch of bush surrounded by large farms and smallholdings.

Railway technicians, alerted immediately after the blast, worked through the night and by yesterday morning the line was fully operational again.

The northbound rail link from Windhoek is the main artery supplying troops in the Namibian war zones with war material and supplies, and goods train traffic on the line is heavy — DDC
UK backing for Observer staff who resigned

By TONY WEAVER

Windhoek — The nine staff members of the Windhoek Observer who walked out of the newspaper in support of its suspended political editor, Mr. Gwen Lister, this week were assured of the full support yesterday of one of the main overseas pressure groups lobbying for South West African independence.

In a telegram to Mr. Lister yesterday the Namibia Support Committee (NSC), a high-profile, London-based group with strong international support, assured the staff members they had international backing.

The telegram read:

"Namibia Support Committee London expresses full solidarity with Gwen Lister and staff of Windhoek Observer in dispute with management."

"We join other progressive forces who benefit from your courageous political reporting in condemning this attempt to silence you."

"A Luta Continua (The struggle continues)"

With a big township boycott of the Observer already in motion in support of the staff members who walked out, an international boycott of the paper could have serious consequences for its circulation.

The Observer has scores of overseas subscribers — among them almost every major embassy in South Africa, diplomatic missions at the United Nations and hundreds of exiled Namibians all over the world.

The newspaper is also widely read by academics studying African politics, and it is generally agreed this overseas readership is founded on the political comment and input which was provided by Mr. Lister.

Yesterday the nine staff members, who have all now formally resigned from the Observer in protest against Mr. Lister's suspension, met to discuss their options.

The owner of the newspaper, Mr. Thurstan Salt, and its editor, Mr. Hannes Smith, are continuing to refuse to negotiate with or meet the staff.

Mr. Salt is quoted as saying he has nothing to talk to them about, and "Nobody puts demands to me."" Most of the nine are looking for alternative work, but said they were still hoping they would be re-employed.

Mr. Smith, who was struggling yesterday to produce today's edition of the newspaper with the help of only his wife Esther, Mr. Salt, a kitchen-hand and a filing clerk..."
Swapo losing its strength says SWAPO commander

WINDHOEK — Swapo's military position was weakening and the organisation was finding it increasingly difficult to recruit replacements for large-scale staff losses, the Officer Commanding the South West African Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said at Tsumeb yesterday.

Since 1975, the territory force had killed more than 8,500 Swapo insurgents, General Meiring said, addressing the opening of the Tsumeb Agricultural Show.

"In an attempt to curb losses, the major part of the terrorist component is deployed in civilian clothing among the people, but the security forces are still succeeding in identifying and eliminating these elusive (moedlik-upsoorbare) terrorists," he said.

ESTRANGEMENT

Much of the territory force's success was ascribed to information provided by civilians

General Meiring said Swapo had to rely on forcible recruitment, which caused estrangement from the people.

It also relied on southern Angola as a base area for operations into Namibia and was dependent on the goodwill of the Angolan Government. In exchange, Swapo had to make half its armed forces available to the Angolan Government for use against rebel Unita forces, General Meiring said. — Sapa.
Election was 'dirty' battle

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Rehoboth Baster election results will be announced later today, but the fighting in what became one of Namibia's dirtier little election campaigns is expected to continue.

Cow dung or mud was plastered over campaign posters, candidates were threatened with death and at least two libel suits might be pending.

It was all to elect a "kaptein" and a "volksraad" for the Rehoboth "geluet" in central Namibia.

The DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, hopes to wrest power from the kaptein of the last six years, Mr Hans Diergaardt.

Dr Africa says he was threatened with death by a Diergaardt supporter.
Dr Africa loses unique SWA poll

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The controversial vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Ben Africa, has lost the election for Kaptein of South-West Africa's unique mini-state, the Rehoboth Baster Gebiet, by 702 votes.

Dr Africa, leader of the Rehoboth Baster Association, lost narrowly to Mr Hans Diergaart, leader of the Rehoboth Liberation Front, in a 74.5 percent poll.

Mr Diergaart, who retains the title of Kaptein, a sort of elected paramount chief of the self-governing mini-state, captured 3,400 votes, while Dr Africa received 2,698 votes.

Dr Africa's campaign was plagued by the shadow of his affair with his former secretary, Miss Ida Kroecamp.

He is presently in the throes of divorce proceedings from his wife Marjorie.

Both parties are members of the Multi-Party Conference alliance.

The election was at times dirty, with allegations and counter-allegations of financial irregularities and political expediency flying fast and thick.

Allegations about alleged financial irregularities committed by Mr Diergaart's party are now the subject of an official inquiry.
Prepare for change — church

By Eugene Saldanha

PORT ELIZABETH — The Presbyterian Church of Zimbabwe today called on Christians in South Africa to be better prepared for rapid social change than Zimbabweans were before the war in that country.

In a report to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, which is meeting here, the church and nation committee of the Zimbabwean church today said it needed to stress the importance of a Christian society in South Africa.

The report said “As we in Zimbabwe reflect on our role during our war years, we realise that our Christian profile was low, inadequate and ineffectual.”

“God alone knows how radically the church in Zimbabwe could have affected the country’s history through exhibiting a true manifestation of light during the preceding decade.”

“It is therefore in deep humility that we offer the experience of our past failures to you, our brethren in South Africa.”

Africa: Poll defeat will not deter me

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The political future of the DTA vice-president, Dr Ben Africa, is in doubt after he failed by an increased margin to wrest the Rehoboth “kaptein” seat from Mr Hans Diergaardt in the Baster election this week.

But a bitterly disappointed Dr Africa said today “I’m staying on. Do you think I’m a quitter?”

He admitted he had not expected to lose by as many as 762 votes.

“I’m afraid Rehoboth is not the place for my kind of politics.”

Mr Diergaardt’s victory makes no difference to Namibian politics, as both he and Dr Africa are members of the Multi-Party Conference.

Mr Diergaardt said today he would continue to work for reconciliation through the MPC.

Dr Africa said he still hoped his party could gain a majority in next month’s elections for the nine-member “Volkraad.”

He denied that his impending divorce, and his relationship with his secretary, Miss Ida Kroukamp, who is living with him in Rehoboth, was the reason for his defeat.

But at the gathering of his party supporters after the election outcome, Dr Africa said he was sorry about the crisis in his life, and about the moral battle which was dragged into the election.

Observers here note that the DTA propaganda newspaper Die Repubik, which usually comes out strongly in support of its candidates, was clearly behind the victorious Mr Diergaardt.

“Dr Africa’s future might be resolved this week, when the 11-party DTA holds its first consolidated congress.”

Schoolgirl sex symbol, 14-year-old Sarah Patterson of London, has been banned from seeing her first movie. British censors have given the sex and horror spectacle “The Company of Wolves” on an “adults only” certificate, which means Sarah will have to wait until she is 18 before she and her classmates can see the film at a cinema.

‘Homelands policy ensures conflict’

Political Staff

There will be no solution to fundamental conflict facing South Africa if the Government’s black homelands policy remains non-negotiable, says Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party MP for Penuels.

At a report-back meeting in the Penuels civic hall, he said a constitutional solution could not be sought on the basis of a separate dispensation for blacks in rural South Africa and blacks in urban South Africa.

Dr Boraine said President Botha to this effect at the new Pan-African Congress.

“What I mean,” he said, “is that the State, this Government, should table a proposal for a back-up solution.”

It was that basis that the government was trying to establish, Dr Boraine said.

‘The shear truth of the situation’

The Daily News
Outrage at SWA economy drive

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK.—Civil servants in SWA/Namibia are outraged over a sudden announcement, made without consultation, that they will be obliged to work longer hours and have some of their benefits cut.

The measures, announced at the weekend, include extending the working day by 45 minutes and a cutback in travelling and subsistence allowances.

Most civil servants heard of the economy measures through radio and television broadcasts, not through any formal notification.

In a statement issued yesterday after an emergency meeting on Sunday, the Government Service Staff Association attacked the measures and the way in which they were announced.

The chairman of the GSSA, Mr Allan Hattle, said the change had been announced with uncommon haste and was seemingly high-handed.

The moves are expected to save the government service, a much-criticized, allegedly over-staffed and inefficient bureaucracy, about R1-million a year.

Mr Hattle said yesterday that the mismanagement of government funds exposed by the Theron Commission was still fresh in the minds of the people.

"Are all civil servants now being asked to pay for these excesses resulting from poor or undisciplined control?"

He warned that the measures could result in a decrease in output through deflation of morale.
Swanu feud goes to court

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The continuing battle for control of Namibia's Swanu (South West African National Union) party moves to the Supreme Court in Windhoek today when the party's left-wingers try to prove that they have legally ousted the pro-Multi-Party Conference leadership of Mr. Moses Katjuoungua.

The hearing follows the issuing of two urgent court interdicts to invalidate the left-wing Swanu congress earlier this month which claimed to have sacked Mr. Katjuoungua and pulled Swanu out of the MPC.

In today's hearing Mr. Katjuoungua will argue that the congress was not constitutional, while the left-wingers, under Mr. Kuzeeko Kangheeb, will say they were legally, correct in holding the extraordinary congress.

Should Mr. Katjuoungua lose today's court battle, he will probably be unable to continue to claim he still leads Swanu.
Namibian war will end without any winners, says new author

By Maud Motanyane

The Namibian bush war, which has been raging for the past 18 years, will be a war without winners, predicts Mr Peter Essex, who has written a novel based on his experiences in the operational area.

"Only time will force the South African Government and the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) to a conference table to negotiate a settlement," he believes.

"The South African Army is too strong and Swapo too determined," said Mr Essex, who spent a year in Namibia, which included three months' involvement in military operations.

"The Exile" is being published today by Collins-Vaal Publishers and by William Collins in London. Although it seeks to entertain, the novel also aims to present the attitudes and events of the operational area as they are to South Africans, Mr Essex said.

The book gives a series of clues and leaves it to the reader to find the main pieces of the jigsaw puzzle, he added.

SHOW NO REMORSE

"When I refer to a Swapo fighter as a terrorist it is because the South African soldier sees him as such — and Boers are Boers because blacks see them as such." -- Mr Essex

On the side of the South Africans in the army, Mr Essex came very close to Swapo, he said.

"Like any army, Swapo presents a cross-section of soldiers — those who like it and are totally committed to the cause and those who are ruthless and show no remorse for killing." -- Mr Essex

"Like any other war, the Namibian war has bred sceptics," says Mr Essex.

"Once a soldier sees a dead friend being carried away in a body-bag, he begins to have second thoughts." -- Mr Essex

He is the villain of the book. Born a twin, he should, according to tribal custom, have been killed together with his brother but is saved by a white doctor. He grows up to be utterly ruthless and devoid of any human feeling and joins Swapo as a fighter.

South African Peter Essex has just written his first novel, "The Exile," based on his experience of the Namibian bush war.

The book is also a story about Lieutenant McGee, the hero. "For him the issues were simple. The men he was pursuing were terrorists, not nationalists or freedom fighters. They were plump and amply-thugh, who would murder or maim anyone or anything, their targets depending on expedience.

"Mazambaan is a character who is directed by forces which are beyond his control. Throughout the book, the powerful spirit of the Ongonga witchdoctor, who should have killed him at birth, hangs over him."

However, some of the incidents related in the book are based on fact.

The case of Nhewedi, a schoolteacher who introduced Mazambaan to guerrilla warfare, defecting to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (a side generally regarded as that of collaborators by Swapo), is based on the true story of a Swapo leader who "decided that bloodshed had to stop in Namibia."

Scenes of confrontations between the Swapo fighters and the South Africans are mostly drawn from Mr Essex's own experience on the battlefield.

"The Exile" is Mr Essex's first book, although he admits that he has always been a scribbler.

"I am basically an artist and see most things through the eyes of an artist, which is why my book is so picturesque."

Mr Essex, who lives in Bryanston, is working on his second novel. Set in Zululand, it attempts to show how modern technology and sophistication have affected tribal life.
Solution closer in Namibia, says Crocker

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, said yesterday "We are closer to the threshold of Namibian independence than ever before."

He told the Senate's Africa Sub-committee that underbrush has been cleared away. Though negotiations are at a sensitive stage, we have reason to believe we may be close to the fundamental political decisions on implementing Resolution 435 and an agreement on the Cuban troop issue in Angola.

"We have identified the basis for a settlement and are committed to succeed."

Resolution 435 is the United Nations Security Council resolution to which is attached the UN plan for Namibian independence.

On a recent trip through Africa, Dr Crocker had talks on the Namiba settlement plan with the South African Government, Angolan Government representatives in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, and with leaders of some of the Frontline states in their capitals.

See Page 13, World section.
Fifteen die in SWA battles

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — Fourteen Swapo guerrillas and one member of the police have died in separate battles in the SWA war zones in the past two weeks, SWA National Force Headquarters announced last night.

In the same period, a civilian was killed and two others injured in two separate landmine explosions.

Yesterday's statement brings to 46 the number of guerrillas said to have been killed since January 1 this year.

"Four of the terrorists, of whom one, known as Hambu, a company commander, were shot dead in the Kawango area."

The statement said a special constable had died in a conflict on Sunday, but "as a result of the safety of his next of kin, his name will not be made public."

On September 26, a civilian was killed when his vehicle detonated a landmine about six km north-west of Oshakati.

On Saturday afternoon, two herdboys aged 11 and 13, who were looking for stray cattle, were injured when they detonated a Pom-Z anti-personnel mine.

Both boys have been admitted to the Oshakati State hospital, where one of them is in "a very serious condition."

Scarred

By JOHAN BUYSS

An eight-year-old Bokshu girl who was admitted to hospital with a fractured rib, a perforated lung and 115 stitches in her body after being attacked by a dog, told a magistrate yesterday she could not remember much of the attack.

Stephanie Webb, daughter of Mr and Mrs Eddie Webb, of Van Heerden Drive, Parkrand, was giving evidence in the case in which the dog's owner, Mr David Johnson, 42, of Packer Street, Parkrand, is charged with allowing a vicious dog in a public place.

He is also charged with not having a dog licence. He pleaded not guilty.

Stephanie, a grade two pupil at St. Dommene's Convent,

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Editor in ‘pit of hell’

Windhoek Observer editor Mr Hannes Smith yesterday spoke out on the recent banning of his newspaper.

He also slated what he called the autocratic powers granted to the Administrator-General of Namibia, “so that with the flick of a pen he can condemn a man to go through the pit of hell as I have”.

The outspoken Mr Smith, whose publication was un-banned on appeal, told a Pretoria Press Club lunch meeting that he lived in dread of another banning order as he did not have the financial resources to lodge any further appeal.

Allegations that his newspaper contained only politics and sex were untrue, he said.

Simple research had shown only eight percent of the content was devoted to political articles and 1.5 percent to sex stories.

The paper was found by a publications committee to be a threat to State security for certain articles which the committee felt had a pro-Swapo slant and for the photos of topless women which regularly feature on the back page.

Mr Smith said his newspaper was a voice which spoke out against injustice and lies.

Namibia, he added, was being raped like a little girl merely to protect South Africa’s strategic interests.

In a stinging attack on South African handling of the Namibian issue, Mr Smith accused the Government of using the territory as a military exercise ground and of having no intention of relinquishing its hold on the country.

He accused the South African authorities of using the Cubans as an excuse for holding on to Namibia, saying the territory was vital to South Africa’s survival.

South Africa, he said, had failed to give the country a proper government with national objectives.

It had plundered the territory’s wealth and hidden its activities behind a cloak of security legislation.

Other poker players, he said, were also waiting around the Namibian table to dispose of the loot.

Because he had criticised these practices, he said, he had been condemned to live in fear.
Row over salaries hits Windhoek newspaper

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — The management of the Windhoek Observer is refusing to pay termination salaries to the seven former staff members who walked off the job last month.

A lawyer for the seven, Mr Dave Smuts, said he would be sending a letter of demand to the newspaper today, asking that the former employees be paid their outstanding salaries and benefits.

The seven began to stay away from work on September 18 in protest at the working conditions and the demotion of the Observer's political editor, Ms Gwen Lister.

When they continued to stay away, the newspaper's management deemed them to have resigned voluntarily.

The paper's chief financier, Mr Thurston Salt, confirmed today that the management did not intend to pay the salaries, which are believed to total more than R5 000, including pension fund benefits.

He would not say whether the former staff would be entitled to payment of other benefits.
14 Swapo men killed in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Security forces have shot dead 14 Swapo insurgents in the past fortnight, the SWA Territory Force announced today.

Four of the insurgents were killed in Kavango. Among them was a company commander known only as "Hamutuma".

The latest fatalities bring to 409 the number of insurgents killed this year.

The SWATF said in a statement that in the past fortnight it had suffered the loss of one man, an Owamb-wa-special constable who died in an armed encounter with insurgents on Sunday.

His name was not disclosed for security reasons.

In other incidents, an Owambo-speaking civilian died when his vehicle detonated a landmine 6 km from Oshakuku in northern Namibia last Friday.

Two cattle herders aged 11 and 13 were injured when they detonated an anti-personnel mine made in Angola while looking for cattle on Saturday, the SWATF said.

They had been admitted to hospital for treatment and one was in a serious condition, the statement said. — Sasa
Mums die as soldier opens fire

TWO Bushman mothers were killed and their two infant sons wounded when a soldier allegedly opened fire with his G3 semi-automatic rifle during an argument with another man near Tsumeb this week, a SWA police spokesman said yesterday.

Mrs Vernica Mowases (46) and Mrs Anna Dauses (20) were strolling past the scene in the Ondunde township in Tsumeb when the shooting started, the spokesman said.

Their two sons, one two years old and the other six months, were later admitted to the Tsumeb hospital in conditions described as serious.

Police say they know the identity of the alleged killer, who fled the scene and is still at large.
2 women shot dead in SWA

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Two women were killed and their children seriously injured when a man, allegedly a soldier, went berserk with a G3 automatic rifle in Tsumeb on Sunday.

A spokesman for the SWA/Namibian Police, Inspector Rietie du Rand, confirmed yesterday that two charges of murder and two of attempted murder were being investigated.

He said the alleged killer was known to the police, but had not yet been arrested.

The women, Mrs Veronica Mowases, 46, and Mrs Anna Douses, 20, died instantly and their children, aged two years and six months respectively, are in a serious condition in the Tsumeb hospital.

The man lives at the Oshvello border post between the Tsumeb district and the Ovambo war zone. He was arguing with another man when the women walked past. The next minute, a volley of shots rang out and the women died instantly.
Labour votes to cut all links with SA and back the ANC and Swapo

From John D'Oliveira

BLACKPOOL — The Labour Party Conference decided by an overwhelming majority today to cut all diplomatic, economic and military links with South Africa and to support the ANC and Swapo. Delegates also condemned the visit by Mr P W Botha to Mrs Margaret Thatcher earlier this year, and instructed the Party's National Executive Committee (NEC) to determine details of future Labour policy in consultation with the ANC and Swapo.

They rejected a call from the NEC to allow retention of diplomatic links with South Africa. The resolution on South Africa was introduced by Ms Barbara Switzer, a official of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers to which Mr David Kitson belongs. He served almost 20 years in South African prisons for security offences before his release earlier this year.

Ms Switzer told delegates there had been no change for the better in South Africa, that the country was in revolt in response to the Government's moves to impose a new apartheid constitution and that police had once again responded to unrest with "indiscriminate violence and terror."

Speaking for the NEC, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoodie MP, committed a future Labour Government to support "by every moral, financial and practical means" the ANC, Swapo and the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council. However she urged the retention of diplomatic links as Britain needed a "listening post" in South Africa and could provide help in cases like the Durban Six.

But Ms Switzer refused to amend the motion, and when it was put to the vote her stand was supported overwhelmingly.
Stalled withdrawal blamed on Swapo

WINDHOEK — The South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, said the fact that South Africa had not yet completed its disengagement from Southern Angola was purely because of Swapo's uncooperative attitude.

A speech by Mr. Nel was read in his absence at the official opening of the Otiwarongo agricultural show in SWA/Namibia.

Mr. Nel was unable to attend the show because of negotiations with Mozambican delegations in Pretoria.

He said Swapo's continued presence in Southern Angola conflicted with the terms of the Lusaka agreement.

If Swapo ended its campaign of violence, peace could be achieved immediately.

Mr. Nel also referred to Swapo's inflexibility during the recent peace talks with South Africa on Cape Verde. He said if the movement did not learn from the lessons of the past, it was doomed to military destruction and would not be able to contribute to the future of SWA/Namibia.

Mr. Nel said it was the people of the territory, not South Africa, the Western contact group, the United Nations or the Frontline states who could find a solution to the problems of the country. — SAPA
could form the basis of the new government, although there is some disagreement within the MPC leadership about the idea.

Reliable sources in Windhoek say Administr-ator General (AG) Willie van Nieuwer will be recalled early next year — and may become SA's new Minister of Health. If the "interim government" scenario proves correct the post of AG will probably be scrapped and the official SA representative in Namibia will have a low-profile appointment with limited powers.

Windhoek sources say, however, nothing will be done about setting up an interim government before the US presidential elections next month — and then the decision will largely depend on President Reagan's re-election.

On paper the new plan calls for Swapo to take part in the government as a purely political party, thus dropping its military role. Swapo's past reaction to similar suggestions indicates it will reject the idea.

Namibian analysts agree that there is little chance of the present impasse on Namibia being broken in the near future. The chances of SA and the internal parties accepting UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence without demanding changes are seen as remote.

Pretoria's strategists have been reported to be toying with the interim government plan for some time. But the issue came to the fore this week when the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the principal party in the MPC, rejected Resolution 435 in the strongest terms and demanded "a meaningful and effective government that must lead to real independence as well as full participation and control over the constitutional process."

Blunt statement

Senior DTA leaders bluntly stated that Van Nieuwerk should be recalled and his post scrapped.

The DTA congress decided that if Resolution 435 was implemented in its present form, "it will undoubtedly lead to continuing violence and even civil war." Congress added it was "unlikely that Resolution 435 will ever be implemented."

Swapo (together with its supporters in the "Patriotic Alliance") is widely regarded as having majority support in Namibia. The MPC, on the other hand, is sometimes dismissed as representing only the DTA, the white National Party, the tiny Swapo-Democrats plus one coloured and one Baster party — certainly not a majority of the population.

The factor which makes it possible for SA to contemplate an "interim government" is the weak position of Swapo's military wing.

Whether the interim plan will ever get off the ground remains to be seen although Pretoria can claim some favourable omens. Luanda has already dropped its insistence that Resolution 435 should be implemented before Cubans leave Angola.
Children shot: 
Constable gets
2 years in jail

WINDHOEK — An Ovambo-speaking special constable, Barnabas Thomas, 38, was sentenced to five years imprisonment (three years suspended) by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday on two charges of culpable homicide.

The trial arose from the deaths of two Ovambo children in northern SWANZIBA on April 1 this year. Thomas said in evidence he had attended a baptism party on that day and had had a lot to drink.

An elderly man at the party had fired three shots into the air in honour of the baptised baby. Thomas said he had then also fired three shots into the air with his G3 rifle.

"Then I went to sit down and sing," he said.

A while later he went to fire a further three shots.

"The rifle was set on automatic and I don't know what happened but the bullets hit the two children," he said.

Appearing for the State, Mr Gerrit Burger said the Attorney General's office was concerned at the situation in the operational area.

"The people of Ovamboland are facing a grave threat if these reckless shootings should continue," he said.

Mr Burger said the time had come for high-level talks about the situation in Ovambo.

Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune said Thomas would suffer for the rest of his life knowing he had killed two innocent children through “gross neglect.” — Sapa
After Nkomati, a new step to peace

THE Pretoria agreement is the latest — albeit unforeseen — step in a South African Government programme of “peace by commission” for Southern Africa.

This is the third commission to be set up since the thirteenth in Pretoria over the last three weeks — had a shaky start.

A sketch of the various peace commissions at work:

1. The first and most dramatic was the joint monitoring commission agreed to between South Africa, Angola and the United States at Lusaka on February 16. The JMC — comprising joint South African and Angolan forces — was established to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to ensure

SWAPO guerrillas did not take advantage of the rolled-up cordons set up to contain them.

Originally the withdrawal was to have been completed by March, but South African concern about increased SWAPO activity has halted the withdrawal of the JMC forces 45km north of the Namibian-Angolan border.

Substantial strides have apparently been made in negotiating a permanent security commission on the border once the withdrawal is completed.

2. A second major leg of the programme was clinched early this year when Mozambique and South Africa established a joint security commission.

This was later embodied in the historic Nkomati Accord, which has weathered ups and downs in relations between Pretoria and Maputo.

This commission operates mainly with security officials from both countries.

3. The third commission — a direct consequence of Nkomati — was negotiated this week between the Renamo rebels, Freiismo government and South Africa, the latter acting as “fairest brokers”.

A commission will be established to work towards implementation of a ceasefire in the war-ravaged country so that the crucial economic reconstruction in Mozambique can begin.

Civil war

When Nkomati was signed it was not envisaged there would be such difficulty in winding down the Renamo forces and such an internal commission agreed to ending the civil war — with South African support — was not on the cards.

But the chances of establishing that ceasefire still appear slim given the deep antagonism between the Freiismo government and the Renamo forces, who were supported by South Africa until Nkomati.
**Treurnicht: SWA softening-up SA**

**Own Correspondent**

WINDHOEK — South West Africa was being used as a “softening-up” zone to prepare white South Africans for “black mass rule”, Dr Andries Treurnicht said here last night.

The Conservative Party leader told an unenthusiastic crowd of 300 people occupying one block of the 13,000-seat Windhoek Athletics Stadium that they had to “dig in at all costs”.

Addressing a Kruger Day “white mass rally” in his first major SWA/Namibian appearance, Dr Treurnicht accused South Africa of testing its “social experiments” on the whites of South-West Africa.

**‘Good for SA’**

He said: “If they say a Swapo government is good for South West Africa, then it will be good for South Africa.

“If they in Pretoria and Cape Town say black mass rule is good for South-West, then it is good for South Africa.

“And if they say doing away with the Immorality Act, as they have done here, is good for South-West, then it is good for South Africa.

He told the crowd that “your enemies are our enemies. South-West Africa is the place where we must dig in. It must not become the grave of white civilization in Southern Africa.”

**Leader**

“The choice is clear, capitulation to an one-man, one-vote United Nations system, to a Communist pawn government, or you can stand fast and come together to form a wave of white protest against this”,

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the SWA Herstigte Naomionale Party, was the only local politician of note to attend, other than members of the Windhoek branch of the Afrikaner Volkswag National Party leaders, who are fiercely debating the path the party should take — either to follow Mr P W Botha or Dr Treurnicht, had earlier said they could not attend as they had already accepted invitations to the opening of the Windhoek Show, to be addressed by the Administrator-General.”
Swapo forces using Soviet tanks — report

The Star Bureau

Swapo forces are using Soviet tanks in their war against South African forces, says the Military Balance, an annual international arms audit to be published by the Institute for Strategic Studies tomorrow.

The tanks, T-34s and T-54s, are used as part of the protective screen round Swapo bases in Angola and are not being deployed in the bush war in Northern Namibia.

The Military Balance could not give details of the number of tanks used by Swapo, nor its quantity of BTR armoured personnel carriers, RPG-7 anti-tank guided weapons, and SA-7 surface-to-air missiles.

It is thought that there are about 8,000 Swapo troops, making up about seven field battalions.

The Institute for Strategic Studies is an international centre for information and research on the problems of international security, defence and arms control in the nuclear age. It is independent of governments and does not advocate any particular interest.

This edition of the Military Balance is the first in which some details of the arms used by Swapo and Unita have been published.

Unita is thought to have about 15,000 regulars and call on 20,000 support militia. It has BM-21 122 mm multiple rocket launchers, 82 mm mortars, 75 mm recoilless launchers, and 12.7 mm heavy machine guns.

At the launch of the Military Balance 1984–85 here, it was stated that some Swapo arms had probably found their way to Unita via South Africa.

The only information available on the Mozambique Resistance Movement is that it has “perhaps” 6,000 trained troops, with 3,000 in reserve.

South Africa and Nigeria are the top defence spenders in sub-Saharan Africa — an area with no real increase in defence outlay since 1981 (although reliable information is difficult to obtain for most countries).

Referring to South Africa, the Military Balance adds: “South Africa, increased its defence budget by almost seven percent for 1983 but (as in many other countries) much of the cost was hidden in other departmental budgets (thus applying especially to research and development).”

London

South Africa’s total armed forces are given as 83,400 (although the total mobilizable strength is 404,600), compared with 43,000 for Angola, 15,650 for Mozambique, 41,300 for Zimbabwe, 325,000 for Britain, 2.1 million for the United States and 5.1 million for the Soviet Union.

The arms embargo was having a real impact on South Africa, a spokesman for the Institute said. South Africa was manufacturing between 80 and 85 percent of its arms needs but the other 15 percent was proving impossible to find.

South Africa’s main problems were the replacement of the country’s aged Shackleton reconnaissance planes, and concern at the rate items were being used. There were difficulties in getting, for instance, replacement engines for aircraft already in use.

On a global level, the Military Balance finds the world’s armed forces are still being modernised, but more slowly than recently.

On the nuclear front, the Military Balance says there has been no major expansion this year in nuclear weapons programmes or deployment, although the pattern of testing indicates the probability of expansion later in the 1980s.
Soviet-made tanks and missiles

Swapo using Red

Minor changes

It lists the strengths of the South African Defence Force, South African Air Force, South African Navy, and South African political forces. The report is compiled by the Institute for Strategic Studies and published annually. The South African Army has the largest number of combat units, followed by the South African Air Force and the South African Navy. The report provides a detailed breakdown of the military strengths of the various units, including the number of troops, aircraft, and warships. The report is used by governments and military analysts to assess the capabilities of the South African Defence Force and to plan for future military strategies.
Experts slam plan to set up reserve for Namibia's Bushmen

NEW YORK — Giving Namibian Bushmen a reserve in which to live like their forefathers may seem a way to help preserve their traditional way of life. But researchers say it amounts to condemning tribes to living in a plastic stone age.

For experts believe that trying to freeze a society in the ways of the past is little better than the familiar persecution of Bushmen and other such ancient hunter-gatherer people.

Anthropologists and Bushmen see sad irony in a current proposal by Namibian authorities to declare the last of the Bushman lands a game reserve. The tribesmen would, in effect, pay the wildlife as tourist attractions, says an article in Science Times.

The Bushmen, few of whom retain the skill to wrest a living from the desert, oppose the plan. Many hope to raise cattle and farm instead, says anthropologist Dr. John Marshall.

He and other experts say that people such as the Bushmen, the Pygmies of Zaire and the Inuit of Canada have already to varying degrees moved away from complete dependence on traditional ways of existence. Adapting to change has often meant becoming a demoralised and dependent underclass, and the plight of the Bushmen in this respect is seen as typical of that facing other ancient tribes, the experts say. Hundreds of thousands of Bushmen once roamed throughout Southern Africa, but their lands were steadily reduced by invasions of other Africans and Europeans.

Many were deliberately killed off. About 40,000 remain, mostly in Botswana, Namibia and Angola. A few groups of Bushmen still subsist through traditional hunting and gathering as recently as the 1960s. But for decades large numbers have worked as wage-labourers on farms on lands once their own.

Anthropologists have praised the efforts of the Botswana Government to help Bushmen gain education. In Namibia, unemployment and reliance on government handouts are common and alcoholism and violence are rising, say US experts.

Some young Bushmen have been attracted by seemingly massive wages as trackers in the South African Defence Force.

The extended family system has in many instances become dependent on wages and handouts.

Scientists who have worked among Bushmen are outraged by the proposal to convert the tribal lands of the Juwas, a Namibian Bushman sub-group, into a game reserve in which abandoned foraging practices would be encouraged.

"The creation of the reserve will drive a few Juwas back into a kind of subsidised plastic stone age and another 2,000 out of Bushmanland," said Dr. Marshall, who has studied the group for decades.

He said the best hope, shared by many Bushmen, was a mixed economy in which families would combine farming, cattle raising, traditional foraging and wage labour.

The Star's Foreign News Service
LONDON — Swapo is using Soviet-made tanks to defend its bases in Angola, according to a report issued here.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, detailing for the first time the strength of guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, lists Swapo’s manpower at 8,000 and says its equipment includes Russian T-54 and T-55 tanks, armoured personnel-carriers, surface-to-air missiles and antitank guided weapons.

“We know they have this type of equipment. We don’t know how many,” Major Robert Elliot, an ISSS director, told a press conference in London.

No comment

They have not been used in Namibia. They are used to protect bases in Angola, part of a protective screen.

Swapo’s London spokesman, Mr Peter Manning, declined to comment on the report. “We don’t talk about our equipment,” he said.

The institute, an independent and respected research organization, has just published its latest annual report, “The Military Balance.”

It lists the strength of Dr Jonas Savimbi’s Unita movement in Angola as 15,000 regulars and 20,000 support militia. Unita’s equipment includes a variety of automatic rifles and machine-guns, but not the heavy weaponry Swapo is reported to have.

It gave South Africa’s total armed forces as 83,400 (last year 82,400) with 53,300 conscripts.

The report puts the number of Cubans in Angola at 19,000, with 450 East Germans and some 700 Soviet advisers and technicians.

Questioned about the effect of the international arms embargo on South Africa, Major Elliot said the country now produced about 85 per cent of its own requirements. “It is the last 15 percent which is proving very difficult to meet,” he said. “So sanctions are having an effect in some areas.”

He said there was evidence that the South African armed forces were also concerned about “the rate that things are being used up”, such as aircraft and helicopter engines.

The report concentrates on the world arms situation, particularly the super-powers.

Accuracy

It says of the super-powers: “Despite the absence of effective new arms control agreements in almost all the areas of superpower military competition, and few if any negotiated limitations on weapon deployments outside the strategic nuclear field, there has been no major expansion this year in super-power nuclear weapons programmes or deployment.”

But it adds that the general trend is in the direction of increasing accuracy, greater mobility, dispersal and concealment and smaller size.

It says the Nato and Warsaw Pact forces are both showing trends of steady modernization — Sopa
Official guilty for 'no' to 'whites only'

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — A senior official of the Department of Nature Conservation, Mr. Peter Mostert, has been found guilty by a Government inquiry of misconduct after he refused to take minutes in protest at a whites-only conference of nature conservationists last year.

The case has evoked widespread interest in South West Africa, as it is seen as an important test of the degree to which apartheid has actually been abolished in the territory.

It is also seen as part of an ongoing attempt by White civil servants in Government positions to resist liberals like Mr. Mostert.

The conference, held in November last year, was held at the controversial whites-only Windhoek Teachers' Training College. According to earlier evidence, Mr. Mostert was asked to take minutes and had arranged arrangements for the conference by Dr. Eugene Joubert, deputy director of the Department of Nature Conservation.

Mr. Mostert, 39, refused a verbal instruction to take minutes, and when he was given a written instruction, replied in writing that Dr. Joubert should arrange for someone else to take the minutes.

Mr. Mostert said the college controlled by the Administration for Whites had been deliberately chosen as the venue for the conference “to exclude blacks from attending”, as its policy was not to allow blacks on the premises for functions.

At his first appearance before the inquiry last week he said he saw this as “blatant racism and an insult to my black colleagues”.

He further said the conference organisers had turned down an application by the University of Zululand to attend because of the policy of not allowing black students on the premises.

Mr. George Coetzee, for Mr. Mostert, argued that Mr. Mostert had acted legally, as he had disobeyed an unlawful instruction.

This was because the Department of Nature Conservation falls under the Central Government, which has a policy written into law, of non-discrimination.

The holding of the conference at a whites-only venue directly violated this policy, he argued.

Mr. D. F. Small, in his judgment, found Mr. Mostert had been guilty of misconduct because he had disobeyed a “lawful instruction” from a “superior officer”.

In his three-minute ruling Mr. Small said Dr. Joubert had testified that black journalists had reported on the proceedings, and therefore blacks had been allowed on the premises.

Mr. Small said Dr. Joubert had also testified that the conference could have been moved to another venue.

Mr. Mostert said yesterday he would “definitely appeal” to the Public Service Commission, which is the body which will decide what disciplinary action should be taken against him.

The Rightwing weekly newspaper, Die Sudwester, mouthpiece of the National Party of SWA, yesterday described the case as “interesting”.

A former bus driver, Lufuno Ezekiel Nemburuge, 31, years imprisonment yesterday for culpable homicide.
WINDHOEK — A departmental inquiry yesterday found that a SWA/Namibian nature conservation official, Mr Pieter Mostert, who disobeyed instructions — was guilty of misconduct.

Mr Mostert had refused to take down the minutes of a nature conservation conference and to install facilities for the meeting held at the Windhoek Teachers Training College (WTCC) last November.

Mr Mostert said his conduct had been in protest at the exclusion of blacks from the conference.

The WTCC is controlled by the Administration for Whites, from whose premises non-whites are barred.

Mr Mostert told the inquiry earlier that the conference organizers had turned down an application by the University of Zululand to attend.

He had thought it "blatant racism and an insult to my black colleagues".

He said the Department of Nature Conservation was controlled by the central government of SWA/Nambua, whose policy was strictly one of non-discrimination on racial grounds.

The presiding officer, Mr D F Small, said yesterday that the deputy director of nature conservation, Dr Eugene Joubert, had given Mr Mostert legitimate instructions.

It was the third consecutive year that the conference had been held at the WTCC and blacks from the news media had been allowed to attend the proceedings.
Swanu threatens split with MPC

THE disputed leader of the South West Africa National Union (Swanu), Mr Moses Katjuongua, has warned that he might pull out his faction of the party in Namibia's Multi-Party Conference (MPC) if that body cannot formulate a viable settlement strategy for the territory in the next few months.

Mr Katjuongua was addressing 200 Swanu delegates and members at the opening of his party's annual congress in Windhoek yesterday.

His statement came as a shock to the six-member MPC — some of whom were present — as Mr Katjuongua's faction is regarded as vital to the continued existence of the MPC.

The MPC would be a year old on November 12 and it would have to present a concrete programme on how to eliminate problems such as apartheid, unemployment and inadequate housing in the territory by early next year if it was to survive.

"Should this not happen, Swanu and other parties may have to re-define the MPC, or find another vehicle by which to end apartheid and bring this country to independence," said Mr Katjuongua.
Get out of there!
FOUR senior members of the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation's German Radio Service have walked out in protest against "blatant political interference in news".

And more of the staff could follow suit, leaving the fledgling service, which has a total staff of 13 — in complete disarray.

The walkout was precipitated by the forced resignation of the head of the German service, Mr Jurgen Hecker.

And the Sunday Times has learnt that the German-speaking community of South West Africa, led by the powerful lobbying group, the Interessen-Gemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester, Inc., is planning protests against South African Government interference in the service.

And it is understood that the West German Government is also concerned at what it considers to be the loss of an important source of objective reporting on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Hecker was told he had to take "a compulsory holiday" after he handed his resignation to his bosses last month — and he was forced out of the SWABC studios while broadcasting a live documentary.

SWABC sources alleged this week that Dr Johann Poitgenier, head of programmes at the corporation, walked into Mr Hecker's studio and told him to "pack your bags".

Different goal

He was given 45 minutes to clear his desk, and the head of security at the corporation was told to "never let Hecker back on to the premises".

None of the four who quit would comment.

The final showdown in the smouldering rebellion in the German service came on September 24, when Mr Hecker submitted a report on "Five years of the German service of the SWABC".

The Sunday Times has obtained a copy of this report, in which Mr Hecker does not mince words.

"The German service is the only service of the SWABC which produces its own actuality programmes, and because of that it is free of the subjective influence of the South African Boer mentality," he wrote.

"As a result, the listeners of the German service regard the service as neutral and objective.

"One would like to think that management shares this approach, but this does not seem to be the case. It rather seems they are trying to reach a different goal, and that is to curb the German radio service.

"In this country, which is ruled by an army of occupation, it is quite surprising that the German service has been able to achieve what it has so far.

"Management curbs on the German service, he said, were aimed at a "total disregard of the basic principles of journalism."

"Management is trying to rid itself now of the spirit built up in the German service by putting muzzles, manacles and blinkers on us, and it is quite likely they will succeed."

Along with Mr Hecker in the walkout are the departmental secretary, Gisela Huhle, and the two most senior producer-announcers on the service, Marco Berger and Werner Rave.

"Uniformity"

The chairman of the board of the SWABC, Mr Piet Venter, this week denied all the charges.

"We must have uniformity in our services," he said, "and we cannot have one service acting unilaterally."

The board has appointed Mr Werner Tankenberg, a former Luftwaffe pilot, and, according to sources in the SWABC, "an ultra-right-winger", as the new head of the German service.

Mr Venter denied the board was trying to suppress dissenting political opinions.

"These are not restrictions," he said, "just proper, respectable procedures for co-ordination.

"We cannot allow one service to start deviating from straight, objective, sober and careful reporting of the viewpoints of political parties."
SA set to release Swapo POWS held in Namibia

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK - South Africa will this week release the remaining 75 Swapo prisoners of war who have been held for the past 6½ years in the controversial Keikanachab detention camp in southern Namibia.

This has been reliably learnt after the evacuation of the camp last week and the release of the only remaining woman prisoner, Ms Amalisa Aupindi, a 28-year-old mother of two, in Windhoek on Thursday.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office said he could not confirm that all the remaining prisoners would be released.

He said the Administrator-General could make a decision only once outstanding reports on the prisoners had been studied.

He conceded, however, that it was "entirely possible" that some, or all, of the prisoners would soon be freed.

But The Star has learnt reliably that the prisoners will all be released, probably on Wednesday.

FLIGHT TO ETOSHA

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force also said today he could not confirm the impending releases.

Ms Aupindi said yesterday that shortly before she was removed from Keikanachab, near the southern Nambian town of Mariental, last week, the prisoners were told they would all be flown to the Namibian airfield in the Etosha game park.

From here, they would be driven to a camp near the Oshvemo entrance to the Ovambo war zone.

It is understood the prisoners would be reunited with their families or friends, and would be freed "within a week."

Ms Aupindi was one of several men and women captured by security forces at the southern Angolan town of Cassunga on May 4 1978.

She was the only woman left in the camp when 55 of the detainees were freed in May this year.

The American House of Representatives last month passed a resolution calling on South Africa to free the captives.

A lawyer for the former detainees has said that 37 of them, including Ms Aupindi, intend suing the Minister of Defence for unlawful detention and alleged assaults suffered during their prison ordeals.
Mariental internnees

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. — The Mariental internment camp 258km south of Windhoek has been evacuated.

Ms Amalia Aupindi, who was the only woman left in the camp, has been released, and the remaining 75 men have been told they will be released within the week.

‘Orientation’

The men were airlifted to the Etosha Game Park’s Namutoni airstrip on Thursday last week, and were told they were being taken to a camp “30km away for an ‘orientation course’.

It is thought they are now being held at a military camp at Oshvello.

Ms Aupindi, 26, was released last Thursday, but her attorneys discovered she was out only on Saturday night.

The Mariental internnees were taken prisoner by the Defence Force on May 6, 1978, during the raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in Angola in which more than 800 people are said to have died.

Outcry

Their continued internment at Mariental became the focus of an international outcry earlier this year when a court application seeking the release of 37 was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee.

On May 25, 54 of the internnees were released by executive decree of the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, four days before a full Bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court heard an application opposing the banning of the case.

Mr Sean Cleary, Chief Director of the Attorney General’s office, said yesterday afternoon that he could not confirm whether the 75 internnees would be released this week.

Mr Cleary also refused to confirm that Mariental had been evacuated.

Meanwhile, Ms Aupindi and 36 other detainees released have signed power of attorney forms giving lawyers the power to sue the AG for six years of alleged unlawful detention.

Ms Aupindi said yesterday that she was “taken by surprise when they told me I was being released”.

“Major (George) Coetzee, (the camp’s commanding officer) told us all we would have to go to Ovamboland for a course of seven days, then we would be released. But they told me I would be released on Thursday.”

Solitary

She said the 75 men were “taken on to an army aeroplane and told they were being flown to a camp 30km from Namutoni. They were kept there for seven days before being released.”

Ms Aupindi, the mother of two, said she had been kept in virtual solitary confinement since the release of the 54 — who included all the other women in the camp — in May.

Asked why she was not released in May, she said she suspected it was because they were not satisfied with answers she gave about Swapo.

“They asked me whether I was released. I would go back to Angola, and I said conditions have not changed. That took me out of the country are still the same, so I would go back to Swapo. That is why I was not released.”

“They also asked me why I went to Swapo if Swapo was burning kraals and planting landmines which killed my people. I replied that that is not our work, that is you Boers who are burning kraals and planting landmines.”

Swapo prisoner

They also asked her to “come over to us”, she said — to which she replied “I will stay with Sam (Nujoma)”.

Mr Cleary said yesterday he had “no information” about the possible release from Robben Island of Mr Lazarus Carl Guteb, secretary of the Otjwarongo branch of Swapo. He was sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment in June 1977.
One freed and 75 moved in Mariental evacuation

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. - The notorious Mariental internment camp 258km south of Windhoek has been evacuated.

Ms Anahla Aupindu, who was the only woman left in the camp, has been released and the remaining 75 men have been told they will be released within the week.

The men were airlifted to the Etosha Game Park's Namutoni airstrip on Thursday last week and were told they were being taken to a camp “3km away” for an “orientation course.”

It is thought they are now being held at a military transit camp at Oshvuko, the border post between the Ovamboland war zone and the Kunene District.

Ms Aupindu, 25, was released last Thursday, but her attorneys and other interested parties only discovered she was out on Saturday night.

The Mariental internees were taken prisoner by the South African Defence Force on May 6, 1978, during the SADF’s devastating raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in southern Angola, in which more than 800 people are said to have died.

Their continued internment at Mariental became the focus of an international outcry early this year, when a court application seeking the release of 37 of them was banned by the Minister of Justice Mr Kobus Coetsee.

On May 23, 54 of the internees were released by executive decree of the Administrator-General. Dr Willem van Niekerk, four days before a full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court heard an application opposing the banning of the case and seeking the release of the 37.

Mr Sean Cleary, chief director of the office of the Administrator-General, said yesterday afternoon that he could not confirm that the 75 internees would be released this week.

He also refused to confirm that Mariental had been evacuated and the internees flown north.

Ms Aupindu and 36 other released detainees have signed a power of attorney forms giving lawyers the authority to sue the Administrator-General for six years of unlawful detention.

Ms Aupindu said yesterday afternoon she was “taken by surprise when they told me I was being released.”

She said “Major Coetsee, commanding officer of Mariental, told us all we would have to go to Ovamboland for a seven-day course and would be released then.

“But then they told me I would be released on Thursday.”

Ms Aupindu, mother of an 11-year-old son and a daughter, 8, said she had been kept in virtual solitary confinement since the release in May of the 54 — who included all the other women in the camp.

Asked why she was not released with the 54, she said she suspected it was because they were not satisfied with answers she gave about Swapo.

The first time she saw her children in six years was in February this year when they were allowed to visit her at Mariental.

She also saw her mother and sister then for the first time in six years.
MPLA moots joint patrols with SADF

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — Angola might be willing to set up joint border patrols with South Africa once the SADF had withdrawn back into SWA/Namibia, the Washington Post reported yesterday.

The report, the latest in a series of dispatches from the MPLA side of the conflict by Post correspondent Jim Hoagland, quoted Fapla Chief-of-Staff Colonel Antonio Franca Ndalu as ruling out continuation of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) once the disengagement was final.

Colonel Ndalu said, however, that Angola was prepared to offer proposals "that would build up confidence in the first month or two after withdrawal is complete."

"There would be no need for the joint commission to continue in (its present) form, but there might be something different worked out to patrol the frontier," he said.

The Fapla officer also insisted that Swapo had not sought to violate the disengagement pact by mounting operations from areas handed back to the MPLA by the SADF.

"We convinced Swapo when the agreement was made not to infiltrate from the territory, and that has worked out. "If there is any infiltration, it is coming from the area south of the (disengagement) line, which is under the control of the South Africans."

Colonel Ndalu blamed the stalemate in the disengagement on Pretoria.

The South Africans, he said, "should complete their withdrawal and let us accept our responsibility for our territory."

Bombed out
The Post account, which was datelined Ngva, the JMC's current headquarters, painted a dismal picture of the bombed-out town. Angolan officials were quoted as saying it was systematically destroyed by the SADF as it withdrew.

"It is vandalism of a strategic kind, since they know it will harm our economy having to reconstruct everything."

US official in Luanda
WASHINGTON — A United States official was in Luanda to discuss conditions for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as part of a SWA/Namibian independence agreement, the US State Department said yesterday.

Spokesman Mr John Hughes said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Mr Frank Wisner was involved in talks "which concern the conditions under which a Cuban troop withdrawal could take place."

— Sapa-Reuters
Release of Mariental 75 'imminent'

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — The Mariental internees who were evacuated to the Ovambo war zone last Thursday, will "definitely be released" within a week or two.

This was confirmed yesterday by government sources close to authorities concerned with the 75 internees, who have now spent six years and five months in detention — without trial.

Spokesmen for both the South West Africa Territory Force and the office of the Administrator-General were yesterday unable to confirm the impending release of the internees.

The 76th internee, Ms Amaha Aupindi, was in fact released on Thursday last week, but no announcement was made about her gaining her freedom.

The Africa Bureau only discovered she had been released through legal and township sources on Sunday afternoon.

Ms Aupindi had been the only woman in the camp since May 25, when 54 other internees were released.

She said on Sunday that the 75 men had been told they should go on a seven-day "orientation course" and then be set free.

The course was designed to tell them about "the dangers of Swapo and what is happening in Ovamboland", she said.

Sources said yesterday they expected a major announcement regarding the release of the 75 men later this week.

Ms Aupindi and 35 other former internees have confirmed they are among the 75 men, who were flown from Southern Angola on May 6, 1976, when the SADF launched a devastating raid on Swapo's Cassing training and refugee camp.

Between 800 and 1,000 South West Africans are said to have died in the raid.
Soldiers jailed for gang rape

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A gang rape of a 28-year-old Namibian mother by soldiers of the South African Cape Corps was described as "barbaric" by Mr Justice H Levy in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Six soldiers were charged with the crime, but only three stood trial. Summonses were issued for the arrest of the three witnesses.

Frank Pieters (23) was convicted of rape and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, of which 18 months were suspended.

Christopher van Wyk (22) and Abram Lottering (21) were convicted of attempted rape. Van Wyk received four years' jail, of which two years were suspended, while Lottering's three-year sentence was suspended in full.

The six soldiers had driven to a kraal in the Ovamboland district of Namibia's north-eastern Kavango war zone earlier this year.

They became drunk and grabbed the young woman, the mother of a small boy. She tried to run away but they caught her, stripped her naked and began taking turns to rape her.
Swapo HQ six ‘eliminated’, says SWATF

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security forces in South West Africa have “eliminated” an armed Swapo mobile headquarters group in Kavango that has been evading the security forces for nearly two years, the officer commanding the SWA Territorial Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Major-General Meiring also disclosed that Swapo’s military commander in the Kavango war zone, known as Akushinda, had been captured by the security forces.

He said Akushinda’s fighting group of six men had been “eliminated” Security forces tracked down the group last Friday.

Major-General Meiring issued a statement at a Press conference yesterday in which he said the capture of Akushinda and the “elimination” of the fighting group had caused “some excitement”.

There were now “at worst, not more than 13” Swapo guerrillas operating in the Kavango, he said.

The capture of Akushinda and the “elimination” of his men represented “the annihilation of the entire headquarters of the so-called liberation group”, he said.

Akushinda, captured on October 14, had succeeded in evading the security forces for nearly two years, Major-General Meiring said.

“You may ask why we are thrilled about the destruction of a small enemy headquarters consisting of seven men only. There are a number of good reasons.

“Akushinda’s headquarters was the nerve centre from where all Swapo activities in the Kavango were planned and controlled,” Major-General Meiring said.

He alleged that since the beginning of 1993, Akushinda, aged 34, and his group had been responsible for “a large number of brutal atrocities against the civilian population of Kavango”.

He said that since last year, 47 incidents had been reported involving Akushinda.

The latest Swapo deaths bring to 230 the number of guerrillas the SA forces report have been killed since the beginning of this year. The figure excludes guerrillas said to have died in Operation Ashanti into Angola in December and January.

A total of 23 Swapo guerrillas had been “eliminated” in the Kavango this year, and 19 of these had died in the period from October 1 to October 17, he said.

According to Major-General Meiring, Akushinda had told them Swapo could not win the war on a military level, and was continuing the fight in the hope that a “peaceful and favourable” political solution would come to SWA.”
Mail barred from release of 75 today

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The remaining 75 men still held prisoner by the South African Defence Force since their raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in Southern Angola in 1978 will be released today.

The men have been held in detention without trial by the SADF at the notorious Mariental internment camp, 250km south of Windhoek, for six years and five months.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday, sources close to the investigation into the releases confirmed yesterday all 75 would be freed "unless something goes wrong."

The South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF) is flying a large group of journalists to the Gwambo war zone this morning to witness and record the release.

However, Mayor Zorro Kariko of the SWATF media liaison section said yesterday afternoon the Mail Africa Bureau's representative would be barred from the flight.

"That is an order from Pretoria," he said. He also confirmed that the Africa Bureau would henceforth be given no access to military facilities, Press conferences or trips to the war zones.

Only written Press releases would be given to the bureau, he said.

Mayor Kariko said he did not why the Africa Bureau had been allowed to go north earlier this year when 15 Angolan prisoners were released from Mariental, except that "It's orders from Pretoria."

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator-General, Dr Wulfe van Niekerk, said "The release is purely a military matter, it has nothing to do with the Administrator-General's office."

However, he did confirm that if the prisoners were freed, release orders would have to be signed by Dr Van Niekerk.

The spokesman was also unable to confirm that the men would be released today, saying: "We will only issue a statement once the prisoners have been released."

The 75 prisoners were the last of a group of 134 who were taken by force from Southern Angola on May 6, 1978, when the SADF launched a devastating raid on the Cassinga refugee and training camp.

Between 800 and 1,000 South West Africans died in the raid. South Africa said the camp was a SWAPO military base, while SWAPO, the Angolan Government and the United Nations insisted it was a refugee camp.

An application for the release of 37 of the 134 was banned from proceeding in the Supreme Court by the Minister of Justice, Mr Koohie Coetsee, in April this year.

On May 28, 54 of the detainees were released by executive decree of Dr Van Niekerk.

And on Thursday last week, the only remaining woman in the camp, Ms Amalia Ampandi, was released without any formal announcement being made.
WINDHOEK—There had been 76 violations of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola since the formation of the Joint Monitoring Commission between the two countries on February 16.

This was announced here yesterday by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major General George Merging.

"Only three of the violations can be laid at South Africa's door," he said in reply to a question at a media conference.

Gen Merging said the 76 violations had been acknowledged by both sides of the SA/Angolan JMC.

The JMC, which meets daily, investigated thoroughly all allegations of violations of the Lusaka Agreement, he added, but declined to elaborate.

According to a report published in the Guardian yesterday, South African troops have destroyed Nguba, the Cunene provincial headquarters where the JMC meets.

Victoria Brittain, a Guardian newspaper correspondent who has toured the south with Angolan officers, reports that optimism for a swift end to the war is wearing thin.

In a report headlined "Angola in ruins as peace hopes dwindle," she says there have been 60 registered violations of the Lusaka agreement since February.

An Angolan Army officer is quoted as saying, "There is a violation of our air space almost every day. For the past three months these overflights have become very intense — an attempt at intimidation and provocation."

Each of the registered violations has been investigated by the JMC.

She says Nguba has been completely destroyed. "The provincial headquarters, the governor's house, the national bank, the cinema, offices, streets of houses, the water and electricity supplies were dynamited by the retreating Angolans."

The JMC meets in a small building outside Nguba, but increasingly the meetings are tinged with accusations of violations.

Brittain estimates the number of Cubans in Angola at 10,000 — 9,000 less than a figure put forward last week by the Institute of Strategic Studies.

"Western diplomatic sources have for months forecast the departure of the Cubans, but in Angola itself it does not seem a likely prospect," she says.

In Windhoek Gen Merging said an armed Swapo mobile headquarters which had evaded security forces in Kavango for two years, had been destroyed.

It was "the nerve centre that had planned and controlled all Swapo insurgency activities in Kavango."

The seven-man group was tracked down on Friday.

The leader of the group, known only as Akushanda, was captured and the others killed.

Akushanda was allegedly responsible for many "brutal atrocities" against civilians since the start of 1983.

Gen Merging cited the killings of five Kavango civilians from March to June by Swapo terrorists, including two school teachers, Mr. Tauro Kungube and Mr. Petrus Kanyenge.

Because of severe losses dealt to Swapo, it had become clear to the security forces in the past two months that "Akushanda's time was running out," he said. — Sapa.
Top Swapo fighter captured

From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — Swapo's military commander in the Kavango war zone, known as Akushinda, had been captured by the South African security forces, the head of the South West Africa Territorial Force, Major-General George Meiring, said yesterday.

General Meiring added that Akushinda's fighting group of six men had been "eliminated".

General Meiring, who addressed a press conference yesterday afternoon, issued a statement in which he said the capture of Akushinda and the "elimination" of the fighting group had caused excitement.

Annihilation

There were now "at worst, not more than 81" Swapo guerillas operating in Kavango.

The capture of Akushinda and the death of his men represented the annihilation of the entire headquarters of the so-called liberation group, he said.

Akushinda, who had been captured on October 12, had succeeded in evading the security forces for nearly two years.

One of the reasons the army was "thrilled" by the destruction of the small enemy headquarters was because it was the nerve centre from where all Swapo activities in the Kavango were planned and controlled.

General Meiring alleged that since the beginning of 1983, Akushinda, 34, and his group had been responsible for a number of atrocities against the Kavango civilian population.

The latest Swapo deaths brings to 520 the number of guerillas claimed to have been killed by South African forces since the beginning of this year excluding guerillas said to have died in Operation Askari into Angola in December.

A total of 56 Swapo guerillas had been killed in the Kavango this year.

General Meiring stated that "the quantity of misdeeds committed by Akushinda's terrorists against the Kavango population combined with the low morale of the terrorists, resulted in them making fatal mistakes, and resulted in their freedom of movement being restricted to a large extent.

'Inspired'

"On the other hand, the security forces were inspired by the successes of the past year, and by the good co-operation between themselves and the Kavango population presently existing."

General Meiring claimed that in a discussion with Akushinda, he had said that the people of Kavango were not prepared to work with Swapo and were not providing information to the guerillas.

Akushinda had also said that Swapo could not win the war on a military level, and was continuing fighting in the hope that "a speedy and favourable political solution will come to SWA".
Elusive Swapo HQ group eliminated

WINDHOEK — Security forces in SWA/Namibia have eliminated an armed Swapo mobile headquarters group in Kavango that has been evading them for nearly two years.

The Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said here yesterday the headquarters group was "the nerve centre" that had planned and controlled all Swapo insurgency activities in Kavango.

Gen Meiring said the security forces had tracked down the group, consisting of seven men, near Rupara in western Kavango last week.

The leader of the group, known only as Akushinda, had been captured in the encounter and the rest of his group had been killed.

Akushinda, who had been in command of Swapo's armed operations in Kavango, had allegedly been responsible for a large number of "brutal atrocities" against civilians in the region.

According to estimates by the security forces there were not more than 51 insurgents left in Kavango, and most of them were leaderless.

Swapo's total losses since the beginning of the year were 520, excluding insurgents killed in Operation Askari into Angola which ended early in February.

Gen Meiring said it was customary at this time of the year for Swapo to pull its forces out of SWA/Namibia for further training in preparation for the annual infiltration campaign in the rainy season, beginning in December.

The security forces had taken steps to make infiltration more difficult and expected Swapo's next incursion to be at a lower level of activity than previous years.

He said the successes of the SWA/Namibian security forces were ascribed to the "very good" information given by civilians about the movements of insurgents. — SAPA
Koevoet: Hurley pleads not guilty

 Archbishop Denis Eugene Hurley has pleaded not guilty before a magistrate here to allegedly having made certain utterances about the Namibian police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

 Archbishop Hurley, of Innes Road, Morningside, Durban, is charged with the contravention of Section 27(2) of Act 7 of 1963.

 Allegations are that he made certain utterances against Koevoet, namely that on February 3 last year security forces in Namibia were still perpetrating atrocities against local people and that two such cases had recently been brought to his attention.

 One involved two Kavango schoolteachers, another involved a family of five shot in northern Owambo, apparently by Koevoet members.

 The case was postponed until February
74 SWA detainees freed after 6 years

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — All but one of the seventy-five internees from the Mariental internment camp were released at Oshakati in the Ovambo war zone at 11am yesterday.

Announcing the release in Windhoek, the Administrator-General Dr Willie van Nickerk said Ovambo tribal leaders and family members of those released were present at the event.

There had been 75 men in the camp after the release earlier this year of 54 men and women, and the subsequent release of a man and a woman.

It was confirmed late yesterday that one person was still in custody because “he still constitutes a security threat,” according to a SWATF spokesperson.

The SWATF would not release the person’s name.

Mr Sean Cleary, chief director of Dr Van Nickerk’s office, said yesterday that “no further details on the release of the person would be given” when asked about the remaining prisoner.

Lawyers and church leaders who have tried to gain information on the internees have been hindered by a lack of information on who actually was in the camp.

Dr Van Nickerk said yesterday that the detainees were being released after a board of inquiry had found they “no longer constituted a threat to law and order”.

All the internees were taken by force from the Camuva refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, after a South African Defence Force raid which left between 800 and 1,000 men, women and children dead.

They have been interned without trial ever since.

A court application attempting to secure their release in April this year was banned by the Minister of Justice, Mr Krobe Costese, leading to an international outcry which focussed world attention on the inherto top-secret camp.

Government sources said yesterday it was “strongly rumoured” the now-deserted camp would be taken over by the Department of Education for training purposes.

Although a large group of journalists were yesterday flown to Oshakati to witness and record the release, the Africa Bureau was told its representative in Windhoek had been forbidden “on orders from Pretoria”, from joining the military flight.

The Africa Bureau was also told its representative would henceforth be denied access to military facilities, Press conferences, confidential briefings and military trips to the war zone, also on orders “from Pretoria”.
From TONY WEAVER
WINDHOEK. — The last
74 internees from the
Mariantal internment
camp were released at
Oshakati in the Ovamboland
war zone yesterday at
11am.

Announcing the re-
lease in Windhoek, the
Administrator-General,
Dr Willie van Niekerk,
said. "Ovambo tribal
leaders and family mem-
ers of those released
were present at the
event." 

Released detainees in-
terviewed by Sapa said
they had voluntarily
gone over to Swa and
supported the move-
ment.

"I have not changed my
views on Swa and I am
still a member of
Swa," said Mr Ruben
Hamutengela, 25.

He had been receiving
military training for six
months as a Swa insur-
gent when security
forces from SWA/Na-
mibia raided the base
named "Vietnam" about 30km from the
territory's border with
Angola.

Mr Hamutengela, who
now intends to pursue
his studies, said they had
not been politically in-
doctrinated at the camp
and had not been har-
assed after their intern-
ment at the Mariantal
camp.

"But we had a rough
time at Oshakati immedi-
ately after our capture," he said.

His family had been al-
lowed to visit him once
during his detention.

Mr Willie Amutenya,
32, had been three weeks
in the same southern
Angolan Swa base camp
when he lost an arm in
the attack that led to his
capture. He received a
prosthesis for the miss-
ing limb.

Mr Linus Nahale, 28,
said conditions in the
camp had been generally
good and they had been
visited regularly by offi-
cials of the International
Committee of the Red
Cross.

A senior staff officer of
the SWA territory force,
Colonel Jan Agenbach,
told reporters a number of
internees had been en-
gaged in furthering their
schooling at Mariantal.

Next month five of the
former inmates will be
returning to Keikanachuab
to sit for their matricula-
tion examinations.

Colonel Agenbach said
the captives, among them
36 women, had been kept
occupied with mainten-
ance work at the camp
and daily routine duty, as
well as wood carving
which had been sold for
the detainees.

They were each given
R30 yesterday.

It was thought that 75
men, not 74, remained in
the camp after the re-
lease earlier this year of
54 men and women, and the
subsequent release of a man and a woman.

Mr David Smuts of Lorenz and Bone, who has
been acting on behalf of
some of the internees,
said yesterday that the
figure of 75 may have been wrong.

Dr W van Niekerk said
yesterday that the de-
tainees were being re-
leased after a board of
inquiry had found they
"no longer constituted a
threat to law and order." 

All the internees were
taken by force from the
Cassingsa refugee and
training camp in south-
ern Angola on May 6,
1978, after a South Afri-
can Defence Force raid
which left between 800
and 1,000 men, women
and children dead.

They have been in-
terned without trial ever
since.
Mariental detainees free today

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK. - The remaining 75 men still held prisoner by the South African Defence Force since the raid on the Cassinga refugee camp in 1978 will be released today.

The men have been held in detention by the SADF at the Mariental internment camp, 268km south of Windhoek, for over six years.

Although no official confirmation could be obtained yesterday, sources said all 75 would be released “unless something goes wrong.”

The South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF) is flying a large group of journalists to the Ovamboland war zone this morning to witness and record the release.

However, Major Zorro Kariko of the SWATF media liaison section, said yesterday afternoon that the Cape Times representative in Windhoek would not be allowed on the flight.

“That is an order from Pretoria,” he said. He also confirmed that the Cape Times representative would be barred from military facilities, press conferences and facility trips to the war zone.

• Only written press releases would be given, he said.

‘No comment’ from Van Niekerk

Asked why the Cape Times representative had been taken north earlier this year for the release of 15 Angolan prisoners who had been held at Mariental, he said he did not know why, only that “it’s orders from Pretoria.”

A spokesman for the office of the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said he could not comment on the ban.

He could also not confirm that the releases would take place today, saying “we will only issue a statement once the prisoners have been released.”

The 75 men are the last of 134 prisoners who were taken from Southern Angola on May 6, 1978, when the SADF attacked the Cassinga refugee and training camp.

Between 800 and 1,000 South West Africans died in the raid, with South Africa saying the camp was a Swa0o military base, and Swapo, the Angolan Government and the United Nations insisting it was a refugee camp.

An application for the release of 37 of the 134 was stopped in the Supreme Court by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobus Coetsee, in April.

On May 25, 94 of the detainees were released by executive decree of Dr Van Niekerk.

Last Thursday, the last woman in the camp, Ms Amalia Aupindi, was quietly released with no formal announcement.
Only one SwaPro prisoner now held in Namibia
Newsman found 'unacceptable'

Defence Reporter

THE South African Associated Newspapers correspondent in Windhoek, Mr Tony Weaver, had been prevented from going to Ovamboland with other members of the press this week because he did not have the necessary accreditation, an SADF spokesman said yesterday.

The decision to bar Mr Weaver from going to Ovamboland on Thursday to witness the release of the Mariental Swapo detainees resulted in news reports and at least two leading articles.

The SADF spokesman stressed that the refusal to allow Mr Weaver on the trip to Ovamboland should "in no way... be construed as a barring of the SAAN group", with which the SADF enjoyed cordial relations.

The "relevant" facts of the matter, he said, were that during early 1983 Mr Weaver applied for accreditation as a military correspondent, by way of the morning group's services manager.

Mr Weaver duly completed a questionnaire which was then forwarded to Defence Headquarters for processing, after which "Mr Weaver was found to be unacceptable for accreditation as a military correspondent. The manager was informed of this development by letter, the normal procedure.

"The Defence Force would, however, like to emphasize that the barring of Mr Weaver from our facilities can in no way be construed as a barring of the SAAN group.

"The issue revolves around Mr Weaver personally and not the organization he represents, and is fully in accordance with the agreement between the Newspaper Press Union and the Minister of Defence.

"On the contrary, the Defence Force has experienced the greatest co-operation and understanding from the management of the SAAN group, and in particular the editors of the Rand Daily Mail and Cape Times, and for this the Defence Force has the greatest appreciation."

Half of Swapo is fighting Savimbi

HALF Swapo’s guerrilla forces in Angola are deployed against Mr Jonas Savimbi’s Unita, according to information given to the Sunday Express.

This means that while the Swapo guerrillas are being cleared from southern Angola by the joint Angolan/South African monitoring commission, they are still infiltrating from the north into the area controlled by the JMC.

And this is happening with the knowledge, if not the blessing, of the Angolan government.

In effect, the MPLA government of Angola, which this week accused South Africa of staging in the settlement of the Namibian issue, is itself slowing down the settlement through its ambivalence towards Swapo.

According to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, there were only 53 violations of the Lusaka agreement between March 1 and May 30, while the JMC moved southwards from Covela to Ongua.

But since the JMC arrived at Ongua on May 30 there have been 53 violations, of which South Africa was responsible for only three.

This is evidence of fresh guerrilla movement into an area already cleared by the JMC.

Under the Lusaka agreement South Africa undertook to withdraw its troops from southern Angola and the Angolans.

Violations

in turn agreed to clear the area of all foreign troops, including Cubans and Swapo guerrillas.

The Cubans are now said to be deployed well to the north, along the Namibe railway line. Moreover, President Eduardo dos Santos said this week in Luanda in an interview with the Washington Post that he was prepared to accept the principle of Cuban withdrawal.

“But this cannot happen,” he said, “while South African forces still occupy Angola, and Namibia is used as a base of attack against Angola.”

But he then back-tracked by adding that he agreed to Cuban withdrawal “in terms of UN Resolution 435.”

The South Africans see this as a setback, since they are known to hold the view that a firm undertaking to send the Cubans home, and not necessarily their physical removal from Angola, would be grounds enough for South Africa to start implementing the resolution.

Earlier this year, an arrangement, brokered again by the Americans, was made that there would be a programme to scale down South African troops in Namibia to 12,000, then 8,000, then 1,500, where the number would be held, monitored by the United Nations Transition Authority Group (Utag).

But by the time the troops were down to 1,500 the Cubans would have to be totally withdrawn.

President dos Santos’s latest statement, according to thinking in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, appears to indicate that hardliners in the Angolan government led by Foreign Minister Paolo Jorge have forced the President to back off the earlier agreement with the Americans.

This could have been one of the subjects discussed between President dos Santos and Mr Frank Wisner, US Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, when Mr Wisner visited Luanda this week.

The MPLA government is known to be desperate for recognition by the United States, and with the offer to withdraw the Cubans could become a reality.

Invaders

In 1975, the Cubans arrived at the MPLA’s invitation, ostensibly to fight against “foreign invaders” (South Africa) but also to help crush Unita.

This, then, is the stalemate President dos Santos said this week that while grassroots Unita supporters would be assured an amnesty, Mr Savimbi and other leaders would “face certain death” if they returned to Luanda.

But the South Africans — and probably the Americans, although they do not admit it — are anxious for some rapprochement between MPLA and Unita, believing that there will be no peace in Angola and consequently in Namibia until there is peace in Angola.

A spokesman for the US State Department carefully sidestepped the issue this week, asked to react to Unita’s contention that by employing Cubans the MPLA government was reverting to a form of colonialism, he said: “The factions in Angola must settle this between themselves. This is an internal Angolan affair.”
Namibians face mass call-up into armed forces

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — All men in Namibia between 17 and 55 years of age are to be registered for military service in the SWA Territory Force, it has been announced here.

The mass registration, which could involve a manpower injection of 400,000 into the Territory Force, is regarded as a step to reduce the number of South African servicemen in the Namibian war.

A Territory Force spokesman said the Defence Act would be amended soon to bring Namibia into line with military provisions in South Africa. Once the necessary legislation had been passed the registration would begin in phases.

All serving members of the permanent force, the reserve, the reaction force, area forces, SWA Police, South African Police, Prisons Service and the railways police in Namibia will be required to register.

All civilian males in the relevant age group, including South Africans living temporarily in the territory, will also have to register.

The spokesman said the proposed amendment did not mean that everyone would be called up, but they would be available for military service should the need arise.

The conscripts would be liable for 30 days' service during their first year and 12 days each successive year until they turned 55.

INDIGENOUS ARMY

The proposed legislation regarded as the most drastic move to boost the development of an indigenous Namibian army since national call-up was introduced in 1980. At present only school-leavers are required to do national service.

The chief of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said recently the force would be able to cope with 55 percent of the manpower needs in the operational area.

The spokesman said it was hoped the registration would be complete by the end of the year.
Namibians split on call-up

WINDHOEK — Black nationalists and churches in Namibia have come out strongly against the proposed national registration of all men between the ages of 17 and 55.

But a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) spokesman and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) have given qualified approval to the scheme.

The general secretary of the Council of Churches in Namibia, Dr Abisai Shejavali, condemned the move.

"We are not wanting to go to war," he said. "We are waiting for our country to become independent.

"We will not accept being forced into such an evil war, to destroy our own people and our lives.

"We will fight against that," said Dr Shejavali, who will be liable for military service.

"South Africa seems intent on forcing Namibians to fight each other. That would be complete hell," he added.

His views were shared by the secretary-general of the left-wing faction of Swam, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, who said: "We do not recognise South Africa's political or legal authority in this country.

"South Africa is merely attempting to draw our people into a colonial war for its own colonial designs.

"And it is using us as cannon fodder for resistance against our own people.

"We will resist this and join with others who oppose it."

SWAPO'S VIEW

Swapo's joint foreign affairs secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, who will also be liable for military service, said there was no doubt about Swapo's view of the move.

But he declined to comment in detail, saying he had not yet seen the final proposals.

"Swapo, of course, is opposed to conscription of Namibians. But this appears to be more than just conscription," he said.

Mr Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in Namibia, said it was a good move because it would provide the military with valuable manpower.

But the HNP was vehemently opposed to blacks serving in the army.

The party was aware that Swapo members had been conscripted in the past and this was a serious security risk, he said.

"Blacks should serve only in the police."

"In that respect Keetmanshoop is completely acceptable to us, but the army should be white."

The secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal, said the alliance was not against military conscription in broad terms.

The move appeared to be drastic but it seemed to be designed primarily to provide skilled manpower and not simply to draw vast numbers of people into the army."
Lawyers axed for Swapo link

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — SWA/Namibia's oldest and most respected law firm has been axed as conveyancers for the Windhoek City Council because it acted on behalf of Swapo.

In a decision which was hotly debated in the council on Wednesday night, the firm Lorenz and Bone, who have acted for the council since 1920, was axed.

Councillor Vic Verster, also National Party member of the white Legislative Assembly, said Lorenz and Bone 'worked for the enemies'.

It was decided that work already allocated to Lorenz and Bone would stay with the firm, but all work in respect of new township proclamations would be given to other firms.

Mr John Kirkpatrick, senior partner in Lorenz and Bone, declined to comment on the move.

The council's official legal adviser, Mr J. Hausman, said in a memorandum to the meeting that he was "totally opposed" to the axing of the firm as they had rendered "outstanding service in the past".

Three councillors, the Rev. Dries Yssel, Dr A. B. Max, and Mr Jack Levinson, fought for Lorenz and Bone to be retained.

The axing of Lorenz and Bone comes shortly after a verkrampel coup on the council ousted prominent liberals.

It also comes at a time when the council is involved in a major political row because voters' rolls for the council elections have been made open to white South African citizens only — in spite of a law in SWA/Namibia which prohibits racial discrimination.

Lorenz and Bone have acted for Swapo in several court cases, and were also the attorneys who acted on behalf of the internees at the Mariental internment camp who were released last week and earlier this year after six years of detention without trial.

This is the fourth time a motion has come up in the City Council to axe Lorenz and Bone, but previous motions were defeated, as liberals held a majority.
For settlement
open, says door is

Pik and Crocker to hold talks on the Cape Verde Islands.
Botha, Crocker in talks

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, flew to Cape Verde yesterday for talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, which could result in concrete moves towards SWA/Namibian independence by the end of the year.

The talks are being held on Cape Verde whose government has been a key intermediary — to leave open the possibility that Angolan officials will participate later in the week.

Cuban troops

It is understood that Dr Crocker will present Mr Botha with Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos's commitment to send the Cubans home, and will be waiting to hear a similarly firm commitment from South Africa on the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 as promised by President PW Botha earlier this year.

If all goes according to plan, both Angolay and South Africa will have agreed in principle to a regional, Resolution 435-based settlement that will involve a mutual and balanced withdrawal of Cuban and South African forces from Angola and SWA/Namibia.

US officials have emphasized that the details — timetables, monitoring arrangements and the like — have yet to be worked out.

Negotiations on these aspects will begin once Pretoria has matched Luanda's offer with the necessary political decisions — hopefully by the end of the week.

"We are not at a point of reaching a firm negotiated settlement," one US official emphasized at the weekend.

Meanwhile, in development...some analysts see as related, a special US envoy, General Vernon Walters, has been touring moderate West African nations, including Mali and Niger.

US officials have confirmed that there will probably have to be changes in the composition of the UNITAG force envisaged under Resolution 435, and the countries General Walters visited have been mentioned in this connection.

Cape Times Political Correspondent Anthony Johnson reports that a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman last night said he was not prepared to comment on the trip "at this stage." However, developments by today might warrant comment from the department, the spokesman added.

Mr Botha has not yet left for Cape Verde, but will do so early this week.

"Concrete offer"

On October 23, the State Department announced that US negotiators had returned from Luanda with "a concrete Angolan offer" on a Cuban troop withdrawal.

A State Department spokesman said at the time that the US was "re-viewing the Angolan proposals in expectation of further talks in the future.

The announcement followed negotiations conducted by Mr. Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker's deputy on Southern African issues, and at the time there were hints that President Dos Santos had told Washington he was prepared to offer a "commitment" on a Cuban withdrawal schedule that would coincide with South Africa's departure from Namibia."
Admin-G heads delegation
delegation

By Peter Honey,
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A small delegation led by Namibia’s Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, left Windhoek today to join the South African mission for talks with American and Angolan representatives on the Cape Verde talks tomorrow.

It is believed Dr van Niekerk was accompanied by the chief of the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, and his chief aide, Mr Sean Cleary.

SCEPTICAL

Reliable sources said the talks would probably centre on recent negotiations between the American and Angolan governments concerning a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, Namibia and Zambia.

Informed sources in Windhoek acknowledged there had been some progress in the American-Angolan détente.

But they were sceptical of any significant breakthrough being achieved, or that the MPLA attitude regarding Cuban withdrawal had shifted significantly from its January position.

Talks could end Namibia stalemate

By John D’Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Cape Verde meetings scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday between Mr Pik Botha and the Reagan Administration’s Dr Chester Crocker could lead to the final breakthrough on Namibia.

On the table will be the package Angola needs if it is to send home the 20,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops still in Angola.

The discussions will mark the beginning of what could develop into an intense, high-level diplomatic offensive aimed at securing agreement on the different elements of the package.

Western observers will be watching the meetings with great interest to see whether the changes in Angola’s official stance on the Cubans is enough to give fresh impetus to the largely American effort to end the Namibian stalemate.

APPEARENT CONSENSUS

Accompanying the South African Foreign Minister will be General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, and Mr Brand Fourie, the South African Ambassador in Washington and a man who has played a key role in Namibian negotiations for more than 20 years.

For the first time, there is apparent consensus in the Angolan Cabinet over the need to reach an agreement that will end the conflict in southern Angola, open the way to Namibian independence and produce a possible settlement with Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Mr-Frank Wisner, Dr Crocker’s right-hand man, has been in Angola twice in recent weeks for top-level discussions with the MPLA leaders.

These discussions confirmed the policy changes outlined by Angola’s President dos Santos in an interview with Jim Hoagland of the Washington Post, earlier this month.

‘No peace without Swapo’

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The war in Namibia will not end unless South Africa agrees to meet Swapo and sign a ceasefire, says the organisation’s representative in Zimbabwe, Mr Ndeitaipo Amagulula.

In a speech to mark Solidarity week with the Namibian people, Mr Amagulula said South Africa’s promise to withdraw from Angola did not in itself represent a solution to Namibia’s problems, which would have to be tackled by Pretoria and Swapo.

He accused Pretoria and Washington of trying to “hold the people of Namibia to ransom” by insisting on linking Cuban troop withdrawal in Angola with the independence issue.
US refuses to argue with Swapo on Cubans

WASHINGTON — The US State Department has declined to get involved in a public squabble with Swapo over the origin of the Namibian linkage issue.

The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is tied to implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence under Security Council Resolution 435.

Swapo spokesman Mr. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo and Mr. Theo Ben Gurub, head of the organization's observer mission to the United Nations, told a press conference that the linkage policy was designed by the Americans and supported by South Africa. This was an attempt by President Ronald Reagan's Administration to save the South Africans.

Mr. Gurub said: "When we negotiate eyeball to eyeball with Dr. Chester Crocker (America's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs), Americans do not deny that they claim parentage for linkage.

He claimed linkage had first been made an operational question in April 1981 by former American Deputy Secretary of State for African Affairs, Judge William Clark.

American officials have in the past denied initiating the linkage policy.

Mr. Toivo told reporters: "All I can say is that the Reagan Administration wanted to save the racist South African regime.

"That is why it came up with the linkage of Cuban troops as a precondition for the decolonization of Namibia."

He said Swapo was appalled by the stance taken by the Reagan Administration.

"As far as we and all the member states of the United Nations are concerned, the Cuban troops issue is an issue between two sovereign states, that is Cuba and Angola," he added.

NO DEVELOPMENTS

Mr. Toivo said there had been no developments in attempts to decolonize Namibia.

Asked about South Africa's new constitution and its signing of security pacts with states including Angola and Mozambique, he said these did not represent any progress in Southern Africa.

"Whatever South Africa is doing today she is doing with encouragement from the Reagan Administration," he went on.

"Also, the recent tour of Mr. Botha (a reference to State President Mr. P.W. Botha's visit to European nations) has encouraged South Africa to go on with its bantustan system and with oppression of the majority of South Africans."
Swapo fighters killed in two weeks

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia have killed 17 Swapo fighters in the last two weeks, the SWA Territory Force chief, Major-General George Meiring, said today.

Six of those killed were in the western Kavango region, where security forces were engaged in intensive seek-and-destroy actions against a group of insurgents thought to number about 50.

General Meiring said the latest Swapo deaths brought the number of fighters killed since the disengagement agreement in Angola on February 16, to 465, while the total death toll of insurgents since January 1 stood at 537.
Optimism lacking at Namibia talks

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The latest round of high-level Namibian talks between the South African and US Governments began on the Cape Verde Islands today, but observers are cautious about optimism on the outcome.

The South African team, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.N. Botha, and including the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, the Namibian Administrator-General, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, and the ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, met the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, and other US officials.

High on the agenda is a new breakthrough — Angola's apparent change of position with regard to the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

The South African government, backed by the US, has repeatedly insisted that UN Resolution 485 cannot be implemented without the withdrawal of Cuban troops. South African sources indicated today that the representatives from Angola were expected to take part in the discussions but, if they did, there was a possibility of some new development.

The South African team was cautious about being optimistic, they added.
UN opens annual solidarity week with Namibians

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The United Nation's Council for Namibia has opened its annual "Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, and Swapo, its liberation movement", with a minute's silence "in memory of those heroes who have fallen in the struggle for liberation".

The council is staging the week as the "legal administering authority for the territory until independence".

The proclamation in 1976 of the annual week of observance was made by the General Assembly of the world body.

TERMINATE MANDATE

The week was proclaimed to commemorate its 1966 decision "to terminate South Africa's mandate over Namibia and to have the United Nations assume direct responsibility for it", according to a Press release issued by the body.

Opening the meeting, the President of the General Assembly, Mr. Paul Lusaka of Zambia, said hopes that Namibia would be given independence had been shattered "when South Africa refused to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations calling for its withdrawal from the territory".

Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar told the meeting that the Namibian dispute was one of the foremost concerns of the international community.

"While South Africa had confirmed to me its commitment to Security Council Resolution 435, its continued insistence on the linkage pre-condition, which has been rejected by the Security Council, still makes it impossible for us to proceed with the implementation of the plan," he said.

PRIMARY ISSUE

"I have repeatedly urged that the question of Namibia be considered as a primary issue in its own right, the solution of which will help resolve other problems in the region."

The Week of Solidarity is to include statements by member nations, Swapo, the ANC, the PAC, the PLO, the Organisation of African Unity and the non-aligned group.

South Africa has not been invited to speak.

As part of its commemoration programme, the Council for Namibia is to hold a symposium entitled "A century of heroic struggle of the Namibian People against colonial occupation."
'17 Swapo killed'

WINDHOEK—Security forces in SWA/Namibia have shot and killed 17 Swapo insurgents in the operational area in the past fortnight, according to the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring.

Addressing a media conference in Windhoek yesterday, General Meiring said six of the insurgents had been killed in western Kavango.

Security forces suffered no losses during the latest skirmishes with Swapo, the general said. — Sapa
Independence: MPC threatens to go it alone

WINDHOEK — The six-member Multi-Party Conference (MPC), announced yesterday it would negotiate its own ‘independence’ for Namibia early next year, regardless of world opinion.

At a press conference, the MPC released a document inviting Swapo and other ‘parties representing significant constituencies’ to join a round-table conference to discuss problems in the way of independence.

Before such a conference is convened, the MPC said, it would be desirable to have a cessation of hostilities in the war “to establish the conditions essential to the success of such a conference.”

If no reply is received from Swapo by December 31, the MPC will “enter into negotiations with the South African Government to discuss the modalities of granting independence to SWA/Namibia at the earliest possible date.”

The DPA chairman, Mr. Dirk Mudge, confirmed that a copy of the document had been forwarded to the South African Government for discussion between South African, American and Angolan representatives at the present Cape Verde talks.

Leaders of different parties in the MPC stressed yesterday that the independence they wanted was not that envisaged by the United Nations Security Council in its 1978 resolution 435.

Swapo’s deputy national chairman, Mr. Daniel Tjomagoro, yesterday dismissed the MPC proposals and said “We will have no part of this.”

“We will only be part of a settlement in terms of resolution 435, to which both South Africa and the MPC have supposedly committed themselves — although it now seems the MPC have uncommitted themselves.”

“We reject this proposal out of hand. The MPC is in no position to claim authenticity or to claim any political support, whatever independence they want or get will be dictated by South Africa.”

MPC leaders made it clear yesterday they would make urgent representations to the South African Government for the setting up of procedures for independence as soon as possible.

MPC leaders were divided yesterday on whether or not South African troops and the South African security police unit, Roodvoet, would be asked to withdraw after such an independence.

All SWA males must register

WINDHOEK — The first centres of registration for military service for SWA/Namibian males between the ages of 17 and 54 were announced in Windhoek yesterday by the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Merin.

The registration will initially apply only to members of national reserve units.

General Merin said at a news conference the step was in line with the South African Defence Act of 1957.

The legislation would shortly be extended to include all men between the ages of 17 years and 54 in SWA/Namibia, regardless of nationality.

He said failure to register was a crime.

The proposed registration has provoked criticism in some political circles here. Party spokesmen said the step would mean SWA/Namibians would have to fight against close relatives in Swapo.

Swapo’s deputy national chairman, Mr. Daniel Tjomagoro, said “All I want to say is General Merin can go to hell — I am not registering, and no Swapo office-bearer will register.” — SAPA-DDC.

17 shot dead

17 SWA/Namibian security forces have shot and killed 17 insurgent soldiers in the operational area in the past fortnight.

The officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, said here yesterday six of the insurgents had been killed in western Kavango, which brings to 485 the number of insurgents killed since February 18.

General Meiring said a total of 537 insurgents had been killed since January 1. Security forces had suffered no losses during the latest skirmish with Swapo, the general said — SAPA.
Swapo could be left out of talks

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s Multi-Party Conference (MPC) announced yesterday it would negotiate independence from South Africa at the earliest possible date — if, by the end of the year, Swapo continued the war and still refused to join in an internal constitutional conference.

At the same time the conference would try to win recognition for this independence from the international community, including the United Nations and the Western Contact Group.

The conference moved, which has been expected for some time, is regarded here as possibly paving the way for a Taiwanese-style independence which would have minimal, if any, international recognition.

RESOLUTION

The announcement took the form of a resolution in which the conference bemoaned the deadlock over Namibian independence. The resolution expressed unhappiness with the continued role by an administrator-general.

It called on Swapo and other meaningful political parties to join in the proposed talks before December 31, and said it would meet on January 15 to assess the response to its invitation.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman in the conference, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said Swapo had repeatedly been invited to join the conference in talks, and it would not respond if the people of the territory would have to go ahead without it.

“We are planning to talk to South Africa as one would talk to a colonial dominator,” said Mr. Mudge. “And if the world doesn’t like what we do, then I say, ‘Just too bad.’”

He rejected comparisons with the South African independent homelands, saying their independence was not recognized because they were considered part of South Africa. But Namibia’s striving for independence was recognized by the world. Only the means was in dispute.

Conference leaders said the group had still not reached consensus on a constitution for independence.

The conference favoured the establishment of a constitutional principle before an election. This was in contrast to the United Nations programme, Security Council Resolution 435, which placed an election before the drawing up of a constitution.
By Peter Honey,
The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force has begun the first phase of its controversial military registration of all the men in Namibia between the ages of 17 and 54.

This was announced by the Chief of the SWATF, Major-General George Mearing, who said the registration of members of the reserve in northern Namibia's Sector 50 should be completed by November 11.

Asked whether this military registration was the first step in replacing South African troop involvement in the territory with Namibians, the General said:

"It is possible that the SWATF will be able to carry the major brunt of the onslaught in this country, and we are extending the involvement of the SWATF in this matter.

"The people of this country will have to undertake the responsibility for defending the country."

Observers here estimate the registration could involve between 250,000 and 300,000 Namibians, but General Mearing said not everyone would necessarily end up doing military service.

Registration, however, was compulsory and anyone refusing to register could face prosecution.

News of the move evoked widespread condemnation from black nationalists and church leaders in the territory, who accused the South African Government of trying to use Namibians for cannon-fodder in maintaining its control over the territory.

Asked whether the registration could sow the seeds of civil war in Namibia, General Mearing said:

"If the seeds of civil war are sown, they will not have been created by us, but rather by the hostilities of Swapo."

South Africa had long ago called on Swapo to cease its hostilities, on the understanding that South Africa would follow suit, but the organisation continued to fight.

The registration programme was basically in line with the current defence requirements in South Africa, and the necessary amendments for Namibia were expected to be completed by early next year, the General said.

"South West Africa cannot afford to keep a large police or permanent armed force to assure its security," he added.

The part-time force was under considerable pressure to serve the security needs adequately, as there was a shortage of manpower.

"It has become an impossible situation, not only from personal or financial viewpoints, but also it has also led to dissatisfaction among those who have to carry out their military duties," General Mearing said.
No publicity as talks over SWA begin

By PATRICK LAURENCE Political Editor

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, began talks on Cape Verde yester-
day with the United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, on An-
gola and South West Africa.

But no communique was released by the high-level South African and Ameri-
can delegations, presumably as a result of a deliberate policy decision to com-
plete their discussions with a minimum of publicity.

An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night, "No infor-
mation will be forthcoming tonight." He declined to say when Mr Botha and his team, which includes the

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan, will return to South Africa.

The talks centred on an Angolan offer to agree to a withdrawal of Cuban

troops, before implementation of UN Resolution 435 for settlement of the SWA dispute, provided the Cuban

pull-out is synchronised with a withdrawal of SA troops from Angola and SWA.

TONY WEAVER reports from Windhoek that the six-
member Multi-Party Confer-
ce (MPC) yesterday announced it would negoti-
ate its own "independence" for SWA early next year, regardless of world opinion.

At a Press conference, the MPC released a docu-
ment which invited Swapo and other "parties repre-
senting significant constituencies" to join a round-
table conference to discuss "problems" in the way of inde-
pendence.

Before such a conference was convened, the MPC said it would be desirable to
have a cessation of hostil-
eties in the war "to establish
the conditions essential to the
success of such a confer-
ence".

If no reply was received from Swapo by December
31, the MPC would "enter into negotiations with the
South African Government to discuss the modalities of
granting independence to
SWA at the earliest possible date".

Leaders of different par-
ties in the MPC stressed yesterday that the "in-
dependence" they wanted was
not that envisaged in Reso-
novation 435.

Swapo's deputy national
chairman, Mr Dan Tjómg-
oro, yesterday dismissed the MPC proposals and said "We will have no part of this..."

"We will only be part of a
settlement in terms of Reso-
novation 435, to which both
South Africa and the MPC have supposedly com-
mited themselves — although it
now seems the MPC have
"uncommitted" themselves.

"We reject this proposal out of hand. The MPC is in
no position to claim authen-
tically or to claim any politi-
cal support."
Soldiers jailed for gang rape

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — A gang rape of a 28-year-old Namibian mother by soldiers of the South African Cape Corps was described as “barbaric” by Mr Justice H Levy in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Six soldiers were charged with the crime, but only three stood trial. Summons were issued for the arrest of the three who estreated bail.

Frank Pieters (23) was convicted of rape and sentenced to four years’ imprisonment, of which 18 months were suspended.

Christopher van Wyk (22) and Abram Lottering (21) were convicted of attempted rape. Van Wyk received four years’ jail, of which two years were suspended, while Lottering’s three-year sentence was suspended in full.

The six soldiers had driven to a kraal in the Saiyema district of Namibia’s north-eastern Kavango war zone earlier this year.

They became drunk and grabbed the young woman, the mother of a small boy. She tried to run away but they caught her, stripped her naked and began taking turns to rape her.
Swapo backs baby boom to swell ranks

NEW YORK — Swapo is looking for a baby boom to swell its military ranks, the secretary-general, Tolivio Ja Tolivo, told a United Nations seminar to mark the 100th anniversary of white rule in the territory.

His was the most vivid and long-range proposal in a day in which Swapo-supporting delegates from around the world came to laud the movement’s efforts.

They ranged from the Rev Jesse Jackson, who was accorded star treatment, to members of 15 parliamentary bodies, East and West.

Hailing "Brother Tolivo", Mr Jackson attacked current American policies as "sinister and callous" and called for a "complete disengagement" from Pretoria, which he proposed confronting with the alternatives of "disenfranchisement and disinvestment or enfranchisement and investment".

Reflecting that "today's crucifixion will lead to tomorrow's resurrection", the preacher-politician called the independence quest "one of the most meaningful pilgrimages in the human experience".

Responding for Swapo, Mr Tolivo charged that it was the "genocidal" pre-World War I Germans who had created the models for bantustans, influx control and other features of South Africa.

Characterising recent South African moves as evidence of uncertainty and confusion, the Swapo veteran asserted that Pretoria now knew it could not achieve a military victory over Swapo’s PLAN forces.

Is soldiers were "dying in their hundreds", he maintained. "They shoot; we shoot. They kill, we kill."

Now it was up to SWA/Namibians to "reproduce more babies to replenish the ranks of PLAN," he said. "This was "no less than their patriotic duty." — DDC.
Cubans: Answer from SA soon?

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration expected Pretoria to reply by mid-November to Angola's offer on a Cuban troop withdrawal, a senior United States State Department official said yesterday.

Briefing reporters on this week's talks between the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr. Chester Crocker, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, on Cape Verde, the official said Dr. Crocker had delivered proposals, at the request of Luanda, to send the Cubans home in the context of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The official warned that while "fundamental political decisions" were being reached in Luanda and Pretoria, there were still "tough negotiations ahead".

Nevertheless, he predicted that Angolan and South African delegations would be meeting in the next few days to discuss completion of the Lusaka disengagement agreement.

Significantly, he noted that South Africa could now complete its withdrawal from Angola without a prior ceasefire with Swans in SWA/Namibia.

This is a strong indication that Pretoria has formally dropped the idea of Swans demilitarizing and returning to SWA/Namibia in a purely political capacity before, or even instead of, the implementation of the UN plan.

The official said the US believed the South African precondition for final acceptance of 435 — an Angolan "commitment" on Cuban withdrawal — has now been met, at least in principle.

Our correspondent reports from Standerton that the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, said last night that recent discussions between South Africa and the Angolan Government promised to have a positive outcome for South Africa.

Addressing a National Party meeting attended by about 750 people, Mr. Botha said definite progress had been made.

The Angolan Government now realized that the Cubans would have to withdraw to ensure a lasting peace.
Expert slams Bushmen plan

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — A report on the Bushmen commissioned by the central government of South Africa and Namibia distorts the facts to justify dispossessing them of their land, according to a top anthropologist and film maker, Mr. John Marshall.

Mr. Marshall, who has lived with the Ju/’wa Bushmen on and off for 30 years, has sent the South African Administrator-General of South Africa and Namibia, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, a critical response to the official report.

The official report was commissioned by Dr. Van Niekerk’s office and was drawn up by a firm of South African landscape architects, Francois Marais and Associates.

The Marais Report recommends setting up a nature reserve in eastern Bushmanland.

Mr. Marshall says that if the recommendations of the report are put into practice, the Ju/’wa and other Bushmen people will be stripped of their last access to land, and will be doomed to spend their lives as farm labourers, rapidly dying out because of grinding poverty.

Mr. Marshall said the distortions in the report were aimed at justifying the ends of the report, namely the recommendation that the Ju/’wa people be stripped of their land and trained as farm labourers.

He said the most destructive aspect of the “culture” invented by the Marais Report was its denial that Bushmen people had developed subsistence farming.

Mr. Marshall has recommended that the Ju/’wa people be allowed to keep their land and further develop their already developed mixed economy, which relies heavily on subsistence farming in some areas.

Dr. Van Niekerk is in Europe, and a spokesman for his office said yesterday he did not think he had had time to study Mr. Marshall’s response.
REGIONAL AFFAIRS
Official optimism

Angola's proposals for a Cuban and SA withdrawal from Angola have met with enthusiasm in Pretoria. They are likely to be the first step towards negotiations that could lead to a phased Cuban withdrawal next year and possibly also to implementation of UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

The major breakthrough is Luanda's perceived acceptance of "linkage" between a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence.

One source told the FM "There is broad consensus on the main principles involved: At least SA and Angola are now talking about the same thing.

The sudden progress in the Angolan-Namibian negotiations will soon be discussed at another meeting "at ministerial level" between SA, the US and Angola, probably at Cape Verde.

But Pretoria's old ally, Unita's Jonas Savimbi, seems set to try to hurl a spanner in the works. Unita is holding an extraordinary congress at Jamba in southern Angola, and this week its central committee launched a veiled attack on the US's "ambiguous attitude" on the Cubans — warning again that there can be no solution in Namibia or Angola without Unita participation.

A plane-load of SA journalists and foreign correspondents was due to fly to Jamba this week for what promised to be an important press briefing. It has been pointed out that the journalists will have to overfly the operational area — so their trip necessarily required Pretoria's approval, if not co-operation.

The US's diplomatic advance in Angola has renewed its determination to save the Mozambique peace talks from collapse. A senior State Department diplomat unexpectedly travelled to Pretoria and Maputo this week for negotiations with the two governments. The major problem is the rebel Renamo movement's bitter outburst against Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who was referred to as an ally of the Marxist regime in Maputo.

Botha himself is due to meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn on Saturday. Genscher is expected to put pressure on SA to accept the Luanda proposals. US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker relayed to him at their Cape Verde meeting Botha will return to SA this weekend to brief the Cabinet and the State Security Council.

Next week a high-level meeting of the Joint (SA-Angola) Monitoring Commission (JMC) will be held in southern Angola to discuss the completion of the demarcation process.

Shortly after that SA will give Crocker its formal reply (and its own proposals) on facets of the Angolan plan with which it disagrees. This meeting will be followed up by a high-level trilateral meeting with Angola — probably at ministerial level.

Luanda's plan remains a well-kept secret, but is rumoured to include proposals for marked reduction of the Cuban presence, using a small residual force to guard Luanda and the oil-rich Cabinda enclave — before phasing them out altogether.

SA's latest position seems to be to insist on "parallelism." This would mean insisting that the Cubans must leave Angola at the same rate that the SA troops leave Namibia under the settlement plan contained in Resolution 435. By the time SA troops in Namibia are down to 1 500 men, Pretoria wants all Cubans out of Angola. It is understood that the Angolan proposals are not compatible with this position.

Unita's role

In a statement released to the FM on behalf of the central committee of Unita, Savimbi states (translated from the original Portuguese):

"Regarding the ambiguous attitudes of the power involved in the negotiations for the independence of Namibia in exchange for the Cuban departure from Angola, the committee wants to reaffirm the following:

□ It is impossible to be flexible on the issue of the Luanda regime sending the Cubans home unless there had been direct negotiations with Unita aimed at ending the civil war in Angola.

□ No solution for the Namibian independence will be possible without Unita's participation in the global resolution of the present conflict in Southern Africa.

□ The dismissal of Paulo Jorge (the former Angolan Foreign Minister) has no meaning to the conflict which has Unita on the one side and the MPLA, kept in power by 40 000 Cuban troops, on the other.

In another development on the Namibian front (which does not seem to bode as well for the independence process), the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of internal parties stated that SWAPO has until the end of this year to start negotiations with the MPC. After that the MPC will unilaterally negotiate with SA on independence for Namibia.
Swapo rejects conscription

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Swapo today rejected the conscription of Namibians into the SWA Territory Force.

The deputy national chairman in Windhoek, Mr. Danny Tjongarero, said Swapo would never associate itself with South Africa's occupation of Namibia. Conscription into South Africa's occupation forces was establishing the basis for a civil war, he said. Only a ceasefire and implementation of UN Resolution 435 would ensure peace.
LONDON — Now that the American elections are over do we start a new game on South Africa's north-western border?

It seemed that the main players were back at it. Chester Crocker, Frank Wisner, Pik Botha and Jose Eduardo dos Santos were suddenly excited about a new deal at a late hour when our attention was least attracted to the game.

President Dos Santos appeared to have made a desperate new bid for a last-minute move. The Angolan president had done nothing less than throw in his long-serving Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Tetuia Jorge is one of the most senior members of the ruling MPLA and was appointed to the foreign affairs portfolio by the late President Agostinho Neto in 1976, not long before that leader died.

Described as a hardliner, Mr Jorge was regularly rumoured to be particularly determined not to be talked into doing any sort of deal over the Cubans.

President Dos Santos has frequently been said to be on the verge of accepting a deal which would involve a swap — South African soldiers leave SWA/Namibia in return for Cuban troops leaving for Cuba.

Slow march

President Dos Santos even gave an interview to the Washington Post in which he spoke of Angolan "flexibility".

Earlier this year the South Africans and Angolans had a rather mysterious meeting in Lusaka which everybody believed would end in a display of "flexibility" by both sides.

It would come about this way. South Africans would begin a slow march to the SWA/Namibian-Angola border while the Angolan troops would proceed at a similar pace towards the Kunene.

The whole exercise would presumably be over when the SADF and Fapla reached the border simultaneously.

The exercise started out at an incredibly tedious speed but broke down when the South Afri-
Unita will attack if Cubans go

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent
JAMBA, Angola — The looming prospect of being locked out of negotiations on a SWA/Namibian settlement and the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola is making Unita leader Jonas Savimbi edgy.

He is also openly worried that the partition of Angola has crept on to the agenda in the latest round of trilateral negotiations between the MPLA government, the United States and South Africa — as this would threaten his dream of eventually ruling this vast country.

But the concerns that are gnawing away at the wily bush fighter are tempered by a brazen confidence that his well-supplied 40,000-man military machine will torpedo any attempts by negotiating parties to downgrade his status as a key actor in the power play in Angola.

Won't fret

But just in case the United States or South Africa was harboring such motives, the resourceful leader staged yet another public relations extravaganza for dozens of Western journalists aimed at thrusting him back into the international spotlight.

And even if his latest publicity exercise did not re-establish him as a key figure in the ongoing SWA/Namibian negotiations, he served clear notice that he wouldn't sit back and fret.

First, he warned that Unita's burgeoning army would take every possible military advantage of a Cuban troop withdrawal and would mount an intensified military campaign with freshly trained troops on several fronts in northern Angola, including the capital, Luanda.

"Fictitious"

Second, he claimed Unita had already set up alternative logistical routes to supply his army and in the event of the implementation of Resolution 435 in SWA/Namibia and the consequent severing of his traditional, largely South African, supply lines.

At a colourful and impressive military parade at Jamba Stadium on Friday, General Savimbi told about 2000 crack troops, thousands of civilians and party officials that Unita refused to be "traded in for a fictitious withdrawal of Cubans from Angola".

He claimed that in the past three weeks the MPLA had brought in 2500 black Cubans — who cannot be distinguished from black Angolans — to supplement the 25,000 already in the country.

Bad faith

"This shows that they are not negotiating with the Americans in good faith because even as they are talking they are finding ways to get by what they are agreeing to," Savimbi said.

Meanwhile, the US snub

He had been in contact with Pretoria about the recent Cape Verde talks, "but I have not been given any assurances that South Africa will not drop me," he said in an interview.

General Savimbi showed less patience with the Americans. They have been ignoring him since May and he found it necessary to demand that the State Department's position on Angola and SWA/Namibia should be "unequivocally clarified, and the sooner the better."

But South Africa could well become the major focus of the Unita leader's anxiety this week following the announcement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, at the weekend that SADF troops could be out of southern Angola "within days" of the November 15 meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission.
Independence for Namibia will not be easily gained

By John D’Olivera,
The Star Bureau

LONDON - After almost 40 years of international dispute, a Namibian settlement is in sight, but it is still a long, long way off.

The latest breakthrough has been the Angolan acceptance in principle that the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops should leave the country as part of the package.

This has removed the last major obstacle to an internationally-accepted Namibian settlement.

But the package announced by the Angolan President at the weekend, as the base from which Angola is preparing to negotiate, is a long way from the counter-offer of the South Africans will make.

Not for nothing did the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha say at the weekend that he had no illusions about the difficulties that would have to be overcome before a final agreement could be reached.

However, he said his government was pleased that the Angolans had now accepted in principle the idea for withdrawal of the Cuban troops a day later the Ango-

By James Tomlins,
The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS - The American Government is pressing Pretoria to agree to proposals leading to a solution of the Namibian independence issue, says the newspaper Le Monde.

The newspaper’s South African editor, Mr Jean-Claude Pomonti, in a report apparently inspired by official French sources, said the proposals were a result of several months of intensive negotiations.

"And," he said, "we must be cautious about reports of an imminent agreement which were being circulated on Friday.

An agreement would be signalled by the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Washington and Angola but nobody knew whether this would be a matter of days or months.

Mr Pomonti went on: He claimed that Luanda was absolutely refusing to join any coalition of the MPLA's with Dr Jonas Savimbi but would enter into local agreements with the UNITA leader.

Angolan sources said Mr Pomonti believed that the American and South African government had the means to exert enough pressure to make Dr Savimbi see sense.
Troops 'could be out in days'

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — South African troops could be out of southern Angola "within days" of this week's meeting of the Angolan/South African Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) at Ngua, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Munich at the weekend.

"Unless there are large-scale Swapo incursions in the Ngua region (40km north of the SWA/Namibian border), disengagement could be completed even within days of the JMC meeting on November 15," Mr Botha said at a press conference.

Mr Botha was speaking on his return from a meeting with his West German counterpart, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, in Frankfurt amid cautious optimism that progress has been made towards an independence settlement in SWA/Namibia.

But Mr Botha made it clear that he saw "difficult negotiations" ahead over the detail of the Angolan proposal for a Cuban withdrawal prior to independence.

Mr Botha said the MPLA's agreement in principle was "a very important step forward".

The South African Government was still finalizing its detailed response to the Angolan proposals which it would convey to the United States Government which would in turn convey it to Angola.

This could be followed by another tripartite meeting between South Africa, Angola and the US.

Mr Botha conceded that there was a widening gulf between Pretoria and the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) whose leaders were insisting on a Lancaster House-type conference before independence and had totally rejected United Nations Resolution 435.

However, while continuing to be guided by the wishes of the SWA/Namibians, South Africa could not allow its interests to be endangered.

Asked whether South Africa was prepared to play a mediating role between Unita and the MPLA government, Mr Botha said that South Africa did not want to get involved in Angola's civil war.

"But if we are asked to mediate between Unita and the MPLA we would render what assistance we could"
Resolution 435? It’s enough to make a Namibian laugh

What is the real reason for the sceptics’ jaundiced view of the future? Peter Honey of The Star’s Foreign News Service writes from Windhoek.

Dr Chester Crocker on collision course with Pretoria?

The incongruities surrounding the Namibian independence issue have probably never been more apparent. While the Western world speaks of progress, some even of an impending breakthrough, in the deadlock, in Namibia hardly an eyebrow is raised at all the fuss.

It may be because Namibians think they have seen it all before that they pay so little attention to all the international machinations. It may be true, as foreign diplomats who come here like to remind them, that the Namibians may one day be startled out of their lethargy by a flurry of statesmanlike wizardry, when all the pieces will lock into place and independence will come rolling in like the seventh wave.

But perhaps these domestic sceptics have a point. Perhaps the real reason for their jaundiced approach is that they believe their country’s future ultimately lies in the hands of only one player: South Africa. In their ivory towers they don’t hear too much of what anybody else says.

Being so close to the action, they don’t need to depend on what Pretoria says, but rather on what it does. And it is doing plenty, but all of it so removed from what the United Nations wants as to make discussion of resolution 435 almost comical.

Little doubt remains that Pretoria wants to pull out of Namibia. Mr P W Botha says it costs a fortune to run the place. The civil service is almost totally localised, next year transport services – the last South African-run public service will be transferred to Windhoek’s control.

Perhaps more ominously, for people here, the army is being Namibianised. All men between the ages of 17 and 55 are being registered, despite widespread resistance to the idea. Already 60 percent of soldiers on the border are Namibians, and the SWA Territory Force chief, Major-General George Meiring, says the force now numbers 19,000.

On the political front, the six-member grouping of Namibian parties known as the Multi-Party Conference (MPC) is beginning to shout for self-government – with or without Swapo. In spite of mounting pressure, Swapo’s current attitude suggests it will have to be without.

Developments in the twilight years of Ian Smith’s regime in Rhodesia showed that sometimes black nationalists can grow to fear the liberation armies even more than their erstwhile colonisers.

And the way the MPC is being shepherded around Africa and the world by South Africa, and promoted by Pretoria-paid consultants in the capitals of the West, means the self-proclaimed group of “true Namibian representatives” cannot simply be ignored as a freak of nature.

Early this year Mr Botha, while still Prime Minister, “commissioned” the MPC with the task of finding a viable solution to the independence problem.

Although batton to unty itself, the MPC last month chose to issue an ultimatum to Swapo to join it or be left in the cold while it went ahead with independence negotiations with South Africa.

In Munich last week, Foreign Minister Pik Botha told the conservative German Hannes Seidel Foundation that “circumstances” were developing in which local Namibian leaders wanted to take more responsibilities over their own future.

Does this sound like progress towards resolution 435?

Consider the most recent movements. Mr Pik Botha goes to the Cape Verdes to hear what the Americans and Angolans have worked out over the Cuban withdrawal issue. He hears basically the same principles which the Angolans have been plugging for more than a year, but this time dressed up in a detailed programme.

He was unlikely to have expected much, because he knew that continued harassment by Unita would make a Cuban withdrawal highly unlikely, harassment by the very same Unita whose leader attended the presidential inauguration of Mr P W Botha in Cape Town recently.

Immediately after the Cape Verde talks, the Foreign Minister flies on to Rome, Tel Aviv and then to Munich, where he speaks on the same platform used by three MPC leaders.

And while he speaks, journalists of the West’s major news media fly from Pretoria to southern Angola to hear Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi warn that he cannot be left out of the Angolan-Namibian picture. The Angolan civil war is being intensified, he says.

Coincidental timing – all the way from Pretoria?

That is why any Namibian might laugh about resolution 435. If you press him, he might predict something more in tune with circumstances he sees around him perhaps an internal settlement, with the MPC taking power while South African-controlled diplomacy and military continues to put the screws on Swapo to take part.

How much power such a government would get, our seer might be unable to say. But MPC leaders have made it clear they will not settle for half the cake.

The question is how much international acceptance would there be for such a scheme? Perhaps none at all, but that might not be considered a prerequisite by Pretoria. Its current regime is in any case disputed by the world.

At the same time, Pretoria might see advantages in an internal settlement as it could gradually phase out its presence, reducing the financial burden as well as the military strain, while it concentrates on its internal problems and continues to impose its hegemony on the southern continent.

But if the latest Angolan offer on Cuban withdrawal solves no immediate problems, it has shifted international expectations on to Pretoria, which will no doubt look for a way to stave off the pressure.

And here lies the rub. The go-it-alone approach could very well put Pretoria on a collision course with the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, who insists on achieving an internationally-recognised settlement for Namibia, and that still means resolution 435.

The fight may already have begun, as South African lobbyists in Washington are already reported to be trying to put pressure on Dr Crocker to adopt a more accommodating approach to Pretoria’s way of thinking.
A long and winding road

SA troops in southern Angola were packing their bags this week to complete the final withdrawal to Namibian soil after next week’s high level meeting of the SA-Angolan Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC). But it is merely the first step on what diplomats predict will be a long and winding road to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and a SA withdrawal from Namibia.

SA’s withdrawal from Angola will mean the successful conclusion of the Lusaka Agreement of February 17. It will also mean the end of an SA occupation of Angola that has lasted some eight years and has claimed the lives of many young South Africans, Namibians and Angolans.

Sources in Pretoria say SA is “anxious” to move out and the Angolans seem equally anxious to make it happen. The process of phased withdrawal has been delayed for months because of continued Swapo military activity in southern Angola. According to military sources, activity has virtually ceased.

The two components of the JMC will temporarily be based in the neighbouring border villages of Oshikango and Santa Clara.

According to the Lusaka Agreement, the JMC will have to disband 30 days after reaching the Namibia border. But SA is going to propose at next week’s meeting at N’Giva that a more permanent body, the SA-Angolan Joint Peacekeeping Commission, be formed to monitor border violations. The Angolans have already indicated that they are willing to participate in “joint border patrols” with SA.

Next week’s “practical co-operation agreement” will also include an agreement on the Ruacana-Cahama water and hydro-electrical scheme on the Namibia-Angola border. Co-operation ceased when SA invaded Angola in 1975.

SA’s reply

The JMC meeting will be followed by a meeting between SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and US Under Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker, when Botha will formally give SA’s reply to the Angolan government’s recent proposals for a Cuban withdrawal. That will be followed by a high level meeting between SA, Angola and the US. It could all happen in the next two or three weeks, the FM was told.

After the tripartite meeting, the FM understands, the role of the US will diminish when SA and Angola start the long and rocky road to agreement on a Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence with a series of ministerial meetings. Further peace talks between the Namibian administrator general and the Swapo leadership are also on the cards.

Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos’s statement this week on his govern-
ment’s proposals at an independence celebration in Uige, northern Angola, is said to be much more harsh than the actual proposals given to Crocker and was obviously meant for internal Angolan consumption.

It is clear there is still a vast distance between SA’s position and the Angolan proposals on the timing of a Cuban withdrawal. SA’s compromise seems to be that the Cubans must leave Angola at the same rate that the SA troops leave Namibia under the settlement plan contained in Resolution 435. All Cubans must be out by the time the SA troops are down to 1 500. Dos Santos said this week the Cubans will only leave Angola when the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) are in place and SA troops down to 1 500.

But a far more serious threat to a settlement in Angola and Namibia is the strength, popularity and threatening attitude of the rebel movement Unita. Unita president Jonas Savumbi’s threat this week to attack Luanda on December 20 if he is not drawn into the negotiations is taken seriously after his dramatic successes in the last few months.

SA and the US agree that Unita has become such a powerful factor, militarily as well as politically, that it must be part of a solution. But Luanda is adamant they will not talk to the “bandits.” One pre-condition for a Cuban withdrawal is that SA must stop aid to Unita. It seems the thinking in Luanda is still that Unita can be beaten if it has no SA support. Most observers agree this is wishful thinking.
SPENDING CUTS

Namibia shows how

A campaign has been launched in Namibia to cut government spending drastically. Wide-ranging investigations could lead to a much smaller civil service with fewer fring benefits and longer working hours for civil servants, while all forms of subsidies are under critical review.

"We're cleaning house," says Secretary for Finance Johan Jones. He says the austerity campaign was launched because of economic pressures on SA – SA contributes almost half Namibia’s budget — and because it has become time for Namibia to begin to stand on its own feet as he believes the territory’s independence cannot be too far off.

A spending cuts study group under chairman Danie van Vuuren tells the FM the aim is to have a much smaller and more effective civil service. A radical first step was to scrap 300 posts — a saving of more than R2m per year. This figure will rise as the process goes on.

Fringe benefits

Civil servants have already been asked to work 2.5 hours more per week without extra pay. This could become compulsory once the investigation is completed, says Van Vuuren.

At the same time there is an investigation into fringe benefits for civil servants. Housing subsidies and travel allowances are under scrutiny.

All forms of subsidies — "there are pages full of them," says Jones — are being reconsidered by two of the administrator general’s policy advisory committees. Two-thirds of the members of these committees are from the private sector and the remainder are senior civil servants.

Says Jones "Every subsidy, be it for housing, drought or interest rates, has to prove its right of existence from scratch. I am sure we are going to save a few rand on that."

The initiative for the austerity campaign was Wundhoek’s he says. It was underscored by the findings of the Thirion Commission on maladministration in Namibia.

In any event there is soon to be an amendment to Proclamation AG 8 to tighten government’s financial control over second tier spending.
Nujoma slams conscription

HARARE — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has condemned South Africa's plans to start conscription in SWA/Namibia.

Commenting on the new amendments to the South African Defence Act which requires SWA/Namibians between 17 and 55 to be called up for military service to fight against Swapo, Mr Nujoma said:

"This is yet another flagrant violation of the wishes and aspirations of the majority of our people to be free and independent as well as of the decisions and position of the international community."

In a statement from Lusaka, Mr Nujoma said South Africa now sought to further violate basic human rights in SWA/Namibia in addition to 18 years of illegally occupying the country.

"Swapo vehemently condemns and, with utmost contempt, rejects this sinister South African undertaking in our country. This is an insult to the dignity and national integrity of our people," he said.
Swapo sue Govt for R1m

By Tony Weaver
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDEBOER - Thirty-six former internees who were held for six years without trial at the Mariental internment camp are suing the Minister of Defence and the Administrator-General for a total of R1 010 000 for alleged unlawful detention and assault.

Summons was served on General Magnus Malan and on Dr Wilhe van Niekerk yesterday, lawyers for the 36 confirmed.

The 36 were among 131 internees who were taken by force from Swapo's Cassinga refugee and training camp in southern Angola on May 6, 1978, by the South African Defence Force.

Of the 131, 54 were released in May this year while the remaining 76 were released in stages, with one woman, Ms Amalia Aupandi and 74 men being released last month.

All 36 are suing for alleged unlawful detention and are demanding R20 000 each on this allegation.

Of the 35, 29 are suing for alleged unlawful assault, said to have occurred at Oshakati in the Ovamboland war zone shortly after their seizure from Angola, and are demanding a further R10 000 each on this allegation.

The total figure of over R1 million is believed to be the largest amount ever sued for in a SWA court in a case of this nature.

International attention was focussed on the Mariental internment camp, 250km south of Windhoek, in April this year, when the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobus Coetsee, banned a court application seeking the release of 37 of the internees.
SADF sued for R1m

From TONY WEATHER

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Of the 131, 54 were released in May this year.

The remaining 72 were released in stages, with one woman, Ms Amapal Aupond, and 74 men, released last month.

One man is still being held because, according to the SADF, he “poses a threat to security.”

R20 000 each

All 36 are suing for alleged unlawful detention lasting for six years, and are demanding R20 000 each.

Of the 28, 29 are suing for alleged unlawful assault said to have occurred at Oshakati shortly after their seizure, and are demanding a further R10 000 each on this allegation.

The total figure of over R1 million is believed to be the largest amount ever claimed in a SWA/Namibian court in a case of this nature.

International attention was focused on the Mariental internment camp, 258km south of Windhoek, in April this year, when the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, banned a court application seeking the release of 37 of the internees.

Mr Coetsee invoked a section of the Defence Act which said that bringing the matter to court would be against the “national interest.”
Big blow to peace talks on Namibia

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE delicately poised South African-Angolan peace initiative has been dealt a severe blow by the shock disclosure of sensitive proposals of the negotiating parties on a Cuban withdrawal.

A clearly angry Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday lashed out at the Angolan Government for leaking details on the withdrawal of South African and Cuban troops to United Nations sources.

The Foreign Minister also confirmed yesterday that details of the proposals published in the United States and South Africa at the weekend were correct.

Secrecy

The leaks are being seen as a clear breach of assurances given by all parties to the Cape Verde talks that the negotiations would be conducted under the strictest secrecy.

While the talks will continue, the disclosure of the main parties' initial proposals and counter-proposals is likely to put a damper on future proceedings.

Reacting to the latest developments, Mr Botha reportedly said that in spite of a mutual agreement Angola had gone out of its way to publish the proposals it had made to South Africa.

Mr Botha said the Angolan action placed a question mark over that country's ability to negotiate seriously.

He said South Africa had adhered strictly to its undertaking not to divulge particularly, but in view of the Angolan action, South Africa had no choice but to confirm that the details disclosed were correct.

The disclosures show no fundamental differences in principle between South Africa and Angola on the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

However, while the major stumbling blocks in the current round of talks concern the speed with which Cuban and South African forces would be withdrawn from Angola and SWA/Namibia respectively, most notably, Angola wants the Cubans to be withdrawn over a three-year period with 10,000 troops remaining in the country as a security blanket, while South Africa wants all Cubans out of Southern Africa in three months.

Speculative Angolan proposals entailed the withdrawal of Cuban troops in phases over a period of three years.

They also entail the maintenance of a force of 10,000 Cubans in the north until such time that Angola is satisfied that its stability is no longer threatened.

The Angolan proposals also specify that SADF forces be withdrawn from southern Angola, that a South Africa-Swaziland ceasefire be implemented in SWA/Namibia, that South Africa formally declare its intention to implement Resolution 435, and that the UN participate in these processes.

Reports yesterday indicated that Unita viewed the Angolan proposals as a strategic military measure aimed at "putting Unita in its place."

Unita is clearly concerned about being locked out of a regional settlement and the movement is likely to reject any proposals that do not at least make provision for a government of national unity in Angola.

In addition, a joint verification commission must, be free, to operate in Angola and SWA/Namibia to supervise and verify the withdrawals.
business planned
War against SWA
Swapo abduction and murder trial postponed

By Peter Honey
The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Security guards searched members of the public for explosives as they entered the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday for the trial of two trained Swapo guerrillas who face charges of murder, abduction and robbery with aggravating circumstances.

The appearance of Mr Veiko Paulus Nghitewa (24) and Mr Sam Mundjundji (30) stems from the disappearance and death of a SWA broadcasting announcer, Mr Martin Shanyenange, in Okwamb on June 12 last year.

The two men spent more than a year in solitary confinement under security legislation before the State decided to bring the criminal charges against them.

They were not asked to plead yesterday.

Mr David Sogot, for the two men, asked for a postponement of trial, saying their prison isolation had left them disoriented and unable to consult him reliably.

He handed in reports drawn up by a specialist in social and sensory deprivation, Mrs Alma Hannon, who said that the syndrome was likely to pass within two months.

Mr Sogot added that he and the instructing attorneys had had little time to trace witnesses.

He opposed an application by the State that the two men be referred for a month's psychological examination, saying it would be "a total waste of time", as it seemed clear that the two men were not suffering from any psychotic condition.

The disorientation syndrome was well known in people who had been kept in "conditions of mediaeval barbarism where (they) have no contact with other people", Mr Sogot said.

Mr Eutene Pretorius, for the State, referred to Mrs Hannon's assessment that both men had experienced hallucinations, bouts of severe depression and confusion in jail, and asked the court to appoint a psychiatric panel to examine them.

The court ruled that the matter should stand down until later today.
Prisoners are disorders
Court told of Swapo prisoners' fear of being beaten, shocked
Men affected by 'solitary' court is told

WINDHOEK — Two alleged Swapo guerrillas who have been in police detention for 13 and 16 months respectively, have temporary psychological disorders as a result of being held in solitary confinement, the Windhoek Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Sam Mndjindji, 24, and Velko Nghitewa, 28, are appearing before Mr Justice Chris Mouton on charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and kidnapping.

A lecturer in psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mrs Alna Lhannon, told the court that both men exhibited symptoms which were well-documented effects of prolonged solitary confinement.

One of the men suffered from a dread of being beaten and electrically shocked, or even dying at the hands of the police, while the other accused said he had often contemplated suicide while in solitary confinement.

'Two months for a full recovery'

It would take a month before they could be deemed "substantially recovered", and two months for a full recovery, she said.

Mr Etienne Pretorius, deputy attorney-general, who is appearing for the State, yesterday asked that the hearing be postponed until February next year to allow the men time to recover.

Mr David Soggot and Mr Pio Teek, for the accused, asked in turn that the case be postponed to early next month.

Mr Justice Mouton will decide today on the issue of a postponement. No evidence was led yesterday and the men were not asked to plead.

The hearing continues today.
Namibia draft begins — without authority?

By Peter Honey,
The Star's Foreign News Service

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force has begun compulsory military registration of black and coloured Namibians — apparently without the necessary legal authority.

A territory force spokesman said yesterday that more than 18,000 men — more than 14,000 of them black and coloured — had responded in the first four-week phase of the controversial military programme which aims to register all males between the ages of 17 and 54.

But the only existing legislation empowering the registration — an extraordinary Gazette published on November 9 — refers only to "white male citizens" of the territory.

Territory force spokesmen and government legal advisers admitted yesterday they knew of no other legislation to empower the army to register black and coloured members of the national reserve for compulsory military service.

A SWA Territory Force spokesman said today he could not explain why the Gazette of November 9 did not refer to all races in the specified registration districts.

Since the post of Administrator-General was established in 1978, South African legislation does not automatically apply to Namibia unless proclaimed in Windhoek.

While military conscription in Namibia is more than four years old, the programme is being expanded to bring it into line with the Defence Act as it applies in South Africa.

The officer commanding the territory force, Major-General George Mearns, said last month he expected the necessary legal amendments to the Act to come into force by early next year.

The extraordinary Gazette had been published to allow the territory force to begin registration in the Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Otjo districts in northern Namibia from the beginning of this month.

The programme has elicited strong condemnation from black nationalist and church groups, who say it will sow the seeds of civil war in Namibia.

Swapo has rejected the registration, and has accused certain banks, businesses and farmers of threatening employees with sacking if they refuse to comply.

However, it has been reliably learnt that several businesses have been asked by the military to help by distributing registration forms to employees.
UN Namibia body wants R3m in aid

NEW YORK — The United Nations Council for Namibia is asking for R540,000 in funds to wage a legal war on Western business interests active in SWA (Namibia). This, and a costly new support drive for SWAPO, feature prominently in a report to be presented to the General Assembly.

In all, close to R3 million is sought for supplementary extra-budget activities over the coming year.

Other than proposing punitive sanctions as the only way to force Pretoria’s hand, the report gives no consideration to the possibility of a settlement in the foreseeable future.

Defying the recent mood in the assembly, the report singles out the United States for specific condemnation and accuses Washington of encouraging South African aggression in Angola and defiance in SWA (Namibia).

In endorsing SWAPO’s “armed struggle,” it rejects any linkage of a settlement to Cuban withdrawal from Angola — even though all sides, the Cubans and Angolans included, have now done so.

As a 33-nation subsidi of the assembly, the Council for Namibia considers itself legal custodian of the territory until independence. Its two Western members, Australia and Belgium, are frequently at odds with the majority and had no part in negotiating the UN settlement plan.

But what it has done is initiate a constant stream of programmes, conferences and seminars in support of UN recognition for SWAPO and against any dilution of the UN’s role in determining the territory’s eventual fate.

This week it will table before the assembly a fearsome 69-point draft resolution, chockablock with denunciations of the West and exhortations to extend greater military and other aid to SWAPO.

It wants, and is sure to get, a continued subsidy for SWAPO that covers every aspect of its UN observer mission, from salaries to postage stamps.

It wants another half million rand to distribute among non-governmental organisations approved by SWAPO and a further R1.5 million subsidy from the UN budget.

The R540,000 legal fund would be used as a war chest with which to challenge, in their domestic courts, selected international companies with SWA (Namibian) operations.

The basis of this challenge is a decree enacted by the Namibia Council ten years ago, but never tested in the courts.

The decree declared foreign economic activity in the territory illegal and opened up the possibility of the territory’s exports being seized and confiscated.

The council also wants to make businesses liable to pay damages “to the future legal government.”

The council meanwhile is proceeding with a six-language publicity drive. Publications being produced for wide circulation range from pamphlets in such specifics as Walvis Bay, to the grandly titled “Let us die fighting.”

For SWAPO, it is producing a publicity pack...
Inquest told of 'stray bullets'

WINDBREK — A pregnant Ovambo-speaking woman, Miss Martha Tobias, 19, was probably killed by stray bullet on the same day that Koevoet policemen fired light machine-guns at a nearby shooting range in northern SWA/Namibia, according to documents before an Ondangwa inquest court.

In another incident, an Ovambo-speaking man, Mr Jonas Nakele, 40, was shot and killed when a group of policemen tested their weapons at a shooting range in northern SWA/Namibia.

**Gun belts**

The two incidents were listed in a number of inquest findings from the operational area filed in Windhoek yesterday.

In a sworn statement, a Koevoet member, Constable Filemon Abed, said that on January 19 this year, he and a number of other policemen returned from the bush and were ordered to stop at Okatopi base to empty machine-gun belts. The ammunition belts had been in the rain and it was thought that they might jam in combat.

Police Casspir vehicles armed with machine-guns pulled over a shooting hole and the men opened fire at an earth wall on the opposite side.

A little later, some men came and told them that a woman who had been in the doorway of a shop at a nearby kraal had been hit in the neck and had died.

She was later identified as Miss Tobias.

**Holes**

The commander of the group, Sergeant Michael Grobler, said he had been aware of the shops to the left of the shooting range, but they had been "completely outside our line of fire".

The investigating official, Constable Richard Sharp, said he had visited the scene the next day.

From positions indicated by Koevoet police, he had concluded that the place from which Sergeant Grobler and his men had operated was not in line with the bullet holes he had found through the wood and iron of the shops.

He suspected that Miss Tobias had been killed by a stray bullet.

The inquest magistrate, Mr. C. A. Carstens, ruled that it was not possible on the available evidence to make a finding whether anyone could be held liable for the death of Miss Tobias.

An instructor at the Department of Water Affairs, Mr. Temba Silas, 32, said at the inquest into Mr. Nakele's death, that on December 24 last year, he had heard shots at Ombalantu from a shooting range near an army base.

He saw Mr. Nakele's vehicle driving through the veld. It eventually stopped. When he went to investigate, he saw blood dripping from the door and found Mr. Nakele lying with his face down in a pool of blood.

Sergeant Gerhard Reinders, 38, of Barkly East, said a group of policemen returning from an investigation had stopped at Ombalantu to test their firearms. He had kept a lookout all the time to ensure that nobody moved in the range of fire and had seen no one.

**'Astounded'**

The policemen were "astounded" when they heard that a man had been shot about a kilometre away.

Mr. Carstens found that one of the policemen had killed Mr. Nakele.

Two Ovambo-speaking civilians, Mr. Shoshalo Malapal and Mr. Johannes Mateus, left home in northern SWA/Namibia on May 7 this year to fetch their pay. A week later their decomposed bodies, partly devoured by dogs, were found in the bush about six kilometres south of Ondangwa.

Their hands had been tied behind their backs and a Soviet Makarov shell was found nearby.

Mr. Carstens found they had been killed by unknown people.

**Landmine**

Three Ovambo-speaking labourers were killed in a landmine blast at Oshakati shooting range on June 3 this year. They were Mr. Andreea Luma, Mr. Johannes Fraugot and Mr. Frans Randjamhangha.

A fellow worker, Mr. Phillipus Londo, 32, said they had been sent to replace the fencing. They loaded a number of poles, but triggered the landmine as they left.

The inquest, Mr. H. Coetzee, found at Ondangwa that they had been killed by unknown people.
Enough pious talk, Toivo tells UN

By Andrew Walker,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Secretary-General of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo), Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, yesterday told the United Nations his organisation was tired of the world body's "repeated promises and pious words" about Namibian independence.

"What my people expect from the United Nations, at this critical stage of our struggle, is concrete and meaningful action, not mere words any more," he said, addressing the opening session on this year's General Assembly debate on Namibia.

The Assembly has before it five resolutions on Namibia, containing renewed calls for the imposition of sanctions on South Africa for its "continued illegal occupation of Namibia".

The resolutions also call for the immediate implementation of Resolution 435, the UN blueprint for Namibian independence.

"Now is the time for the United Nations, as a whole, to say enough is enough and to impose ... comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as an effective, peaceful way to bring her to book," said Mr Toivo.

Speaking on behalf of the 10-member European Community, Mr Robert McDonagh of Ireland said Resolution 435 alone provided the "universally accepted framework for a peaceful transition to independence".

"The Ten do not accept that the settlement plan should be delayed or set aside for extraneous reasons or for arrangements inconsistent with Resolution 435," he said in an apparent reference to the linking of a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the independence issue.
Bid to clean up ethnic SWA govt

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — Drastic steps to clean up corruption and misuse of funds in the controversial ethnic governments of SWA/Namibia were announced yesterday by the Administrator General, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

The announcement follows in the wake of the lengthy investigation by the Thirion Commission of inquiry into corruption and abuse of funds in the second-tier, ethnic governments.

The most dramatic control announced is that henceforth the Administrator General will be entitled to strip any ethnic authority of any one or more of its powers should he deem it is not functioning "in the interests of the people".

Widespread corruption

The Thirion Commission uncovered widespread corruption, misuse of funds, nepotism, incompetence and general chaos in the affairs of some of the 10 ethnic authorities.

Some of the steps announced by Dr Van Niekerk yesterday, and which will be officially gazetted today, are:

- Executive members of the ethnic authorities will not be allowed to attend executive committee meetings at which they, their family members, or business associates have interests up for discussion.
- From now on, perks and allowances to members of the ethnic authorities will have to be paid out of the coffers of the relevant authority, according to maximum limits laid down by Dr Van Niekerk.
- Uniformity will be reached with regard to personnel, financial and treasury control over the authorities.
- Channels will be opened to facilitate communication between the ethnic authorities and the central government with regard to advice on personnel matters.
- The central government will henceforth be jointly responsible for the training of officials.
- The activities of both the ethnic and central governments will henceforth be subject to the scrutiny of the Auditor General.
- The Administrator General will be constantly informed of the state of affairs regarding the financial details of the ethnic authorities, and will be able to investigate any aspects of the ethnic authorities' affairs.
- Any of the ethnic authorities will be able to hand over any of their functions to the central government should they deem this to be necessary.
Namibia: Inquest

Grizzly deaths recalled at

Page 23
'Swapo pair' sent for observation

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday referred two alleged Swapo terrorists to a panel of psychiatrists for 30 days observation after doubts had been raised about their ability to comprehend and follow court proceedings.

Messrs Veiko Nghitewa, 28, and Sam Mudjindji, 24, are accused of the alleged abduction and murder of Mr. Martin Shanyene, a broadcaster of the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation's Ovambo service on June 12 last year.

They are also accused of stealing his bakkie.

Mr Nghitewa has been in detention for 13 months and Mr Mudjindji for 16 months. Their attorneys were not heard on November 15, and had not had previous access to them.

The doubted about their ability to follow proceedings were raised by Mr. Eustace Pretorius, Deputy Attorney-General, who is appearing for the State.

An earlier statement by Mrs Alma Han-
By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Mr Andimba Toivo ja
Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, ac-
cused the United States this week of
scheming with South Africa to bypass
the United Nations "in favour of their
own internal arrangements in Nam-
ibia".

Speaking in the General Assembly's
debate on SWA, he charged that the
US was "slowly but surely" becoming
directly involved in the conflict and
urged it to decide instead that
"enough is enough" and agree to the
imposition of global sanctions against
the Republic "as an effective, peace-
ful way to bring her to book".

While crediting the Angolan gov-
ernment for displaying "flexibility" in
their current proposals for a settle-
ment tied to a gradual Cuban with-
drawal, he said that for Swapo "the
situation has gone from bad to worse" and he predicted "a long and bitter
struggle ahead".

The key lay in Washington distanc-
ing itself from Pretoria. "By its un-
warranted presence in Namibia, the
US government is lending legitimacy
to the occupying regime and is, even
more dangerously, slowly but surely
becoming involved in the colonial
conflict in our country," he said.

It was the veteran leader's maiden
General Assembly speech and he
made the most of it — he spoke for
almost an hour and even included ex-
tracts from the statement he made
when sentenced in Pretoria 10 years
ago.

Admitting to having been "a bit
naive and unrealistic" in 1988, when
he first sent a message to the UN
hidden in a copy of "Treasure Island,"
Mr. Toivo said he now had "mixed
feelings about the organisation."

He hoped that soon "the realisation
will sink in that this organisation is
being pushed on the sidelines and that
the capitalists and their Washington al-
lies have sinister schemes up their
sleeves... there is therefore an im-
perative need for a sober-minded
reassessment of the role of the United
Nations."
Diary of war in SWA court

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Grim details of South West Africa's 18-year-old guerilla war have been revealed in several different inquest findings filed in the Windhoek Supreme Court.

In some of the evidence presented at the inquest hearings late last week:

• A pregnant, 19-year-old woman, Ms Martha Tobias, was killed when a stray bullet fired by a Rovos member during a shooting practice near Ondangwa on January 19 struck her face and exited at the back of her neck.

The magistrate, Mr C A Carstens, was unable to make a finding on responsibility for her death.

• A man who identified himself as a "Swapo terrorist" shot dead a special constable, Mr Andreas Mbalala, 30, on March 15, after telling him he had instructions to kill all people working with the security forces.

• Mr Samuel Matheus, 19, was killed by "unknown persons". Mr Carstens found, after hearing that on May 13 this year the youth was found dead surrounded by shells from a Soviet Makarov pistol.

• On April 1 last year a 19-year-old South African soldier, Private Lodewyk Engelbrecht, was killed near Ondangwa when he stood on an anti-personnel mine.

He and his section had gone to the area to check for mines after a vehicle had detonated one there the previous day. Mr Carstens found his death had been caused by unknown persons.

• Rifleman Andre Jordaan, 19, died on July 29 last year of multiple injuries and massive haemorrhage after the Buffalo in which he was travelling detonated a landmine.

The dead soldier was thrown 30m from the vehicle when it was thrown into the air by the force of the blast.

Mr Curt van Pietzen found that the man's death was caused by "unknown terrorists" in the Okalongo area north of Ondangwa.
LONDON — Professor Reginald Green, staff member dealing with development studies at Sussex University and economic adviser to the United Nations, is not one of South Africa’s favourite international scholars whether for the accuracy or the slant of his statements.

His latest estimate on the cost of hanging on to SWA/Namibia, published recently in America, is not going to make him loved any better by the Republic’s information officials or either of the Messrs Botha.

He sets the 1984/85 bill at well over R1 000 million.

The wealth of the one-time “fifth province” is dwindling fairly rapidly as well, according to Prof Green. It is dwindling because of war, recession and drought.

Military loss of life

Fish, karakul and diamonds no longer prop up the economy in the way they used once to do. This explains why the leaders of the country are being over-fished to a point of exhaustion by half the voracious fish-eaters of the world — Russians, Japanese, Spaniards and so on.

Remaining diamonds are being dug up from the tremendous beaches at an economically extravagant rate.

SWA/Namibian farmers are being bribed with subsidies to stay on the land instead of racing back to the Republic to buy up what land remains available at least at prices a minor Oppenheimer might consider.

In addition, the professor estimates the military loss of life along the line is far more than the South African white population can sustain for very much longer.

This kind of report may help to explain the hurry to depart shown by Mr Pik Botha in his proposals in the most explicit and official version he knew how — in a very official one-page advertisement in The Times, taking the form of a dispatch to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

If he was taking the risk in tricky political circumstances of being accused of making secret advances to the South Africans, he was going to have a full base document of what the proposals were from the beginning.

He was not going to be a victim of half-truths in any political shenanigans in Angola or Africa or the UN at some later stage.

Victim of half-truths

What’s more, he felt he had reason to believe that the South Africans were fairly tricky negotiators as well. Better to say too much at once, rather than be accused of significant misinterpretable silences later.

The political ground in Southern Africa is full of so much that can be misunderstood that it is very wise to have everything clearly explained as soon as possible.

Take the latest tragic case, the death of Mr Jini Ntuta, parliamentary supporter of Mr Joshua Nkomo, and vigorous critic of the doings of the followers of the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The country has been in uproar for some time over the assassination at Beitbridge of Senator Ndlovu, a supporter of Mr Mugabe. The senator was done to death by opposition “dissidents”, so was Mr Ntuta.

Such actions by strong-arm opponents of the government are being used by both sides to call for abolition of an opposition.
Constructive engagement blamed for the delay in freeing Namibia

NEW YORK — A four-day United Nations debate on Namibia ended yesterday with Frontline states deploiring America's constructive engagement policy in South Africa.

Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana named constructive engagement as a major factor delaying Namibian independence.

Cuba joined them in condemning demands that independence be linked to a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Cuban delegate Mr. Oscar Oliva said Cuba supported the latest Angolan settlement proposals.

South Africa had responded with defiance and arrogance characteristic of its leadership, he added.

Linkage, he maintained, was a racist pretext for impeding Namibian independence.

Angolan delegate Mr. Elsio de Figueiredo said the unwavering championing of the Namibian cause had earned the Angolan people a terrible retribution from South Africa.

He added that a year after South Africa presented proposals on the withdrawal of its troops from Angola, they were still about 50 km inside Angolan territory.

South Africa, which is not allowed to speak in the General Assembly, could not take part in the debate.

The Assembly is expected to vote on Friday on five resolutions put forward by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

The resolutions blame South Africa for holding up resolution 435, the United Nations blueprint for Namibian independence, and call for the Assembly to declare that sanctions are the only way to ensure that South Africa complies with United Nations demands for Namibian independence.

The Assembly is expected to pass the resolutions with amendments from America, which objects to itself and Israel being described as collaborators with South Africa.
BY TONY WEAVER
Mall Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Two constables of the South West Africa Police special task force and a member of the military Home Guard unit appeared in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday accused of raping a woman at gunpoint at Katutura township.

Mr John Routh, 28, who is now in the Army, Constable Andries Louw, 24, and Mr Bevon Harris, 24, of the Home Guard, are accused of taking turns in raping a 34-year-old woman during a police raid on the township. All three pleaded not guilty.

The woman, who may not be identified, said the incident occurred after men burst into her home and beat up her boyfriend. But in her testimony yesterday she told the court she did not recognise Constable Louw as being one of her assailants.

She alleged Mr Routh raped her after aiming a revolver at her head and forcing her to lie down on her bed. She claimed Mr Harris then forced her to lie on her stomach and also raped her.

Mr Routh, who is conducting his own defence, said yesterday: "The whole thing is a plot against me. She and her man are trying to frame me."

Other charges against the accused were dropped, as the complainants and witnesses could not be traced.

The men initially faced charges of rape, house-breaking with intent to rob and robbery.

Mr Justice Chris Mouton adjourned the case until today.
Scores of Namibians defy ban on Katutura gatherings

WINDHOEK — Scores of Namibians defied the ban on public meetings at the weekend, going ahead with quiet gatherings in Katutura township to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the old location shootings.

The ban expired at 6 am today, and the left-wing faction of Swamu has made it known it intends going ahead with its commemorative service at the old location cemetery this evening.

Windhoek’s chief magistrate banned all commemorative meetings at the weekend, fearing violence could break out when the two rival factions of Swamu gathered simultaneously at the cemetery.

The ceremonies recall the shooting by police of 11 Namibians taking part in a protest meeting on December 10, 1959, to oppose forced removals from the old location to present-day Katutura.

In spite of the ban, a small group of Swamu supporters drove to the old cemetery at about noon yesterday. They left after a short ceremony, before camouflaged riot police arrived. There were also at least two public gatherings in Katutura where small groups sang freedom songs and recounted events leading to the shootings.
An internal option

With negotiations on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola at least temporarily bogged down, the push for an internal Namibian solution through a fully-fledged interim government is gaining momentum.

Optimism that a breakthrough on the Angolan-Namibian question could be obtained on the basis of new proposals from the MPLA government faded when the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of SA and Angolan troops failed to agree on a final SA withdrawal from Angola two weeks ago. SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha's angry reaction when the Angolans made their proposals public, after an agreement that they would remain secret, also did not help.

A further blow to the negotiations came when President Reagan assured the right-wing Washington Times last week that the US would never abandon the pro-Western Angolan rebel movement Unita. The stark reality, as seen by most analysts, is that the MPLA would be courting disaster if it dispensed with Cuban protection before disposing of the Unita problem. Direct negotiations between Unita and the MPLA seem a long way off.

A Unita spokesman told the FM this week from Europe that his movement is proceeding with plans for a full-scale attack on Luanda in two weeks' time. Unita leader Jonas Savimbi recently warned that no Angolan or Namibian solution is possible without his participation and threatened to take Luanda before Christmas.

US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Frank Wisner arrived in Luanda this week to relay SA's response to the Angolan proposals. SA's counter-proposals were leaked to the press when the Angolan proposals were made known, and it appears that there are major differences on the timing and scale of withdrawal of the two foreign forces.

Van Niekerk the DTA wants him 'sent home'

It is understood that Wisner is trying to set up a minilateral meeting between SA and Angola to discuss the withdrawal of the last SA troops from southern Angola and a later tripartite conference with his senior, Chester Crocker. A Namibian interim government is now seen as a distinct possibility. It would be made up of leaders of the Multi-Party Conference (MPC), a grouping of internal political parties ranging from the left-leaning South West Africa National Union (Swanu) and centrist Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) to the rightwing white National Party.

The MPC has issued an ultimatum to Swapo and other parties to join in talks on the territory's future before the end of the month. If they fail to do so, the MPC will "enter into negotiations with the SA government to discuss the modalities and stages of granting independence to Namibia at the earliest possible date."

Swapo, the Damara Council and a radical breakaway faction of Swanu have already rejected the MPC's invitation. An MPC spokesman tells the FM that the or-
NAMIBIA

Back in the fold

Nestor Hetta, a former senior commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (SWAPO's armed wing) who disowned SWAPO after being captured by SA forces, is reported to have rejoined the movement. His action is an embarrassment to Pretoria — which used Hetta extensively for anti-SWAPO propaganda in Namibia, SA and Europe.

Hetta was captured in October 1982 after being wounded in battle. His leg was amputated and, after long interrogation, he was enlisted in the psychological warfare effort against SWAPO.

For example, in Namibia itself, his picture was used on pamphlets distributed throughout Ovambo, where he was a well-known guerrilla leader. He was introduced to the SA and Namibian press at news conferences, used extensively in radio broadcasts, visited many military bases and addressed a large meeting of SA intelligence officers in Kimberley.

At one stage, Hetta was flown to Wits University for a public meeting which was disrupted by radical students. In October last year, he was sent to Belgium, where he addressed a meeting at the University of Brussels. At the end of November, in Paris, he addressed a meeting of European journalists and members of the European Parliament on Pretoria's behalf.

According to SWAPO, Hetta has now rejoined them. Says the movement's information bulletin, "We welcome him back in SWAPO's revolutionary fold. There is enough creative and self-fulfilling work for every Namibian, including the victims of our people's just war of liberation, in the revolutionary fold of our movement."

Perhaps it would be useful if Hetta explained his change of heart.
Bungled bid to intercept BBC mail in SWA

From TONY WEAVER

WINDHOEK — The South African security police have requested the Postmaster-General of SWA to intercept all mail addressed to and sent by the BBC's SWA/Namibian correspondent, Ms Gwen Lister.

But in what is seen as the security blunder of the decade, they sent the letter requesting the interception to Ms Lister, former political editor of the Windhoek Observer.

The letter bears the SAP seal, the address of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria, and, in capital letters at both the top and bottom of the form, the words "Uiters Geheim" (top secret).

The letter, which is in Afrikaans, is addressed to the "Postmaster General, Windhoek".

Printed across the top is "Application in terms of article 118A of Act 44/1958 Interception of postal articles."

The letter requests that from December 3 this year until June 2 next year, all Ms Lister's post be intercepted.

Printed in bold letters is the heading "Motivation in the interests of State Security."

This is followed by the typed statement: "The above-mentioned is a former reporter of the Windhoek Observer. She liaises regularly with prominent leadership figures in Swapo, an organization which has the purpose of overthrowing the present system in SWA by means of armed violence and to replace it with a Marxist-oriented system of government."

"Indications are that she still, by means of her contacts at the Windhoek Observer, advances Swapo's aims by providing propaganda material to her contacts."

The letter is signed by Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman.

"About a week ago, I spoke to the Assistant Postmaster, a Mr De Jager, about the fact that my post was disappearing."

"Mr De Jager said he would check out the matter. And when this letter arrived, I thought it was the reply I opened it in all innocence, and there were three envelopes in an outer one, then a smaller one with red stars all over it, and then the letter to the Postmaster."

Mr De Jager could not be reached for comment last night, and there was no reply from the home of the Postmaster-General.

The chief of security police in SWA/Namibia, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said he had "no comment to make."

"When I read him the contents of the letter, his first reaction was "You realize of course that this is a secret document."
Rohr renews allegations of brutality in SWA

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK — Namibian politician Mr. Hans Rohr has renewed his allegations of security force brutality against civilians in the operational area.

At the same time he criticised the territory's military chiefs for what he claimed was insensitivity to the plight of innocent people in the territory's Kavango region.

An SWA Territory Force spokesman today confirmed that Mr. Rohr had submitted allegations of security force brutality to the army in Windhoek.

"These have been investigated and the findings will be made known as soon as the administrative steps surrounding such an investigation have been completed," Mr. Rohr's other allegations will be investigated.

Mr. Rohr, chairman of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, has become probably the territory's most vociferous critic of security force malpractices in Namibia.

At least two commissions of inquiry have been appointed since he began campaigning.

A security force patrol had chased two 12-year-old boys from their kraal at Katwiwi early last month, apparently mistaking them for Swapo guerrillas. One of the boys had escaped to a Unita camp in Angola, while the other was shot dead from an aircraft while trying to return home.

Mr. Rohr said he had reported some incidents to the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Muring, in October but had still heard nothing.

He had later reported the alleged incidents to the complaints office in Windhoek, and although he had been sympathetically received he was still wanting to hear what action would be taken.

Many Kavango civilians, he added, were joining the Koevoet police or the army in Kavango because they felt safer with the security forces than they did as civilians.

Hundreds had also crossed into Angola to join Unita because they were afraid to remain in the Namibian war zone, he added.
 Determined reporter

Letter to the Editor:

Dear Editor,

I recently read the article about the South West African Police and was quite impressed by the dedication and efficiency of their officers. It was mentioned that the force has doubled in size in the past year, which is a positive development.

However, I was concerned to read about the increase in crime rates in some areas. It is crucial that the police force continues to work closely with the community to ensure safety and security.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

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Windhoek – The SWA/namibia correspondent

FROM TONY WEVER

The South East African Police and their role in the region has been a topic of discussion recently. It is important to note that the police force plays a crucial role in maintaining law and order.

[Further discussion on the role of the police force]

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[Additional information or personal reflections]

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[Closing remarks or conclusion]
ITV newsman in Namibia film row

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Trevor McDonald, Independent Television's first black newscaster, is at the centre of a storm over his participation in a film on Namibia.

The film, "Towards one Nation — a profile of Namibia today", was commissioned by the Namibia Information Service in London on behalf of the Namibia Multi-Party Conference.

Essentially, it sets out the case now being made by the MPC.

When the film was screened for the first time the venue was picketed by Swapo, which claimed that a brief interview with its secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, had taken place under false pretences.

Mr Toivo, it was claimed, had not known the film was being made for the Namibia Information Service.

Later Mr McDonald's role was queried and the broadcaster rejected the film as "bearing no relation to the truth."

He said he had very sloppily agreed to make the film and that he had not known much about how the documentary was to be used or about the people behind the project.

The broadcaster commented "As it stands, it is absolutely opposed to everything I believe in."

Yesterday, however, a spokesman for Lloyd-Hughes Associates, which runs the NIS, said Mr McDonald was an experienced reporter.

"He is certainly not naive and he must have known in fairly precise detail what the main angle of our production was to give publicity to the internal parties in Namibia."

Mr Timothy Glazier, who made the film, said Mr McDonald knew the NIS was backing the film and he knew what the NIS was...
It's mad, says Suzman after BBC Reporter

ANGER AT ARREST OF POLICE ACRONYM

BY BRAIN POLITIEN: POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Shane Litter -- let's a Whodonecker

"We were just doing our job," said the police as they led the suspect away in handcuffs. "We were just following orders.

"But what about the rights of the accused?" asked a passerby. "Isn't that where our justice system fails us?"

"Justice system? We don't need no stinkin' justice system," retorted the police, as they continued their march.

As the police drove away, the suspect looked back and said, "This isn't right. There must be a mistake."

"Was it a mistake?" asked a local shopkeeper. "I heard there was a search warrant in the area.

But the police wouldn't say. They just got into their car and drove off, leaving behind a trail of unanswered questions.

The community was in shock. How could this happen? They thought they were safe.

But safety is an illusion. The police always seem to find a way to infringe on our rights.

"We need to stand up for ourselves," said one resident. "We can't let the police get away with this.

"Agreed," said another. "We need to band together and fight for our rights.

But the police wouldn't listen. They just drove off, leaving behind a sense of unease.

The community is split. Some are angry, some are confused, some are just plain scared.

But one thing is clear: the police need to be held accountable.

And that's where we come in. We, the people, will make sure that justice is served."

The community rallied together. They formed a committee to investigate the incident.

And so the fight begins. Against the police, against the system, against anything that infringes on our rights.

For the people, by the people, for the people. That's how it's always been.

The community is united. And they won't give up until justice is served.

"We're ready," said one resident. "We're ready to fight.

"And we will," said another. "We will not be silenced.

The community is strong. They will not be broken.

And so the fight begins. For justice, for the people, for a better world."

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Lawyers see journalist in SWA jail

By CLARE HARPER

THE British Broadcasting Corporation correspondent in South West Africa, Ms Gwen Lister, is being visited daily by lawyers in prison in Windhoek after SWA police arrested her on Friday afternoon.

It is reliably understood that she will be released on bail after her court appearance tomorrow on charges under the Official Secrets Act and the Post Office Act.

Ms Lister, 31, has been in jail for an unusually long period because today is a public holiday in South West Africa.

A major political reaction with possible international implications is looming after Ms Lister’s arrest in Windhoek, following a blunder by the South African Security Police.

A letter was drawn up to be sent to the Postmaster-General by the Security Police in Pretoria, instructing him to intercept all Ms Lister’s mail. However, the request was mistakenly addressed and delivered to Ms Lister.

Her detention comes in the wake of a number of South African journalists being subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to give evidence before a magistrate on issues affecting their work as journalists.

Mr Tony Weaver, group representative for SA Associated Newspapers, has been advised by SAAN legal representatives not to report further on the subject now.

The Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport said yesterday that criminal charges were being investigated against Tony Weaver because of his reports on the matter.

The chief of Security Police in Windhoek, Colonel Sarel Strydom, could not be reached to confirm this yesterday.

Shane Lister, Ms Lister’s four-year-old son, is reported to be in the care of his father, Mr Johnny Snyman, who is separated from his wife.
Second Windhoek-based journalist may be charged

The Star Bureau

WINDHOEK—Police in Namibia are investigating possible charges in terms of the Official Secrets Act against a second Windhoek-based journalist, the Rand Daily Mail’s bureau chief Mr Tony Weaver.

This was confirmed today by the head of Security Police in Windhoek, Colonel Sarel Strydom.

He said the investigation related to a report by Mr Weaver about a “top secret” police document which was apparently posted to the address of the BBC’s Windhoek correspondent, Ms Gwen Luster, last week.

Colonel Strydom said that “at this stage” the investigation did not involve other journalists.

The Official Secrets Act applies only to Namibia since its repeal in South Africa in 1992.

Ms Luster has been charged in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts. She appeared briefly in a Windhoek Magistrate’s Court today, was not asked to plead and was freed on bail until January 31.

She was warned not to leave and not to interfere with State witnesses who were named as The Star’s Windhoek representative Mr Peter Honey, two journalists from the Windhoek Advertiser, Miss Jean Sutherland and Mr Brian Jones, a photographer from the same newspaper, Mr Dirk Heunisch, and a Windhoek stationer, Mr Allen Liebenberg.

By early today none of these people had been subpoenaed.
State may call 5 in Secrets Act case

By TONY WEAVER
Mail Africa Bureau

WINDHOEK — Four journalists and a leading Windhoek businessman have been named as potential State witnesses in the hearing in terms of the Official Secrets and Post Office Acts against Ms Gwen Lister.

Ms Lister, the BBC's South West African correspondent and a freelance journalist, appeared briefly in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday morning on charges under both Acts.

No evidence was led and she was not asked to plead. Mr J.P. Boonzaier postponed the hearing to January 31.

Tough new bail conditions were set after Ms Lister was released from police detention on Sunday night.

The original bail conditions were that she pay R500 and surrender her passport.

These have now been amended so that she has to report at the Windhoek Police Station every Wednesday and Sunday between 6 and 8pm.

In addition, she may not leave the Windhoek District without the permission of the Divisonal Commander of the South African security Police, Colonel Sarel Strydom.

She was also instructed by the court “Not to interfere with any of the State witnesses”.

They were named as being Mr Peter Honey, Argus Foreign Service Bureau chief; Mr Brian Jones, a senior reporter on the Windhoek Advertiser and a stringer for Reuters news agency; Ms Jean Sutherland, a senior political writer on the Windhoek Advertiser; Mr Dirk Henrich, a Press photographer who represents both the Windhoek Advertiser and the Algemeene Zeitung; and Mr Alan Liebenberg, owner of Windhoek Business Machines, a shop which specialises in the supply of office equipment.

Ms Lister was arrested in terms of both Acts at 3:45am on Friday.

Her arrest arose out of a bungled Security Police request to the Postmaster General to intercept Ms Lister's mail.

In a mammoth security fumble, the request for the intercept was sent to Ms Lister instead of to the Postmaster.

The subsequent news story which broke revealing the contents of the document made international news, and the SWA Broadcasting Corporation yesterday quoted Police Headquarters in Pretoria as saying charges were being investigated against “several newspaper groups” as a result of their report.

Ms Lister, former political editor of the Windhoek Observer, is 31, and has a four-year-old son, Shane.
SWA: UN chief wants ‘pressure’

From Richard Walker

New York.—The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday broke his silence on SWA/Namibia and advocated resort to “any pressure” to achieve an independence settlement.

He made no mention of South Africa or the United States, but blamed “unduly inserted” preconditions for a further year’s delay.

Calling this one of his major disappointments, he said a press conference: “I don’t think we have done enough. We are not making enough progress.”

The UN and “parties honestly concerned” about a solution “should exert any pressure” to move the process along, he said.

All this, he added, is due to the bilateral efforts of the US and South Africa, and little as possible.

In June, he declared his “satisfaction” with a renewed South African commitment to the 1978 settlement plan for a UN-supervised independence process and in September he cautioned against interfering in what he called “delicate negotiations in progress”.

He reacted sharply only to speculation that Pretoria sought to modify the plan, cautioning four months ago that all agreements remained “fully binding”.

Yesterday’s remarks, in his annual year-end briefing for UN correspondents, sounded more in tune with the stridency of his predecessor, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

One result could be to revive efforts to have the Security Council meet on the issue.

The US has opposed such a meeting, but the sharper tone of the UN chief might be an advance warning of Washington also changing tactics.
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SA’s insistence on troop ‘linkage’ deplored

UN criticism of Namibia impasse as Assembly closes

NEW YORK — The 39th annual session of the United Nations General Assembly has ended with two top officials decrying the lack of progress towards Namibian independence.

By Andrew Walker, The Star Bureau

Linkage of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition to the implementation of Resolution 455, the United Nations blueprint for Namibian independence.

Mr de Cuellar said yesterday that the situation was very disappointing.

"I express disappointment because I don't think we have had enough progress," he added.

"And then I must say that is mainly due to the fact that this precondition has been unduly injected for the implementation of Resolution 455." All parties which were honestly interested in the dispute, including the United Nations, should exert pressure to bring about a settlement, he said.

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"I express disappointment because I don't think we have had enough progress," he added.

"And then I must say that is mainly due to the fact that this precondition has been unduly injected for the implementation of Resolution 455." All parties which were honestly interested in the dispute, including the United Nations, should exert pressure to bring about a settlement, he said.

Perhaps it is the realisation that the peoples of the world may express against apartheid that will begin to convince those governments which are at present reluctant to join the growing majority to take effective measures against this evil system.

"The rising tide of protests, both inside and outside South Africa, is a clear manifestation of the response of the oppressed peoples of South Africa and the international community to the alarming increase in repression by the minority regime of South Africa against the black majority of its citizens."

In South Africa, Mr Lusaka said: "General Assembly resolutions condemning apartheid are loud and clear that apartheid is an evil and inhuman system that must be eradicated.

"We have long been led to believe that independence for Namibia was just around the corner, but the continued insistence on linking Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola shows clearly that we are a long way from the cherished goal of Namibia's freedom."

On South Africa, Mr Lusaka said: "General Assembly resolutions condemning apartheid are loud and clear that apartheid is an evil and inhuman system that must be eradicated.

"This organisation will not remain silent until racial discrimination and segregation in all their forms and manifestations are eliminated.

"The rising tide of protests, both inside and outside South Africa, is a clear manifestation of the response of the oppressed people of South Africa and the international community to the alarming increase in repression by the minority regime of South Africa against the black majority of its citizens."

English lashed for keeping SA sports contacts

NEW YORK — A United Nations group yesterday accused the English Rugby Football Union of being the most serious violator of resolutions against apartheid in sports for sending its national team to South Africa this year.

It also said Britain had been most prominent in providing passports of convenience enabling South African athletes to penetrate the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major sporting events.

The charges were made in a register of sports contacts with South Africa issued by the Centre Against Apartheid.

The list, covering January 1 to June 30, names 140 Britons, the largest national group, 80 Americans, and sports figures from more than 30 countries.

But the centre said that despite intensified efforts the South African regime and its racist sports bodies had so far failed to achieve any meaningful success.

Although a few sportsmen and women and national teams with some international standing had been lured through the payment of inflated appearance fees and exceptional hospitality, said the centre, South Africa continued to have limited access to international sports and action against apartheid sports had intensified.

The centre went on: "The most serious violation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid in sport was committed by the English Rugby Football Union when it decided, by 44 votes to six, to send its national team to South Africa.

"The centre said although several countries had help to provide passports of convenience for South African athletes, the United Kingdom had been outstanding on this issue."

"Peter Wheeler, toured South Africa in May and June, said the centre."

It criticised the Commonwealth Games Council for England for allegedly failing in its constitutional obligation under the code of conduct of the Commonwealth Games Federation by not taking effective measures to try to prevent the English team's tour.

The centre said although several countries had help to provide passports of convenience for South African athletes, the United Kingdom had been outstanding on this issue."

"The centre said although several countries had help to provide passports of convenience for South African athletes, the United Kingdom had been outstanding on this issue."

"Over the years a string of South Africans have penetrated the Olympic and Commonwealth Games and other major international sports events as representatives of the United Kingdom," added the centre.

"It said there was widespread protest in Britain when South African runner Zola Budd was granted citizenship in a record 10 days, and that several women athletes were extremely angry at her sudden entry into British athletics.

"In June, the centre continued, two South African crews were allowed to compete in the Henley Royal Regatta disguised in the colours of an English rowing club, Cantabrigian of Cambridge."

"Athletic teams have included black South Africans, Sydneymaree, who, said the centre, had been brought to America by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs."

"He finally became an American citizen in May 1984."

"But the centre added "South Africans are also reported to be competing in prestigious athletic events as members of teams from the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Lesotho and Portugal."

— Sapa-Reuters
WINDEHOEK—Swapo was on the run and the local people were turning against the terrorists, the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Territory Force, Maj.-Gen. George Meiring, said at an end-of-year briefing here yesterday.

But, he said, the movement had not been neutralised and was preparing to launch another wave of infiltrators from Angola, possibly during the forthcoming rainy season.

Gen. Meiring said 500 insurgents had been killed during operations in 1984, for the loss of 2 members of the security forces.

These figures did not include Swapo and security-force losses suffered during Operation Askari, the latest pre-emptive attack into Angola, which took place from December 1983 to January 1984.

The South African troop withdrawal from southern Angola after Operation Askari prompted Swapo to send about 880 infiltrators into South West Africa from bases just north of the border, Gen. Meiring noted.

Wiped out

Of those, few managed to penetrate to any depth, he said.

A 'murder gang' of seven insurgents reached the area south of the 'Red Line', the southern border of the tribal areas—and that was wiped out.

Later, 14 insurgents tried to infiltrate the Rietfontein Block area of the Gobabes district, but all were 'dealt with'.

Gen. Meiring said that during 1984, Swapo actions had been concentrated on the local population, particularly in Ovamboland and, to a lesser extent, in Kavango.

Their tactics have been to avoid contact with the security force and concentrate on murder, intimidation and sabotage.

Figures released by Gen. Meiring show that 159 members of the local population died as a result of Swapo action during 1984, compared with 146 in 1983 and 131 in 1982.

The number of mine deaths and sabotage incidents was higher than last year, although the number of murders was down.

This year, 36 members of the local population died in mine explosions, compared with 15 last year and 44 in 1982.

This year, 36 members of the local population died in mine explosions, compared with 15 last year and 44 in 1982.

One hundred and twenty-one were murdered, compared with 191 last year and 22 in 1982. There were 94 sabotage incidents, compared with 41 last year and 46 in 1982.

As a result, the local population are becoming weary of Swapo's campaign of terror and, particularly this year, we have found that members of the local population have been passing on to the security forces much large-scale intelligence about Swapo's caches, hidden and planted landmines and so on, he said.

'No wonder the local population favour the security force at this stage of the conflict'
Swapo abandons bid to replace UN's SWA chief

From RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A low-key Indian diplomat has been re-appointed as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia after Swapo abruptly abandoned efforts to have him replaced.

Safe for another year in a post worth at least $160,000 a year is Mr. Brajesh Mishra, a cautious veteran with a style so low key that Swapo moved to have him dumped and even obtained Guyana's agreement to release their UN ambassador, Mr. Noel Sinclair, as his replacement.

Mr. Sinclair is a highly regarded envoy who is vice-president of the UN Council for Namibia but Swapo abandoned him in an about-face after Mr. Mishra lobbied support from his home government and the West, diplomats said. Some detect in the episode a new timidity on the part of Swapo.

The commissioner is a sort of administrator-in-exile for the territory and heads offices in New York, Lusaka, Gaborone and Luanda. It was a key post a decade ago, when hyperactive former Irish Foreign Minister Mr. Sean MacBride used it to boost the Namibia issue to the top of the UN agenda.

Mr. Mishra has been near invisible, except for a flurry of activity in recent weeks, when his exit appeared certain. That activity included trips to Washington, seemingly to bring the US on his side. The commissioner is appointed annually by the General Assembly on a recommendation of the Secretary General, but Swapo's sway over the assembly majority has always given it the final say.

Mr. Mishra was himself a Swapo nominee in 1982 when his earlier reputation as a militant stirred Western fears of another MacBride — fears that proved groundless. His retention contrasts sharply with the move to retire Apartheid Centre director Mr. Enuga Reddy, who has the same nationality and rank, but is much more of an activist.

Over-representation of Indian nationals at top levels in the UN system is given as a reason for not retaining Mr. Reddy, but secretariat sources insist on a lack of philosophic differences with the Peres government administration and pressure from the US are more responsible.

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Meiring:

'Swapo on the run'

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

WINDHOEK — Swapo is on the run in SWA/Namibia and the local population is turning against it — even in Ovamboland, traditionally the insurgent movement's main power base — the General Officer Commanding South West Africa Territory Force Major General George Meiring, told journalists at the end-of-year briefing here yesterday.

He warned, however, that the movement had not been neutralized and was preparing to launch another large-scale wave of infiltrators across the border from Angola possibly during the rainy season.

General Meiring said 550 insurgents had been killed during operations during 1984 for the loss of 22 members of the security forces — a ratio of 21 to 1.

These figures did not include Swapo and security force losses suffered during Operation Askari, the latest large-scale pre-emptive attack into Angola — from December 1983 to January 1984.

'Murder gang'

The South African troop withdrawal from Southern Angola after Operation Askari prompted Swapo to send about 300 infiltrators into SWA/Namibia from bases in the so-called "shallow area" just north of the border. General Meiring noted.

Of the 300, however few had managed to penetrate to any depth, he said. A "murder gang" of seven insurgents was able to reach the area south of the "Red Line" — the southern border of the tribal areas — and was then wiped out. Later 14 insurgents tried to infiltrate the Rietfontein Block area of the Coba district, but were all "dealt with".

General Meiring said that during 1984 Swapo actions were concentrated on the local population, particularly in Ovamboland and to a lesser extent in Kavango. Swapo tactics had been to avoid contact with the security force and concentrate on murder, intimidation and sabotage.

Landmine deaths up

Figures released by General Meiring show that 159 members of the local population died as a result of Swapo action during 1984, against 146 in 1983 and 141 in 1982.

The number of landmine deaths and sabotage incidents was higher than last year, although the number of murders was down.

This year 38 members of the local population died in mine explosions, against 15 last year, and 44 in 1982. Altogether 121 were murdered, against 131 last year and 92 in 1982. There were 84 sabotage incidents, with 41 last year and 46 in 1982.

"As a result the local population are becoming weary of Swapo's campaign of terror, and particularly this year we have found that the members of the local population have been passing on to the security forces much large-scale intelligence about Swapo's caches hidden and planted landmines and so on."
We now have 19,000 troops, says Namibia General
OC South West Africa optimistic about new year

WINDHOEK — The SWA Territory Force employed an additional 3,000 SWA/Namibian forces in its permanent units this year.

The figure could have been doubled if it were not for budget restrictions, the Officer Commanding the SWA Territorial Force, Major-General George Meiring, said yesterday.

The 3,000 were selected from 9,000 applications.

General Meiring said in his annual review that the SWATF at present had 19,000 men under arms who comprised 61 per cent of the total armed complement on the SWA/Namibian border.

“We hope to increase this ratio,” he said.

The year under review had begun with Operation Askari into Angola to pre-empt infiltration by Swapo

In the process, Angolan Fapla forces, “despite repeated warnings,” had interfered in the military action so that the SWA/Namibian security forces had to act against Fapla “in self-defence.”

The result was the defeat of a Fapla brigade at Cuvelai which gave the territory’s security forces control of southern Angola up to Tchameute.

In the ensuing peace initiative of the Lusaka Accord, Swapo had exploited the situation to infiltrate about 800 men into the near south of Angola and northern SWA/Namibia.

The insurgents inside the territory had evaded the security forces and concentrated on sabotage and intimidation.

Nevertheless, the SWA/Namibian security forces had succeeded in killing 566 Swapo insurgents for the loss of 26 men.

“Thus is a ratio of 21:1, which is excellent in any type of warfare,” General Meiring said.

In the same period from the beginning of the year, Swapo terrorists had killed 159 civilians, compared with 141 in 1982 and 146 last year.

Civilians killed in landmine blasts totalled 38 this year, against 44 in 1982 and 15 last year.

The number of civilians killed directly by terrorists this year was 121, against the 92 of 1982 and the 131 of last year.

There had been 94 sabotage incidents this year compared with 46 in 1982 and 41 last year.

In the past year, medical doctors of the SWA/Namibian security forces had treated 222,000 civilian patients while flying time with military aircraft to airlift civilian casualties had cost R140,000.

General Meiring said the Kaokoland area of SWA/Namibia had been completely freed of insurgency action, while no more than 23 Swapo insurgents were left in the Kavango region after more than 70 had been shot and killed there, 23 of them section leaders.

Those left in Kavango were intent on survival and were avoiding clashes with the security forces.

Swapo’s “traditional target” was Ovambo, where half the population of SWA/Namibia was concentrated. More than half the Ovambo-speaking people were living in central Ovambo.

Such were the successes of the security forces in the area that according to estimates “no more than 30 terrorists are still active here.”

Asked about draft changes General Meiring said the SWATF was not experiencing problems.

General Meiring said he was optimistic about events next year.

“We are exercising great pressure on Swapo, both from a military position and in the diplomatic and political spheres.”

However, there should be no illusion that Swapo would not attempt to regain lost prestige through armed action.

“If Swapo wants to commit suicide, it is welcome. We will accommodate them,” the general said.

“[If Swapo wants to come in peace and take part in the democratic process, they are also welcome].” — SAPA
Swapo geared for ‘seasonal infiltration’

WINDHOEK — Swapo’s military wing has begun moving small advance groups in Angola southwards to the SWA/Namibian border in preparation for its annual seasonal infiltration campaign into the territory, military spokesman said yesterday.

The armed incursion of Swapo, to include the northern farming districts of Tsumeb, is expected to begin in mid-December and reach its peak in mid-February.

“We do not expect deviations from the trends of previous years,” said the Officer Commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Merrng.

The activities of the South African-Namibian Joint Monitoring Commission would slow down Swapo armed insurgents.

However, he said it was clear that the Angolan Government could not completely control Swapo because of the vast surface area covered by dense foliage after recent rains.

The commission had registered 87 violations since its formation on February 16. He told the media conference that three of the violations were blamed on South Africa, while most of the rest were caused by Swapo, for which the Angolan Government had to accept responsibility.

The security forces had taken appropriate measures and did not expect “serious difficulties” in countering the planned infiltration, he said.

General Merrng said in summary that Swapo’s infiltration effort was aimed at re-establishing itself and to firm its “shaky” political power base.

“We are able and capable of preventing Swapo from scoring any successes with its offensive.”

He said it would be a pity if Swapo’s latest military programme jeopardised peace initiatives in Southern Africa.

The JMC last met 10 days ago and proposed that a Cabinet-level meeting between South Africa and Angola be called “as soon as possible” to decide on the final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

In New York, Swapo founder member Amandiba Towa ya Toro yesterday called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa to make it relinquish its hold on the territory.

Mr Toro, secretary general of Swapo, said UN efforts to achieve independence for the territory were being brushed aside.

“The racists and their Washington allies have smothered the UN in its sleeve” to bypass the UN and set up their own internal arrangements in SWA/Namibia, he told the General Assembly.

Mr Toro, who was released earlier this year after serving 18 years in jail, said SWA/Namibia “continues to be one huge, Naz-styled concentration camp for Africans.”

He criticised the Reagan Administration for opening a liaison office in Windhoek, saying this was in direct violation of UN resolutions.

“By its unwarranted presence in Namibia, the US Government is lending legitimacy to the occupying regime and is, even more dangerously, slowly but surely becoming involved in the colonial conflict in our country,” he said — Sapa-Reuters
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