NAMIBIA - GENERAL
1988

SEPT. - DEC.
Learn from Namibia’s lessons, South Africa told

Political Correspondent

SWA/NAMIBIA had lessons for South Africa, including that political integration did not necessarily lead to other integration.

This was stated by Mr F Gozonguza, Minister of Information and Justice in the interim government of the territory, when he addressed the Independent Party congress in Stellenbosch.

Other lessons were that:

- Although mutual suspicion and fear could never be eliminated, political logic and economic reality could promote understanding and respect between people.
- Political reconciliation, accommodation and dialogue could go a long way to eliminate suspicions and to allay fears among groups.
- The abolition of institutionalised apartheid did not lead to forced integration.
'Police, army the key in Namibia’

Political Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH. — A Swapo election victory after the implementation of UN Resolution 435 would not necessarily mean it would stay in power in Namibia, the Minister of Justice and Information in the transitional government in SWA, Dr Fanie Kozonguzy, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Independent Party’s national congress here, Dr Kozonguzy said the main consideration determining whether a particular party stayed in power in an independent Namibia was whether the police and the army were on their side.

He said that at this stage both the SWA Territory Force and the police in the territory were dependent on South Africa.

He said: “In the end, South Africa will remain a force to be reckoned with by any government in Namibia.”

Accordingly the implementation of UN Resolution 435 would not necessarily bring about peace in Namibia.

He said Swapo might well win an election under Resolution 435 “and draft a resolution in their favour”.

However, the key factor in retaining power was where the allegiance of the army and the police lay.
Hotel blast: Swapo denies responsibility

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Swapo today denied accusations by the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, that it was responsible for the bomb blast at a hotel here last night which killed two people and injured at least 15.

One victim was Mr Andrew Cocker, a writer and farmer of Somerset, England. The other was an unidentified SWA/Namibian.

A Swapo spokesman said in Lusaka today “South African dirty tactics” were to blame for the Continental Hotel blast.

IRONIC

“It is not Swapo’s policy to attack soft targets. This bomb attack was aimed at demoralising white Namibians and setting them against Swapo.”

In blaming Swapo last night, Mr Pienaar said it was ironic the incident had happened on the very day Swapo was to begin honouring a ceasefire agreement.

The Swapo spokesman said he could not say if his organisation was honouring the ceasefire inside the territory.

“We have said we are willing to implement the ceasefire but it is difficult to know what is going on. It is South Africa that has failed to respond to our willingness for peace.”

PHONE CALLS

An unidentified man last night made two telephone calls to the SWABC studios in Windhoek claiming responsibility on behalf of Swapo’s armed wing, the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia, for the explosion.

Mr Pienaar said he did not believe the bombing would have any effect on the ceasefire or peace negotiations.

But he vowed those responsible would be brought to justice.

A SWA police spokesman said it was “to be expected” that Swapo would claim the bomb in the Continental Hotel had been planted by South African agents or the “dirty tricks department”.

IN COURT

The organisation had made a similar claim in the wake of the Oshakati bomb blast earlier this year in which 27 people were killed.

But a man had been arrested and had appeared in court in connection with the Oshakati blast.
service vital to future of Namibia

Aspinir report a headache for heart disease specialists

Opinion

Happiness of civil service vital to future of Namibia

Second journalist in a week of reports and articles on the need for the country to be a place to go to for South Africans to work. The need was explained by the fact that the economy was not growing and would probably not be there. This was also confirmed by a recent survey of South Africans, which showed that the economy was not growing.

From Professor G M Styan, director of the South African Institute of Applied Economics:

The economy is not growing and will probably not be there. This was confirmed by a recent survey of South Africans, which showed that the economy was not growing. The need for the country to be a place to go to for South Africans to work is vital.

The need for the country to be a place to go to for South Africans to work is vital. The need for the country to be a place to go to for South Africans to work is vital.
MIRACULOUS ESCAPE . . . Soon after most of its tail was shot off by a missile this Air Force Dakota landed safely in the operational area. This photograph was taken from a helicopter sent to escort it back to base.

Top SADF men were in Dakota ‘hit by SAM-7’

Staff Reporter
HIGH-RANKING Defence Force officers and top politicians were in an Air Force Dakota which landed after being hit by a SAM-7 missile over the operational area in 1988, according to an Air Force spokesman.

Because of the sensitive nature of the near-disaster it took until this week before officials would comment on it. The information was released to the authoritative publication “World Airnews” only recently after appeals by the Dakota Association, the spokesman said.

He yesterday confirmed that a heat-seeking SAM missile had hit the Dakota’s tail, but said it was Defence Force policy not to disclose the date or names of the passengers involved in such incidents.

The Dakota hit by the missile, with Captain Colin Green at the controls, had picked up the visitors at a base inside the operational area and was half-way back to Ondangwa when there was a loud explosion.

Although the controls were very sluggish, Captain Green was able to keep the aircraft in the air and headed for base.

At Ondangwa Captain Green made an almost perfect landing.
and thereafter a date for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in Namibia. But SA diplomatic sources say the issue is not even on the agenda and is regarded as a matter for bilateral discussions between the US and Angola.

That does not make sense — particularly while Angola clings doggedly to the view that all the Cubans will not leave until the US stops aid to UNITA and while SA demands that all foreign forces be out of Angola before there can be independence in Namibia.

An end to US aid to UNITA would seem to be the catalyst that could break the deadlock and provide the kind of security which the MPLA needs to give the green light for the Cubans to go home.

Last week’s talks in Brazzaville achieved little more than a resolve to talk again at the same venue on Monday, with SA delegation leader Neil van Heerden acknowledging that the gap between the two sides had not narrowed.

It is hard to be optimistic about the chances of success.

The Cuban-Angolan axis is due to present another set of proposals and the chiselling away at the problem of a timetable for Cuban withdrawal will go on. Van Heerden is fond of referring to the question of a timetable as the rockface, an accurate analogy if the rate of progress is anything to judge by.

The one really positive note came from the chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, who gave the assurance that whatever the outcome of the talks, the withdrawal of SA troops would be completed by September.

That is clearly the only target date that is going to be met.
Deaths as blast hits Windhoek hotel

By JIM FREEMAN in Windhoek and ANDRE KOOPMANN in Cape Town

TWO powerful explosions rocked Windhoek last night, the first killing at least two people and maiming and injuring 17 others.

The blasts come a day after a ceasefire agreement was signed between Angola, Cuba and South Africa and on the day that Swapo voluntarily announced that it would immediately abide by the ceasefire.

Swapo made this announcement — in terms of which instructions had accordingly been given to its military wing. Plan — even though the cessation of hostilities does not apply to the organization.

The first explosion occurred when a bomb ripped through the ground-floor public bar of the Continental Hotel at 7.47pm, blowing out windows and sending mortar flying across Windhoek's main Kaiser Street.

It was feared the death toll could rise as firemen battled to control the blaze that engulfed a large section of the building.

The second blast rocked the city about 8.30pm when a limpet mine was detonated on the railway line that runs through the centre of the city.

In the hotel blast, two walls collapsed and a car parked nearby was hurled across the street, which was littered with glass and rubble. Police cordoned off the centre of the city while ambulances ferried the dead and wounded to the capital's State Hospital.

A large pall of smoke hung in the air. Hotel staff members described the scene as "absolutely horrifying".

"There were flames and pieces of people everywhere," said a waiter.

The Continental has in recent years been a favourite haunt for off-duty policemen and soldiers.

One of the barmaids who collapsed in tears said at least two people had their legs blown off in the explosion.

She said one of the injured in the blast was Mr Wimpy Rust, the manager of the "Republikein", Windhoek's leading newspaper.

A police spokesman said both the dead were men. There were unconfirmed reports that one was an Australian tourist.

Police said no one was injured in the second blast and damage was minimal.

While Namibian administrator-general Mr Louis Pleniar immediately blamed Swapo for the explosions, a Swapo spokesman said from London last night that the movement was caught "completely by surprise" by the twin blasts.

The spokesman said he was "horrified" at the news and that Swapo had seriously undertaken to honour the ceasefire.

Asked whether a "renegade" could have planted the bombs, he said: "Plan is a disciplined force which is, of course, made up of people."
Troops build-up clouds Brazzaville peace talks

who said 10,000 Cuban troops had arrived in Angola since the start of the peace negotiations between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

Though the three countries entered a ceasefire agreement on August 10, Cuban troop strength in Angola is now estimated at 60,000. US State Department spokesman Ms Phyllis Oakley later discounted the AP report.

In Luanda, the head of the MPLA's information and propaganda department, Mr Paulino Pinto Joso, also dismissed the reports as rumours.

However, the Angolan Minister of Defence, Mr Pedro Maria Tonha (Pode), told the official Zimbabwean news agency that his government was worried about South African military manoeuvres in northern Namibia.

Meanwhile in South Africa, the Department of Foreign Affairs said Cuban troop movements in Angola were being monitored.

If Angola and Cuba were sincere in their stated aims at the negotiating table it would not have been necessary for them to build up arms and personnel, the statement said.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said on SABC-TV last night that South Africa found the build-up unacceptable.

But there was no question from any of the sides that today's talks would not go ahead.

The talks today will also decide on the 11 border posts where joint military committees will monitor the progress of the ceasefire that started on September 1.

The 11 frontier posts will provide daily information to two joint centres at Ruacana and Cuseque. — Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI
Time ‘slipping away’ in Namibia talks

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE November 1 deadline for the start of the United Nations-sponsored independence process for Namibia hinges on the outcome of the Angola/Namibia peace talks which start in Brazzaville tomorrow.

If the date is to be met, Cuba and Angola will probably have to submit an acceptable timetable for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The original deadline for them to table a withdrawal schedule acceptable to South Africa was September 1. This date fell away at the last round of talks in Brazzaville two weeks ago but South African diplomats said then that the November 1 target was still attainable.

Now they say this date is “slipping away” and it will almost certainly be impossible to meet it if an acceptable withdrawal timetable is not offered this week – which seems unlikely.

Flexible

However, diplomats emphasised the date was not critical. South Africa regarded it as a target date and would be “flexible up to a point” in putting the date back.

But there have been conflicting reports about how prepared South Africa is to continue postponing the target dates for the implementation of the whole peace package.

Some reports say that if Cuba and Angola do not offer an acceptable withdrawal timetable in Brazzaville this week, South Africa will present them with a new deadline.

But diplomatic sources deny this report and say South Africa will present no ultimatums.

It is clear that the opposing sides are still far apart on the Cuban-withdrawal timetable.

It has become clear that Cuba offered a 26-month timetable in Brazzaville last time, down from its initial position of 48 months.

South Africa found this completely unacceptable. Its official position is that all the Cubans must be out of Angola by the time of UN-supervised elections in Namibia under UN Resolution 435.

Under the present proposed calendar, this would be June 1 next year.

However, the possibility of South Africa accepting a limited Cuban presence in Angola, after the UN elections has been raised. The suggestion of no more than 20 percent of the Cuban force remaining in the country but strictly confined to the north and restricted in other ways, is believed to have been discussed.

South Africa has also shifted its emphasis to a complementary withdrawal of Cuban troops from the Namibian border to balance the withdrawal of SADF troops from Namibia which has to start the moment UN 435 is set in motion.

Shown readiness

Cuba and Angola have shown some readiness to accept this idea but under their proposed 26-month timetable for withdrawal about 40 000 troops would still be in Angola at the time of UN elections — a force unacceptable to South Africa.

The South African delegation to the talks leaves for Brazzaville today, led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, and including the Chief of the Defence Force, General Janie Geldenhuys, and the chief of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard.

High on the agenda of the talks will be the report of an build-up of Cuban troops in the south of Angola in the past few weeks. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the total Cuban troop strength has been increased from about 50 000 to 60 000 with an “unload a day” of troops and arms leaving Havana.

Diplomatic sources are more cautious about the reports and the US State Department has said the troop movement is just a turnabout of forces.
Bishops' Owambo curfew appeal: Judgment reserved

BLOEMFONTEIN. — Judgment has been reserved by the Appeal Court here in an appeal by three Namibian bishops and their churches relating to the validity of proclamations on a curfew in the security area of Owambo.

The appellants are Bishop James Hamupanda Kauluma of the Anglican Diocese of Namibia, Bishop Bonafatius Haushiku of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Windhoek, and Bishop Kieofas Dumeni of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia.

They appealed against the decision of a full bench of the Supreme Court of Namibia on January 18, 1987, to dismiss their application for an order to declare section 3 of Proclamation AG9 of 1977 invalid and of no force and effect, and that consequently Orders AG58 of 1978 and AG99 of 1979 were invalid.

— Sapa
‘Evidence’ of Swapo attacks on soft targets

WINDHOEK. — There is enough evidence to show Swapo is attacking civilian targets, says the Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Plenaar.

He was responding here yesterday to Swapo's denial that it was responsible for the bomb explosion at a Windhoek hotel last week.

He referred to an affidavit by Mr Leonard Sheehama, 24, who is standing trial on 26 counts of murder and one of sabotage.

The trial arises from an explosion at an Oshakati bank in February.

Mr Sheehama said in the Ondangwa Magistrate's Court that he was a trained Swapo member who had been instructed to attack civilian targets.

Mr Plenaar said Swapo's allegation that South Africa was trying to set up a puppet government in which Swapo would have no say was "totally unfounded".
SA 'to take harder line' on Cuban build-up

BRAZZAVILLE. — South African fears of a new Cuban military build-up in Angola seem likely to harden positions at the three-sided peace talks on Angola and Namibia which resume today.

The resumption of the talks comes after the suspension of the last meeting without an agreement two weeks ago to give the parties an opportunity to consult their governments.

The various parties' standpoints had been too divergent to make compromise possible.

On the table again when South African, Angolan and Cuban negotiators meet in Brazzaville under US mediation will be the issue of a timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 60,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

President P W Botha is expected to take a tough line today on the continuing Cuban build-up.

Mr Botha will address the National Party's Free State congress in Bloemfontein as the latest round of peace talks get under way.

His speech will come against the backdrop of direct warnings by Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, that the continued build up of Cuban troops while the peace talks are going on is "totally unacceptable" to South Africa.

While we're making serious efforts to reach a peaceful arrangement, the Cubans are bringing in more planes and men," a member of the South African delegation said in Brazzaville.

"We will be seeking an explanation and that will be high on the agenda," said the official, who asked not to be named. Angola and Cuba have not reacted to the South African allegations.

While the inflow of Cuban troops could be a tactical play by Cuban President Fidel Castro, the build-up of his forces in the south of the country in close proximity to concentrations of South African forces just across the border is increasing tensions in the region.

The issue must be cleared if the parties are to go ahead with a UN plan for the independence of Namibia.

Preparation for a UN-supervised election is scheduled to begin on November 1.

Military analysts said Angolan government forces and their Cuban allies may be gearing up for an offensive against Unita.

An Angolan-Cuban offensive against Unita now would take advantage of the departure of South African troops from southern Angola, which was completed at the end of August and is the main fruit of the negotiations so far.

Unita is not included in the ceasefire which accompanied the withdrawal agreement.

Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi attacked US mediator Dr Chester Crocker at the weekend, suggesting he was preparing to dig Unita's grave to get the Cubans out of Angola.

Failure in the Brazzaville talks might also lead Swapo to renew its bush war against South African forces.

Swapo has announced a unilateral ceasefire in Namibia. "If there is no agreement...we will go back to the trenches," Swapo information secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said.
UN chief agrees in principle to visit SA

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar has accept-
ed in principle an invitation by Presi-
dent PW Botha to visit South Africa, a
UN spokeswoman said yesterday.

The two sides were discussing a date
for the visit, she added.

Mr Perez de Cuellar would visit
other countries in the region during
the trip, she said.

Mr Botha's invitation was extended
by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha
about a month ago in order to have
one-on-one discussions about who will
pay for the implementation of UN Res-
olution 435 to achieve Namibian inde-
pendence and who will pick up the tab,
currently being paid by South Africa,
to balance Namibia's annual budget.

That Mr Perez de Cuellar has agreed
to make the trip is an important devel-
opment in the ongoing peace process
which will be taken further in the
Brazzaville talks which open today.

— Political Staff and Sapa
Peace talks bogged down by debate on Cuban troops

BRAZZAVILLE. - Efforts to find a peace settlement in south-western Africa have become bogged down in a debate over reports of a fresh Cuban military build-up in Angola, diplomats say.

"There seems to be a crisis of confidence building up," one diplomat, who asked not to be named, said yesterday after the first day of the latest round of talks produced little progress.

Negotiators from South Africa, Angola and Cuba — with US officials acting as mediators — failed to make headway on the central problem of setting a timetable for withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Instead, the diplomats said, the talks in the Congolese capital Brazzaville became distracted by reports of a new buildup of Cuban troops and military hardware in Angola.

Angola has dismissed the reports as "fantasies". Reports in the US and South African Press alleged the Cuban force in Angola was being raised to 60 000 men from 50 000.

The three parties and the US mediators met for about an hour yesterday after discussing the reports of Cuban reinforcements in bilateral meetings. But the full session was cut short when the South Africans left for separate consultations.

Conference sources said the South Africans were apparently angry about a surprise move by the Angolans and Cubans to raise the issue of Walvis Bay, a port in Namibia.

South Africa claims sovereignty over the strategic port even after Namibia becomes independent under a United Nations plan due to start on November 1.

- A large-scale build-up of Cuban troops and weaponry in Angola would be a breach of the agreements made in New York and Geneva between the various parties involved in the peace initiative, President Botha said in Bloemfontein.

Winding up the National Party's Free State congress in Bloemfontein yesterday, President Botha said that if reports of such a build-up were correct then there had been a breach of agreement between South Africa on the one hand and Angola and Cuba on the other.

He said the link between the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 and Cuban withdrawal had been formally recognised, but a fair and realistic balance would have to be found between the time-scale of Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 435. - "Political Staff and Sapa-Reuters"
Border bombast

Betraying no trace of magnanimity or statesmanship, a belligerent Sam Nujoma, president of Swapo, gave the world a glimpse of the relationships a Namibian government led by him may pursue with SA, Britain and West Germany.

For SA in particular the prospect cannot be a pleasant one. Supremely confident of winning an election conducted in terms of UN Resolution 435, Nujoma took no trouble to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards "the Bothas and Malans," whom he referred to as "racists, cowards, bores ... a defeated army" before a large party of international pressmen and TV crews in Luanda. In the process Nujoma took a swipe at Margaret Thatcher for supporting the "racist regime in SA" because of the British people who owned SA gold mines. The "Kohl regime" in West Germany was another example, he said, of the few states that had not joined in the process of isolating SA.

Nujoma refused to come clean on Swapo's attitude to declaring a single-party State; he declared the party manifesto would remain "top secret" — presumably until such time as electioneering had begun. A Swapo government, he said, would "scientifically analyse" the country's economic situation and the national assembly would then "decide if there is a need to publicly (privately?) own certain enterprises, or completely nationalise them."

However, he added: "We are not going to rob people of their properties, but we are going to make sure that over 105 years of ruthless exploitation of Namibia's natural resources, the killing and maiming of Namibians, and the creation of landless people in the land of their birth will come to an end. We certainly will welcome those companies that wish to enter into an agreement with a future independent State of Namibia. Such agreements I believe have to be based on equality, mutual understanding and respect, and be mutually beneficial to all involved."

But what belonged in Namibia would stay there, Nujoma said.

On the issue of a one-party State, were Swapo elected to power and the voters said "yes" to such a State, Nujoma said: "Why should they be denied their democratic rights? Let's not find an excuse to deny the Namibian people their right to democratically elect their members of parliament because it is anticipated that there will be a

Swapo government and a Swapo government will impose a one-party State"

Asked if Swapo would declare its position on this issue to voters during the election campaign, Nujoma would only reiterate the party manifesto remains "a top secret."

The only consolation that SA, the UK and West Germany may draw from Nujoma's hostile attitude (even as peace talks entailing a Namibia settlement were taking place), is that he is regarded as naturally bombastic and once in power — assuming this happens — he will be restrained by a more sober-minded Cabinet.

The general view of Nujoma among seasoned foreign correspondents is that his rhetoric grows in direct proportion to the number of pressmen and TV cameras present at an interview.

On the other hand, it may be that he suspects elections in Namibia are far enough away to sustain his rudeness.
Peace talks make slow progress

BRAZZAVILLE. — Tough negotiations over a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola showed few signs of progress yesterday and a South African negotiator said it looked as though the target date of November 1 for starting to implement a Namibian independence plan would be hard to achieve.

Negotiators from South Africa, Angola and Cuba and their US mediators began a second day of talks in Brazzaville after weathering a complex row on Wednesday over a reported build-up of Cuban troops.

Delegates at Brazzaville were anxious to stress that the peace process was continuing, knowing that a collapse in the talks could threaten the one-month-old ceasefire being observed on the Angolan-Namibian border.

But the slow progress of the negotiations, centred on setting a timetable for withdrawing about 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola, has cast doubts on whether they can keep to their deadline for implementing the UN plan.

Agreement on a timetable for a Cuban withdrawal is the last major obstacle blocking a regional peace agreement that would incorporate Namibian independence.

Angola and Cuba have proposed withdrawing over three years but South Africa wants a much shorter period, closer to the seven months the UN has envisaged it will take to implement its plan for Namibian independence.

The Brazzaville negotiations with Cuba and Angola were continuing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

Meanwhile, Unita said in Angola yesterday that they shot down a military helicopter and killed 31 government soldiers in recent clashes.

Unita, excluded from the talks, has said it must play a role if lasting peace is to be reached.

The rebels' latest communiqué said 17 soldiers were killed on Sunday in an attack in the northern province of Zaire and 14 died in a clash the same day in the central province of Huambo.

Swapo deputy secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Aaron Shibepe, called on non-aligned countries on Wednesday to exert pressure on Pretoria to ensure it did not deviate from the peace process.

Addressing the conference of non-aligned foreign ministers, he expressed optimism that there was a reasonable chance peace would return to Angola, and Namibia would become independent "sooner rather than later". — Sapa-Reuters
What future may hold for SWA

BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

In the high-ceilinged debating chamber of Windhoek's National Assembly, members of the Swapo-dominated "government of national reconciliation" file in to take their seats.

A white farmer-politician from Otjwarongo wearing a sober collar and tie shares a few muttered words with a former political commissioner of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia flamboyantly dressed in an African-print caftan.

After bowing their heads in a prayer to God to watch over their deliberations, members settle down to the business of the day.

Mr Speaker says: "I now call on the honourable Minister of Finance to present his Budget for the coming financial year. Mr Mudge ..."

A far-fetched scenario? Not really.

For years Swapo has been portrayed to whites as a Marxist-oriented terrorist organisation which would pursue revenge once in power and wreck the economy in double-quick time through ill-considered nationalisation and expropriation of white-owned land and businesses.

For years Robert Mugabe's Zanu was portrayed in a similar way. Today, Zimbabwe is far from being a financial basket case and social conditions are such that some whites who took the "chicken run" are returning home.

Swapo, as one of the last African "liberation movements" to see its country gain independence, will have had a chance to study at first hand the problems of post-Sharpeville Africa.

Officials of the organisation make no secret of the fact that they admire what has been achieved in Zimbabwe and that much of what has been learnt there can be applied in SWA/Namibia.

Much of what Mr Sam Nujoma and his lieutenants say in political rhetoric aimed at audiences either at home or abroad, Swapo as an organisation and Mr Nujoma as a person are less Marxist in outlook than Zanu and Mr Mugabe.

Like Zanu, though, Swapo will also have to tread very warily in its plans to transform society for fear of alienating its major international benefactors, which are overwhelmingly Western countries with all their notions of fair play and private enterprise.

Given these factors and bearing in mind the Zimbabwe experience, what does the future possibly hold in store for SWA/Namibia?

- A policy of national reconciliation, similar to that followed in Zimbabwe.
- A fractious territory of different tribes and races, SWA/Namibia needs to forgive and forget if it is to get on with the job of nation building after a war.

Mr Nujoma has vowed that there will be no retributions and, while whites may be fairly safe, black opponents may not be as fortunate, considering that already at least 100 Swapo members are being held without trial by the organisation for allegedly being "South African spies".

An appreciation of the crucial role whites play in the economic life of the country could well make Mr Nujoma go out of his way in the coming months, and after independence, to assure them they will be welcome.

The Swapo president must also hear in mind that "spooking" the white community could see them and their millions of rand across the Orange River before he could say "economic disaster".

Appointing whites to key positions (such as finance in the hypothetical case of veteran politician Dirk Mudge or agriculture, as was done in Zimbabwe) could go a long way to calming white fears, as it did after Mr Mugabe took office in Harare in 1980.

- Stricter controls on multinational corporations.

Swapo and its friends in the United Nations Council for Namibia have regularly accused such companies of "raping" the economy and natural resources of SWA/Namibia under the protection of South Africa.

However, Swapo knows well that these companies are the goose which lay the golden foreign exchange eggs. They are thus safe from any attacks in the form of nationalisation, although Swapo would undoubtedly tighten up the current almost non-existent export and import controls to curb practices such as under- and over-invoicing and transfer pricing.

Mr Nujoma has also said the contracts of particularly the mining giants may well have to be renegotiated.

- No large-scale nationalisation.

Mr Nujoma has promised this, but has given notice that, in the interests of a more even distribution of wealth, the government would probably move to acquire significant shareholdings in major mining, fishing and agricultural concerns.

The First National Development Corporation, the National Transport Corporation, the electricity and water services and the Land Bank are already parastatals.

- Redistribution of land.

This will probably take place to a less extent than some have feared. According to Mr Nujoma, any land expropriated by the government will be accompanied by adequate compensation for the owner.

However, officials of Swapo say they will not tamper with any white-owned farming land, which is being put to productive use. They make no secret of the fact that they would probably not be as kind to absentee landlords, many of whom have bought land in recent depressed years.

- Increased taxation, both company and personal, to help pay for the expected huge increase in government spending which must accompany a social-orientated programme of reconstruction and redevelopment.
WINDHOEK. — Five members of a special police counter-insurgency unit were sentenced in the Supreme Court here this week to a total of 100 years imprisonment for murdering two women.

Each was sentenced to 10 years for each murder conviction, to be served concurrently.

The men are Antonius Amunsele, Festus Ka-vira, Alvendo Angola, Titus Lasarus and Lasarus Onesimus.

According to evidence the victims, Mrs Lina Dawid and Mrs Elisa Fil-lipus, were the common-law wives of an uncle of the five men, Mr Thomas Haimbonde, who died in January last year.

The five suspected the women of causing their uncle’s death by voodoo and consulted a witch-doctor, who told them they had to drown the women in a river or an evil spirit would strike down their families.

The men forced the women to tell relatives at the funeral of Mr Haimbonde that they had been responsible for his death.

But the women told mourners they had given their husband a potion to make him love them more.

After the funeral, the women were taken to Ruacana where the men bound their arms and legs and tied rocks to their bodies before throwing them in the Cunene River to drown.

The judge said two policemen who had known about the unlawful detention of the two women could have averted the tragedy, but they had not done anything.

He ordered that evidence concerning the policemen, Lt Nel and a Const Erasmus, be referred to the Attorney-General. — Sapa
Four die in border clash with Swapo

WINDHOEK. Two security forces members and two alleged members of Swapo have died in a skirmish with insurgents in northern Namibia, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said here yesterday.

The shoot-out took place about 15km from Oshakati on Wednesday at 3:30pm when a police special counter-insurgency unit went to investigate reports of Swapo activities in the area.

In a follow-up operation, a police vehicle detonated a landmine and the insurgents opened fire on the security forces, the SWATF said in a statement.

In the ensuing fire fight, the two security force members were fatally wounded and two insurgents were killed.

The names of the dead police force members will be announced by SWA Police headquarters in Windhoek.

The SWATF said a senior secondary school near Ombalantu in Ovambo was badly damaged by two bombs on Tuesday night. An office block and a wing of classrooms were wrecked by the blasts about 20 minutes apart.

— Sapa
The scene for a showdown between Waples and South Africa is being prepared. The game is an important one in the context of the country's domestic politics.
‘Painful’
choices for
Namibia
talks

BRAZZAVILLE. — SA, Angola and Cuba, racing to meet a target date for a Namibia independence plan, must choose between compromise or failure if they wish to reach an accord on the key issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Diplomats involved in the latest negotiations in Brazzaville said SA, Angola, Cuba and US mediators had managed to define, but not yet agree on, a compromise over a timetable for a phased withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

“We have been able to identify the practical outline of a compromise which will mean for both sides a tough and painful choice,” one diplomat, who asked not to be named, said.

SA has demanded agreement on the Cuban departure as the main condition for granting independence to Namibia. The timing of the two events has been the main debating point in six rounds of US-mediated talks.

All sides have agreed that the UN should set in motion its plans on November 1 for holding elections in Namibia and pave the way to independence on June 1, 1989. But the diplomats said failure to agree on a Cuban withdrawal timetable would block the whole process.

Sources at the talks said SA had apparently indicated it was willing to extend the seven-month period it had originally demanded for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Angola and Cuba, who had wanted the withdrawal to be staggered over three years, said they were willing initially to move Cuban forces northwards away from the Namibian border behind the 16th parallel, while the UN-sponsored elections were held in Namibia.

Diplomats said the compromise under consideration was not a simple question of time spans but a whole multi-faceted package involving logistical, military, political and psychological factors.

One diplomat said the November 1 target date was of psychological importance and would remind the parties of a tight but identifiable schedule within which to work. “They know if they let it slide, they may not get it back,” he added.

If the November 1 deadline is missed, the one-month-old ceasefire being observed by SA and Angolan and Cuban forces on the Angola-Namibia border could be threatened.

Swapo has also warned that the unilateral ceasefire it has declared in its war against SA would not hold if the date was changed.

Another factor in the conflict is Unita. Washington and Pretoria want Angola to negotiate with Unita but Luanda refuses and has demanded an end to SA and US support for the rebels.

The parties have agreed to consult their respective governments and to meet again in 10 days’ time in the Congolese capital.

Angolan and SA negotiators were optimistic about the chances of success. SA delegation chief Mr Neil van Heerden said the talks had made significant progress and Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Venancio de Moura said they were in the last stages.

“I think it is encouraging that the parties want to proceed expeditiously with the negotiations,” the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said in Brazzaville. — Sapa-Reuters
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Botha and two Ministers are visiting Mozambique today and Malawi tomorrow in what is seen as attempts to bring greater realism to inter-state relations in Southern Africa.

Although there is a deep ideological divide between Marxist Mozambique and South Africa, they are trying to establish better relations in economics, transport and security.

The meeting at Songo, a small town in northern Mozambique near the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme, will be the first between President Joaquim Chissano and Mr Botha.

Talks with Banda

Later today Mr Botha, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Phe Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will fly to Malawi for discussions with President Hastings Kamuzu Banda. They will return to South Africa tomorrow night.

Today Mr Botha's party will visit Cahora Bassa before the talks with Mr Chissano. The Cahora Bassa scheme has been recently sabotaged by the Renamo rebel movement.

Among the matters to be discussed are plans to revive the joint monitoring commission set up in terms of the Mozambiqua-Angola-Tanzania Angola

PAPAL MASS: Pope John Paul II walked through the crowd before the Mass for the 150,000 people at Borrowdale Race Course in Harare, Zimbabwe. The Pope is currently on a five-country tour of Southern Africa. Another picture and report, page 3.
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Among the matters to be discussed are plans to revive the joint monitoring commission set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord to deal with border incidents. South Africa may also raise the ANC presence in Mozambique, while Mozambique may express misgivings about help to Renamo from elements in South Africa.

Decisive step

The official Mozambican news agency, AIN, said in an editorial that Mozambique hoped the Songo meeting would be a decisive step in rescuing the Nkomati Accord.

“It is a further step in the policy of trying to resolve the aggression against Mozambique through dialogue with Pretoria.”

South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal recently signed an agreement for the rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa dam but the agreement still has to be ratified.

It is still not clear how the power lines linking the dam to South Africa will be protected against rebels.

Delighted

South African diplomats are delighted about the visits, which follow one by an emissary from President Chissano to President Botha. Arrangements for the visits stretched over months.

It is President Botha’s first official visit to African states, although he has been to southern Angola to visit troops.

Mr Botha has maintained that he has often received visitors from other parts of Africa but has never given details. At one stage this year there were plans for a visit to Congo-Brazzaville.

According to diplomats, the visit is meant to illustrate a growing realism and a more sober approach in Southern Africa about the role South Africa, as the economic power point of the region, can play.

By DI Lebusi

SOUTH AFRICAN cratic.

This day by dea at the of the...
SA Media Council for SWA hearing

AN investigation panel of the SA Media Council is to sit for the first time in Windhoek.

The panel will sit on September 26 to consider complaints lodged with the council against the Windhoek Observer.

The council said in a statement at the weekend that complaints by the Namibian police and, in a separate issue, by members of the public deal with photographs and editorial matter which allegedly contravene the council's code of conduct.

The police complaint relates to photographs published in the Windhoek Observer on January 23 and April 23 on the grounds that the editor did not exercise "due care and responsibility with regard to the presentation of brutality, violence and atrocities".

The public complaint deals with allegedly indecent or obscene material which appeared on June 25 and in subsequent issues.

Council chairman Mr Louis de V van Winsen will preside. — Sapa
Namibia slaps deportation order on illegal SA student

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A South African student, has been served with a deportation order from SWA/Namibia in what is believed to be the first such action taken under a law promulgated in 1985, controlling immigration to the territory.

Mbetha, 20, was fined R500 for contravening the Residency of Certain Persons in SWA/Namibia, Act of 1985. Magistrate Mr. Pieter Truter found that Mbetha, a student at a tertiary educational institution here, had not obtained the necessary residence permit from the authorities in Windhoek before moving to Namibia.

Mr. Truter ordered that Mbetha be held in custody until his deportation.

Mbetha said in a prepared statement to the court that he did not recognize the transitional government or its laws.

Uniform campaign

DURBAN. — Mr. Ian Masters, son of Pretoria has collected 11,000 signatures in support of his nationwide one-man campaign, calling for the standardization of school uniforms. And now he is seeking an interview with President Botha to present his petition. — The Argus Correspondent.

Bugs in embassy

STOCKHOLM. — Sweden has protested to the Soviet Union after finding eavesdropping devices in its Moscow embassy for the second time in two years. — Sapa-Reuters.
A

AND DEATH IN THE

ORDINARY TALE OF LIFE

FOCUS: NAMIBIA'S FAR NORTH

ARVIN NICHOLS
In the aftermath of the shooting, the community is left reeling. The shooter, who has not yet been identified, reportedly opened fire in a crowded area, injuring several people. The police are仍在调查事件的原因。Meanwhile, the families of the victims are struggling to come to terms with the tragedy.

A memorial service is planned for the victims, and community leaders are calling for unity and support. "We cannot let this divide us," said one community leader. "We must come together to remember those we have lost and to heal."
Chikane: Court upholds appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN

The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday upheld, with costs, an appeal by the SWA Cabinet in connection with a notice under Section 9 of the Residence of Certain Persons in SWA Regulation Act.

The appeal was against the judgment of Mr Acting Justice H Hendler on November 12, 1986 in favour of Pastor Frank Chikane, then the general secretary of the Institute of Contextual Theology. The second respondent was the Council of Churches in Namibia.

The application was brought by Pastor Chikane after he was advised at Jan Smuts Airport on May 23, 1986 that he was prohibited from being in SWA.

Yesterday Mr Justice Grosskopf concluded that neither respondent had shown that the Cabinet acted unlawfully. — Sapa
Swapo man on Idasa stage

CP Correspondent

The South African government is no longer going to be able to reverse the mood for change now prevalent among Namibians, according to Anton Lubowski, of the National Union of Namibian Workers, a Swapo affiliate.

Lubowski said Swapo was optimistic that independence for Namibia was not far off and that Swapo was totally committed to peace provided the South African government did not flout the peace agreement.

Windhoek-based advocate Lubowski was speaking on Angola and Namibia this week in Durban.

The meeting, attended by about 1,000 people, also marked the opening of the Durban regional office of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA.

Lubowski shared the platform with Idasa director Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and Mark Patrick, who served in Namibia and Angola as a conscript in the SADF.

Lubowski said the financial crisis South Africa faced as a result of sanctions added a lot more pressure.

"Morally, South Africa had found it difficult to justify its incursions into Namibia and Angola," he said.

Slabbert said that, looking back to 1974, he had a feeling of having been abused by the South African government in its statements about a military presence in Angola.
Deportation: Aid offered to Namibians

The Namibians are all long-time residents of the Cape west coast diamond industry-settlement of Port Nolloth. The town council has laid charges against the group in terms of the Group Areas Act, seeking their eviction from the town.

It is understood that if the Namibians were evicted, they would have to be sent home. Most of them come from the north of Namibia and went to Port Nolloth and the Namibian town of Oranjemund to work for Consolidated Diamond Mines there.

A spokesman for the Department of Immigration in Windhoek said the authorities here were aware of the case and had offered to assist those people to return to Namibia.

ORDERS

The chairman of the Ovambo administration, Mr Peter Kalangula, has accused the authorities in Windhoek of telling the Port Nolloth Namibians that buses would be sent to take them home on the orders of the Ovambo administration.

The Department of Immigration has denied Mr Kalangula's allegations.

The trial of the Namibians, taking place in the Supreme Court in Cape Town, has been postponed until October 26.
UN chief's tough task

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar jets into South Africa tomorrow night to boost the process of independence for Namibia.

The world body chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can get its independence.

The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be in South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of the State President, Mr PW Botha.

Apart from meeting Mr Botha, Dr de Cuellar will meet Cabinet members, Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Plenarir, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of Mr Botha, his decision to come at this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations.

Diplomatic sources believe the inabil-

ity of the negotiators to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay implementation of Namibian independence.

It had been agreed earlier that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435, it would mean Namibian elections would be held seven months after that date.

It seems unlikely the negotiations, to resume in the Congo next Monday, will be able to conclude a mutually acceptable timetable for withdrawal of Cuban forces in time for the implementation of Resolution 435 from November 1.

Sources say the UN has not started to make arrangements for the implementation of Resolution 435, making it unlikely that, even if agreement were reached in Brazzaville next week, the world body would be able to start the independence process by November 1.

See Page 6.
De Cuellar visit to SA a boost for Namibian peace

PRETORIA. — United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to arrive in South Africa on Thursday to boost the process of independence for SWA/Namibia.

The world body's chief will, however, be confronted by a string of difficult problems to be resolved before the territory can achieve independence. The Department of Foreign Affairs announced last night that Dr de Cuellar would be visiting South Africa on Thursday and Friday as the guest of President Botha.

BOOST TO PEACE

Apart from meeting President Botha, the secretary-general will be holding discussions with members of the Cabinet and with Namibia's Administrator General, Mr Louis Plenenaar, and members of the territory's transitional government.

Although Dr de Cuellar is visiting South Africa at the invitation of President Botha, he said some time ago, his decision to come to this stage is believed to be intended to boost the peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola/Cuba.

Dr de Cuellar hopes to obtain an agreement that will enable the world body to begin its administrative and peace-keeping operations in the territory on November 1, he told correspondents.

Dr de Cuellar said the purpose of his mission was to bring about the most rapid possible implementation of the security council's 10-year-old resolution which sets out the terms for Namibian independence following UN-supervised elections.

Diplomatic sources believe the inability of the negotiators so far to produce an acceptable timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will now almost certainly delay the implementation of the UN plan for independence.

TARGET DATE

It had been earlier agreed by the parties that the target date for the start of the plan, embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be November 1 this year.

In terms of Resolution 435 that would mean independence elections for the territory would be held seven months after the implementation date, or June 1 next year.

Dr de Cuellar will travel to South Africa with a high-powered team of advisers led by Mr Maart Balsmaur, the former UN commissioner for Namibia.

Asked about the probable cost of the Namibian operation for an organisation in deep financial trouble because of the non-payment of dues, the secretary-general said he hoped he could bring this in for less than the R1 400-million that has been mentioned in some reports. — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.

Four Swapo shot dead by security forces in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Security forces in northern Namibia shot dead four Swapo insurgents in separate skirmishes, the SWA Territory Force said.

"Some of the insurgents killed in the clashes on Saturday wore the uniforms of the Angolan army, Fapla.

"A statement issued by SWATF last night said security forces seized an RPG7, an anti-personnel mine and rifle grenades.

"Swapo insurgents carried out a bombardment with 82mm mortars on Eenhana military base but caused no damage, the statement said.

"Insurgents tried to bombard the kraal of an Ovambo headman 26km west of Etalal on Wednesday night, but the mortar bombs were wide of the target.

"Aggression, sabotage and intimidation by gangs of Swapo continue in the operational area in spite of an announcement by the organisation's leadership that it would cease hostilities from September 1," the SWATF statement said. — Sapa.

Soldier killed

DURBAN. — Gunner Simon Ellin, 21, of Durban, has been killed in a military vehicle accident in Namibia. He was the son of Mr and Mrs Denis Ellis of Glenwood, Durban. — Sapa.
Kaunda may mediate for peace

PW in African move on Angola

By David Braun and Gerald L'Anghe

Africa's most important leaders are taking the initiative to end the civil war in Angola and give Namibia its independence.

South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, is expected to play his full part in these new moves.

The Financial Times in London carries a report from Michael Holman in Maputo today saying that tentative plans are being made for President Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to meet.

This meeting may tie in with a summit meeting of several major African leaders in a new bid to end the Angola civil war.

The summit meeting, announced by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko in an interview with The New York Times, will be the culmination of many months of intensive behind-the-scenes negotiations among African leaders to take the initiative to restore peace and stability to south-western Africa.

President Mobutu said talks at head of state level had been agreed to by South Africa, Angola, Zaire and "its neighbours". Timing and venue still had to be negotiated.

Unita reconciliation

One possible issue for discussion is a potential mediating role for President Kaunda in efforts now taking place to reconcile the Angolan government and the Unita rebel movement led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, which is backed by South Africa and the US.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who returned to London today from a 10-day visit to five African countries, replied to a sceptical journalist who raised the "apparent stalemate" in South Africa. Sir Geoffrey suggested that the "move was not as stale" as his questioner suggested.

Diplomatic sources in South Africa have confirmed that high-level talks have already taken place at the initiative of important African leaders who now believe the time has come for a pan-African approach to resolving the continent's most pressing problems.

Senior South African leaders are understood to have made highly secret visits to various African capitals in recent months, including Kinshasa, and at least one African head of state is known to have made a secret visit to Pretoria this year.

President Botha's own recent official visit to Mozambique and Malawi, and the possibility of one or two more such trips to other African states in the near future, are all related to these developments.

"Heart of the OAU"

The African leaders involved represent a dozen states around Angola and up through West Africa. These also include Kenya, Egypt, Zambia and Morocco, and, together, according to a local diplomatic source, they represent "the heart of the Organisation for African Unity".

The Africans want the 50,000 Cuban soldiers in the region to go home. They want the South Africans out of Namibia and they want that territory to get its independence.

Most significantly, the African leaders want the Ianola government to settle its differences with Unita, especially now that the South Africans have withdrawn from Angola.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita, has substantial support in many parts of Africa.

At a recent celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Congo revolution in Brazzaville, 11 African heads of state are understood to have confronted Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos and told him that the time had come for him to start a dialogue with Unita.

The Angolan president is understood to have since written to some of these African colleagues to say he would be in favour of talking to Unita.

President Mushi is believed to be one of the prime movers behind an African initiative to end the Angolan civil war and get the Cubans out of the region.
Murder hearing told of assault

Tree case accused picks 6 policemen in identity parade

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

WITBANK — Six policemen were identified yesterday by a man charged with murder as having assaulted him and influenced him to plead guilty.

Mr Olly Andrew Mamba (28) pointed out the men at an identity parade of Witbank CID personnel before the case started its fifth day in the Witbank Circuit Court.

The identity parade was part of a trial-within-a-trial in which Mr Mamba and Mr Jan Morgan Jacobs are charged with murder, rape and robbery in connection with the death of Mrs Frieda Scheepers last year.

Mrs Schepers's badly decomposed body was found tied to a tree in a Witbank plantation almost two weeks after she went missing.

Investigating officer Lieutenant Deon Venter denied that he or any of his men had assaulted or influenced Mr Mamba in making his confession or his plea.

Lieutenant Venter said one of the policemen pointed out was not in Witbank at the time and Mr Mamba had failed to point out another policeman who had played an important role in the investigation.

Earlier, Mr Mamba's defence counsel disputed the admissibility of two documents handed into the court.

One was Mr Mamba's confession made at the Graskop Magistrate's Court at midnight on the day Mr Mamba was arrested in Komatiport.

Mr Mamba said he had been assaulted by Lieutenant Venter and other policemen and he had made a confession under duress.

The second document was a guilty plea and statement made in the Witbank Magistrate's Court the following Monday. Mr Mamba said he had been threatened before appearing in court.

Graskop magistrate Mr Hendrick Labuschagne said he had taken Mr Mamba’s statement at the magistrate's court office at about midnight last November 20.

Mr Mamba looked normal to him and he did not notice any injuries.

He said it was impossible for Mr Mamba to have been assaulted in his office because although the office was in the same building as the police station the doors were always kept locked.

The hearing continues.
De Cuellar arrives tonight

Political Correspondent

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof air force base at 10 pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr. Maarti Ahtisaari, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary-General and his party will be staying at the government guest house in Bryntirion in Pretoria as the guest of the State President, Mr P.W. Botha.

Mr Botha invited Dr Perez de Cuellar to South Africa recently in order to discuss preparations for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

IMPARTIAL

Among the items to be discussed are guarantees of the UN's impartiality in the independence process, the estimated R2 billion which will be needed to finance Resolution 435 and the transfer of South Africa's financial obligations.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is to meet Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and leaders of Namibian political parties in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Ministers and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the guest house.

Mr P.W. Botha will meet Dr Perez de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for Angolan talks in Luanda.

Dr Perez de Cuellar will not be visiting Namibia itself on this trip.

See Page 11.
The UN and Unita

UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar may act as an unofficial messenger for President P W Botha when he leaves for Angola towards the end of the week on the next leg of his diplomatic shuttle through southern Africa. Although the UN chief has no mandate from the world body to involve himself with Unita’s fate in Angola, it can be expected that he will convey Pretoria’s concern about the well-being of their erstwhile ally to Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos.

Former SA ambassador to the UN, Kurt von Schirnding, who knows the Secretary-General well, says the recent rumours of a troop build-up by the Cubans in Angola, as well as speculation that the combined forces of Fidel Castro and Fapla plan an onslaught on Jonas Savimbi’s Unita stronghold, will be brought to De Cuellar’s attention. “Other than conveying this message to Dos Santos, I don’t think the Secretary General would like to get involved in this matter,” says Von Schirnding.

The visit, which was due to start as the FM went to press, should be seen as a positive move, Von Schirnding says. “If he had any doubts about SA’s bona fides, the visit would not have taken place. Not too much emphasis should however be placed on the fact that he is missing the opening of this session of the General Assembly — but one can safely say that the Secretary General’s visit shows the importance he attaches to the peace process.”

Von Schirnding, who now heads the SA Foundation, says SA is very fortunate that a man of such extreme integrity is at the helm of the UN at this time. Von Schirnding was present when De Cuellar and Botha met for the first time in SA in 1983: “I think they have a good understanding of each other,” he comments.

Stellenbosch University political scientist Willie Breytenbach says the most important point on the agenda between De Cuellar and Pretoria will be the cost of implementing UN Resolution 435 for Namibia’s independence. “SA wants to withdraw from Namibia because of the high costs of administering the country. If the withdrawal means higher costs, it may be better to remain there,” he says.

Breytenbach agrees with Von Schirnding that Unita’s fate will not be a bargaining point during De Cuellar’s discussions with Botha. “Unita has not been included in the peace process in the first instance.” Breytenbach has previously warned that this is the weak link in the negotiations.

But, at the end of the day, Angola cannot be detached from the Unita factor, he adds. “Unita will always form part of the fine print of any negotiations about Angola. De Cuellar will have to take notice of this.”

A spokesman for the American State Department was earlier quoted as saying that they have no knowledge of a planned full-scale Cuban-Fapla attack on Unita. Breytenbach does not agree: “Although it is difficult to judge the situation from Stellenbosch, I believe the information which is at the disposal of SA. One can speculate that the Americans are busy playing their own little game. They may not want to admit that the situation is serious.”

Breytenbach says De Cuellar will also have to take notice of the diplomatic breakthrough which has taken place with the current peace talks. “At this stage, no finger can be pointed to SA. On the international political and diplomatic fronts, the past two weeks have been the best SA has had for a long time.”

The diplomatic breakthrough may even extend further. The London Financial Times reported on Tuesday that tentative plans are being made for Botha to meet Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia in an initiative to end the civil war in Angola and give Namibia its independence. The meeting may tie in with a summit meeting of several major African leaders, which was announced in an interview with The New York Times by Zaire’s President Mobutu Sese Seko.

A meeting like that, together with the visit of De Cuellar, could give some impetus to the peace talks which have suddenly seemed to falter in the wake of rumours about an alleged attack on Unita.
AS United Nations secretary-general
Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar heads for
Pretoria tonight for talks with President
P.W. Botha on Angola-Namibia, intense
diplomatic activity in the region erupt-
ed on the eve of the resumption of the
Brazzaville peace talks.

Speculation continued that a meeting between
Mr. Botha and a number of African leaders would
take place in the next few weeks to discuss the
peace initiative.

Mr. Botha’s office dismissed the reports — in the
London Financial Times and the New York Times
— as “speculative”.

Neither the Department of Foreign Affairs nor
the British Foreign Office could confirm that that a
meeting was on the cards between Mr. Botha and
various African heads of state on ways to end the
civil war in Angola and bring independence to
Namibia.

Surprise visit

However, South African government sources
were not prepared to rule out the possibility of
further talks between Mr. Botha and other African
leaders, particularly after his successful safari ear-
lier this month to Mozambique and Malawi.

Diplomats and officials in London were com-
menting yesterday on “the great deal of fluidity in
the region” and the general desire among African
states for national reconciliation in Angola. They
said there were a number of meetings and discus-
sions taking place.

Observers yesterday noted that Mr. Botha had
been due to pay a surprise visit to Brazzaville ear-
lier this year when a team of South African
diplomats were in the Congolese capital for nego-
tiations about Cuban troop withdrawal and Nam-
ibian independence. The trip was eventually called.

However, the Cubans complained that South Africa
was attempting to extract political capital out of the
regional peace initiatives.

It is also known that a number of senior Afri-
can politicians have made secret trips to the
Republic in recent years for talks with top govern-
ment officials.

Pretoria has been using a number of highly
successful aid programmes as a means of extending its contacts
with states to the north and SA government offi-
For once, South Africa is starting to look like the hero instead of the villain in the Namibian independence saga. If there is a villain in the play now it is Cuba, despite President Fidel Castro’s desperate desire to go down in history as southern Africa’s saviour.

Not everyone concerned with the efforts to bring independence to Namibia acknowledges this unusual reversal of roles. President Castro certainly does not.

But if the allegations voiced in some diplomatic circles are true, it is playing a desperately dangerous game that could only scuttle Namibian independence, but also prolong the search for peace in Angola and spread the flames of war more widely in southern Africa.

Recognition

South Africa’s role as the hero is for the time being a largely self-assigned one, but it could well get worse. It is certainly giving the United Nations secretary-general something to ponder during his visit to Pretoria this week.

South Africa’s claim to the part rests on its having done everything that could reasonably be expected of it and more to facilitate Namibian independence.

Nothing has emerged to challenge the South African assertion that it is genuinely trying to make South Africa a peaceful nation.

In the negotiations with Angola and the United States, the South Africans have not only reaffirmed their intention to facilitate Namibian independence, but they have really been working hard to bring about a peaceful solution.

Refused

The Cubans have refused, however, to withdraw their 50,000 odd troops in a period short enough to make it impossible for them to influence Namibia’s independence.

"What more can we do?" a senior South African official asked recently, suggesting that Pretoria had so far made all the concessions in the bargaining.

Short of agreeing to delay Namibian independence to give the Cuban troops time to withdraw, it is indeed difficult to see what more South Africans can do.

The Cubans, however, have other things on their minds than quelling Angola, according to accounts in diplomatic circles. Together with the MPLA government in Luanda, they are said to be planning a major offensive against UNITA, hoping that in the absence of South African support, the rebels in the recent past will have to use the present as an opportunity to re-establish their position.

The Cuban mission to the United Nations has also been closely involved in discussions on the question of the Cuban presence in Angola.

Defeat

The one is to try to defeat or contain Unita on its own without the help of the Cubans, which on the face of it would not be possible.

The other is to negotiate a political solution with Unita, which would involve bringing it into the government and sharing power with it.

According to diplomatic sources, the Cubans are now seeking a solution that would enable them to stop the South Africans from coming back to aid Unita and then to attempt to inflict a crushing military defeat on the rebels.

There would then be no need for the MPLA to come to terms with Unita, a development that would dismay the Cubans because it would make their costly efforts to protect the MPLA in vain.

With Unita defeated, the Cuban troops could be withdrawn with honour. But in some diplomatic quarters there is a fear that they would more likely be sent into fresh adventures in southern Africa aimed at retaining Fidel Castro as the man who finally defeated the Boers.

Some experts doubt that Unita could beat off an assault by Angolan tanks and aircraft without South African help.

The question is whether South Africa would send its forces to the rescue. The Minister of Defence, General Malan, hinted last week that it might do so.

Accusing the Cubans of using peace talks as a cover for an effort to eliminate Unita, General Malan warned that they might learn at the lesson learned at Cuito Cuanavale, where, he said, they lost up to 10,000 men.

The Minister did not say so, but it might reasonably be assumed that at least some of those losses would have been inflicted by the South African forces that were involved in the battle.

The South African Government has strongly suggested in the past that it would not permit Unita to be ousted from southern Angola. It is believed that this would allow Swaziland to infiltrate and influence the Angolan MPLA, which is currently losing blood in its war.

Theoretically, there would be no danger of this under the arrangement said to have been reached in Geneva for peace talks to be continued under the 18th parallel.

But Luanda’s respect for this and other parts of the Geneva protocol would be brought into question if the reported eastward offensive against Unita were to take place and if the Cubans were to be involved.

The terms of the Geneva agreement have not been made public — a strange decision in itself — but it is believed to prohibit the Cubans from embarking on hostilities east of the 17th meridian unless they are provoked.

Provocation

However, provocation can easily be engineered and there seems to be a fear in some quarters that this is just what Havana and Cuba are doing.

Alternatively, they would simply deny their participation in the Peace negotiations, which would be difficult to prove otherwise.

South Africa would not lightly decide to intervene. It would not want to risk the involvement of the region provoked by its previous entries into Angola. And it would know that the formidable anti-aircraft batteries that were set up in southern Angola could make intervention much more costly than before.

It is believed that if South Africans might well have considerably more open support from African countries than they have had in past interventions.

A group of Africa’s most influential leaders are believed to be concerned about the continuing conflict in Angola spreading wider in the continent.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, in particular, is said to be seriously worried, and has reportedly warned the Angolans and Cubans to stop aiding Unita and having seen Zaire’s air space violated by Angolan MiGs.

Reconciliation

A number of African leaders are warning now that there can be no lasting peace in south-western Africa without reconciliation in Angola between the MPLA and Unita.

Eleven African leaders are said to have met in the international community and urged the Angolans and Cubans to get the Cuban troops out of their country and to start negotiating with Unita.

Now Mr Mobutu has disclosed that efforts are being made to arrange a summit between South Africa, Angola, Zaire and neighbouring countries to discuss ways to facilitate the talks between the MPLA and Unita.

If it comes off, the summit can only strengthen the roles of South Africa as hero and Cuba as villain.
De Cuellar flies into SA tonight

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar arrives in South Africa tonight for an intensive two-day round of talks on Namibia's independence.

The UN chief is expected to land at Waterkloof Air Force Base at 10pm in a special aircraft made available for his use by the government of Spain.

He will be accompanied by the UN special envoy for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and other senior officials.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar.

The UN Secretary General and his party will be staying at the Government Guest House in Pretoria in Pretoria as the guests of President Botha.

President Botha invited Dr de Cuellar to South Africa recently in order to discuss preparations for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

Among the items to be discussed are guarantees of the UN's impartiality in the independence process, the estimated R2-billion which will be needed to finance Resolution 435 and the transfer of South Africa's financial obligations with respect to Namibia.

Talks with Angola

Dr de Cuellar is to meet Namibia's Administrator General Mr Louis Pienaar and leaders of Namibian political parties in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

In the afternoon he will meet South African Cabinet Ministers and in the evening Mr Pik Botha will host a reception for him at the Guest House.

President Botha will meet Dr de Cuellar on Friday morning and the UN leader will leave for talks with the Angolan government in Luanda in the afternoon.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, will this week review the south-western Africa peace talks.

Mr Shevardnadze, scheduled to arrive in the US capital tonight, will discuss the Namibia-Angola settlement negotiations between South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which the US is mediating. The seventh round of those talks is planned for next week in Brazzaville.

See page 15.
Perez de Cuellar is a tenacious and effective negotiator

By JOAO SANTA RITA of the Argus Africa News Service

Dr Perez de Cuellar

UN’s man for SWA is still not unemployed

The Argus Africa News Service reports

When Mr Martti Ahtisaari was appointed United Nations special representative for SWA/Namibia in 1976, he told journalists he wished to become unemployed as soon as possible.

But the Finnish diplomat acknowledged in his usual cautious manner that his task of leading the territory to independence would not be an easy one. "It will be a little difficult... possibly," he said.

Ten years later Mr Ahtisaari still holds the same job and SWA/Namibia is still very much under South African control.

Recalled

During this period there have even been times when he has been recalled to Finland to work at the foreign ministry because there was so little for him to do in connection with SWA/Namibia independence.

He is due back in South Africa tomorrow with United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar for more talks on SWA/Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari was born one June 23, 1937, in the town of Vipuri, now part of the Soviet Union. He is no stranger to African affairs or South Africa.

It will be with a sense of deja vu that United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will arrive in South Africa tomorrow for talks on the SWA/Namibia issue.

The 68-year-old Peruvian diplomat visited South Africa in August, 1983, and held talks with Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, and other South African officials on the SWA/Namibia question.

As had happened so often before with negotiations about independence for the territory, those talks led nowhere.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who this year has been mediating in the Iraq-Iran war and in the Afghanistan civil war, is coming to South Africa at the invitation of President Botha to discuss the implementation of United Nations resolution 459 for the independence of SWA/Namibia.

Once described as "everybody's last choice" for the UN's top post, Dr Perez de Cuellar was appointed to the job in 1982 after Security Council members had become deadlocked over who should succeed Dr Kurt Waldheim as Secretary-General. It was said that he was reading on a beach in Lima, Peru, when he was informed of his selection.

Diplomats say that although he is quiet-spoken and uncharismatic, Dr Perez de Cuellar has proved himself to be a remarkably tenacious and effective negotiator in spite of having undergone heart by-pass surgery in 1986.

Britain's UN ambassador recently said the Secretary-General was "at his best" when involved in negotiations. "It is what he's really good at," he said.

Influential

Other diplomats have praised him for his tactful but firm style of negotiating.

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who comes from an influential middle class family which is descended from the Spanish nobility, studied international law and served as a diplomat in London, Paris, Bolivia, Brazil and Switzerland.

He was the second-ranking official in his country's foreign ministry in 1966 and in that year became Peru's first ambassador to the Soviet Union, an appointment which diplomats said might have helped in 1982 to avoid a Soviet veto during balloting for the UN job.
UN chief, experts expect SA peace talks to be in jeopardy after mediation efforts fail
SWA groups reject talks with UN head

JOHANNESBURG.—Namibian opposition political parties yesterday rejected a meeting with the UN Secretary-General and criticized him for not scheduling a visit to their territory during a trip to the region.

Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is scheduled to arrive in Pretoria early today, will be in South Africa for two days before heading to Angola to continue talks aimed at resolving the conflicts in Angola and Namibia.

Dr Perez de Cuellar has offered to consult today with leaders of the more than 40 Namibian political parties in Pretoria.

The entire cabinet of Namibia's "transitional government", which represents 17 political parties, plans to meet Dr Perez de Cuellar. However, the remaining parties have either rejected the offer or given no indication that they plan to attend the meeting.

"If the secretary-general was coming to see Namibians, he should come here (to Namibia)," Mr Danny Tjepgarere, spokesman for Swapo's political wing, said in Windhoek.

Swapo has an office at the UN and has contact with Dr Pérez de Cuellar's staff.

But other parties said they learnt of Dr Pérez de Cuellar's invitation only on radio and television broadcasts.

"The secretary-general should have the proper respect for the Namibian people and invitations should be done accordingly," said Mr Othilie Abra.

To page 3.

UN visit

Dr Pérez de Cuellar, who last visited South Africa in 1985, is scheduled to meet President F W de Klerk tomorrow to discuss the UN plan for Namibian independence.

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis has delayed his departure to West Berlin, where he is to assist at the ministerial meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), to review with Dr Pérez de Cuellar how the international community intends to take over the financing of Namibia during the implementation of UN resolution 485.

Mr Du Plessis is now expected to leave only at the weekend for Europe where, apart from attending the IMF meetings, he is expected to hold discussions with a number of SA's foreign creditor banks to review the country's debt situation and the repayment of loans.

Dr Pérez de Cuellar's closest adviser, as well as his under-secretaries-general.

They are Mr Abdurahim A Farah, who is responsible for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, and Mr Marrack Goulding, responsible for Special Political Affairs. — Saps-AF and Own Correspondent.
UN chief challenges S Africa on Namibia

From DAVID BRAUN, Political Staff
PRETORIA. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has wasted no time in putting pressure on the South African government to expedite the independence of Namibia.

The UN chief flew into South Africa early today for intensive discussions with political leaders of Namibia, senior members of the South African Cabinet and President Botha.

He will spend today and tomorrow morning in talks before leaving for Lusaka tomorrow for discussions with the Angolan government.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to host a reception for him in Pretoria tonight.

Dr de Cuellar said on his arrival that he was relying on the South African government’s goodwill to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the independence of Namibia.

TARGET DATE

He made it clear he expected 435 to be implemented on the November 1 target date originally set by the South African government.

In response, Mr Botha said that the implementation of 435 would depend on the outcome of next week’s round of peace talks between South Africa and Cuba/Angola in Brazzaville.

South African diplomats have in recent weeks been increasingly sceptical that 435 could be implemented on November 1 because no satisfactory agreement has yet been reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

South Africa is adamant that it will not be manipulated into a settlement it is not happy with, which means that Namibia will not get independence until there has been at least a concrete assurance on the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cubans from Angola.

It is understood that South Africa is prepared to accept a plan in which Cuba withdraws about 10,000 troops by the date of independence elections for Namibia (seven months after the start of Resolution 435), with the balance being withdrawn in the following five months.

Diplomatic sources have pointed out that Namibia will not necessarily gain immediate independence after the elections, because 435 provides for the elections of representatives who will then draw up a constitution.

With November 1 less than six weeks away no major arrangements have so far been made for the implementation of 435.
Cuban pull-out is vital factor

Peace talks may falter on crunch issue

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The substantial progress towards achieving Namibia's independence, made by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar during his current visit to South Africa, could all come unstuck in Brazzaville next week.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha last night made it clear that all that stood in the way of Namibian independence now was a satisfactory timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

He told a reception for Dr Perez de Cuellar in Pretoria that progress had been made towards sorting out certain aspects of plans for Namibia's independence.

"If only we can now get a satisfactory calendar for the withdrawal of the Cubans," he said.

Dr Perez de Cuellar told the large gathering of foreign and South African diplomats, business leaders and senior South African politicians that a solution to Namibia's problems appeared closer than ever before.

South Africa wants the Cubans out at least one year after the start of the process for Namibia's independence, with a large percentage of Cubans gone by the time independence elections are held.

Cuba maintains it needs a minimum of 26 months to withdraw its forces.

Failure to reach a satisfactory agreement next week will almost certainly result in the postponement of November 1 as a target date for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for Namibia's independence.

Progress

At yesterday's talks, virtually all parties agreed with the UN delegation that Resolution 435 had to be implemented as soon as possible, although practical implications still had to be sorted out.

After a two-hour meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday, Dr Perez de Cuellar said the discussions were so interesting he had not noticed time had flown.

Mr Pik Botha said a wide range of topics was discussed and that progress had been made.

Some subjects had been reserved for discussion with the State President today.

Mr Botha said Resolution 435 was 10 years old and it had to be taken from the shelf and dusted off.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the resolution still remained fresh and valid.

After meeting six Namibian delegations he said he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia.

Referring to requests for a pre-independence conference of all the Namibian parties and Western powers, the UN chief said it was an interesting proposal, "but it still has to be discussed with the other parties".
UN chief, Pik happy with progress on SWA peace talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, agreed yesterday that progress had been made during their two-hour meeting on a settlement.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said the 10-year-old UN resolution 435 which maps out Namibian independence was "still fresh and valid. We are all still determined to implement it."

Dr Perez de Cuellar and members of his delegation including special Namibian envoy Mr Maartje Ahtiansi, held appointments with a number of internal political parties and organizations yesterday morning.

He added that both parties were eager to accelerate the peace process.

Mr Botha said that a number of uncertainties had been ironed out during their discussion.

The secretary-general was at pains to stress UN impartiality.

In an interview with the United Party of Namibia, he said the delegation need have no fears about the financing of resolution 435.

South Africa has claimed that the implementation of resolution 435, including the deployment of 7 500 UN troops to secure "free and fair" elections, could cost R1.5 billion.

Conference

Dr Perez de Cuellar also said the UN would not jeopardize a settlement by limiting its supervising staff.

The chairman of Namibia's transitional cabinet, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he was confident after the meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar that a conference could be organized at which all parties including SWAPO would be represented.

The NP of SWA delegation, headed by leader Mr Koos Pretorius, who met Dr Perez de Cuellar with the Rehoboth National Liberation Front, told newsmen after his meeting that he had stressed his party's opposition to a unitary election.

At the end of the morning session, the secretary-general said there was "much more interest in seeing Namibia's problems resolved" than during his last visit in 1983.

He said it was his "moral duty to ensure that when the elections take place they reflect honestly the views of the Namibian people, even those who disagree."

Dr Perez de Cuellar and Mr Pik Botha will meet President P.W. Botha today.

© Angola claims new victories against Unita — Page 2
NAMIBIANS need have no fears about the financing of UN Security Council resolution 435, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told Namibian political leaders yesterday.

SA has claimed the implementation of UN resolution 435, which includes the deployment of 7500 UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) forces to secure free and fair elections, could amount to R1.5bn.

United Party of Namibia leader Barney Barnes said Perez de Cuellar gave them the financial assurance during their meeting at Pretoria’s Union Buildings on the first day of his two-day visit to SA.

Barnes quoted De Cuellar as saying no party would receive financial or logistical assistance for its election campaign once UN resolution 435 had been activated.

**Answer**

Perez de Cuellar also gave further assurance that the UN would not jeopardise a settlement by limiting its Untag supervising staff.

An NP delegation member later said his party had not received an answer on who would make up the Namibian budget during the 435 period and whether there would still be a UN presence in the territory after an assembly for the area had been constituted.

However, De Cuellar and SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha agreed yesterday that progress had been made during their two-hour meeting.

Perez de Cuellar said resolution 435 was “still fresh and valid. We are all still determined to implement it”.

Botha said several uncertainties had been ironed out during their meeting. Perez de Cuellar and members of his delegation met several internal political parties and bodies yesterday.

Perez de Cuellar will meet State President PW Botha this morning.
‘Real progress’
in talks on SWA independence

Political Staff
PRETORIA.—Real progress was made towards achieving Namibia’s independence after the first day of talks during United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar’s visit to southern Africa.

The UN chief and senior aides had intensive rounds of talks with both Namibia’s internal leaders and the South African government yesterday. Most parties which met the UN delegation expressed their enthusiasm for the speedy implementation of Resolution 435, and Dr de Cuellar said he had been impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia.

Dr de Cuellar said Resolution 435 was 10 years old, but it remained fresh and valid. “We have all decided to implement it, although there is some detail to be worked out.”

“Time flew”
The two-hour talks yesterday afternoon with Foreign Minister Dr. Botha and senior government officials appeared to have gone off well, with both parties saying the time “just flew.”

Dr de Cuellar, while refusing to give details of the discussion, said he was looking forward to seeing the State President, Mr P. W. Botha.

Today he has a final important two-hour session with Dr. Botha at the Union Buildings. From there he leaves for Angola where he will hold talks in Luanda.

Highlights of the representations by the various internal Namibian leaders in the morning were:

- Mr. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Namibian transitional government Cabinet, said he wanted a conference of all the Namibian parties, including Swapo, as well as the contact group of Western powers;
- Mr. Burnie Barnes, leader of the United Party for Namibia, said he wanted the transitional government to hand over all its powers to the Administrator-General immediately until a popular government could be elected;
- Mr. Attie Terrieschip, representing the ANP of Namibia, rejected the UN’s role in the future of the territory;
- Mr. Eben van Zijl, representing the Action National Settlement Group (the only non-political organisation to be represented at yesterday’s talks), argued that the strategies for the implementation of Resolution 435 be redefined as conditions had changed since 1978;
- Mr. Brian O’Linn, chairman of the National Peace Plan Study Group (NPP 435), expressed full-hearted support for the implementation of Resolution 435;
- Mr. Rosse Pretorius, leader of the National Party of Namibia, who also spoke for the Rehoboth Liberation Party, said although they believed in Resolution 435, they could not accept one-man, one-vote on a universal basis;
- Mr. Moses Katjuonjua, president of Swans and Minister of Health and Welfare in the interim government, said he was hopeful the peace plan would bring stability to the country; and
- Mr. Peter KaIananga, Christian Democratic Action leader, wanted Resolution 435 to be implemented so that “everything else can follow.”

Landmine kills schoolboy

Windhoek.—A schoolboy, Antenyi Okwanyuma, 10, died and four people were injured in a landmine blast in northern Namibia, the SWA Territory Force said.

The four injured in the blast about 10km from Miershoop in central Ovamboland on Monday were Mr. Absal Johannes, Mr W. Angabula, Mr W. Haimbiba and Mr M. Knde. The SWATF said in a statement yesterday that the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a Soviet-manufactured landmine with its left rear wheel.

Landmine incidents in Ovamboland so far this month showed an increase over September last year. — Sapa.
UN chief 'impressed' by talks

Pretoria Correspondent

The majority of the parties which held talks with the United Nations delegation in Pretoria yesterday expressed their enthusiasm for the speedy implementation of Resolution 435.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, and senior aides spent the entire day discussing Namibia's independence, starting with a number of Namibian internal leaders.

Two hours of talks in the afternoon with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and senior South African officials appeared to have gone off well. Dr Perez de Cuellar said that he was impressed and encouraged by the majority support for the independence of Namibia, and would like to leave South Africa with some concrete results.

He said he had left Beijing (at the UN) some very serious problems because he thought that the independence of Namibia and the stability of southern Africa had to be a priority.

He was looking forward to his meeting with the State President.

At the morning talks Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Namibian transitional government Cabinet, said he wanted an early conference of all the Namibian parties, including Swapo, as well as the Contact Group of western powers who in 1982 agreed to certain principles for an independent Namibia.

The conference would alleviate the fears of the Namibian people about independence. Mr Barrie Barnes, leader of the United Party for Namibia, wanted the transitional government of Namibia to hand over all its powers to the Administrator-General immediately until a popular government could be elected.

A dissenting voice was that of Mr Attie Treurnicht, representing the HNP of Namibia, who rejected the UN's role in the future of the territory.

He said independence would play into the hands of Moscow. Namibia should continue to be administered as part of South Africa.
Johannesburg. — The United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, left for
Luanda yesterday after a two-day visit to South
Africa confident that a Namibian settlement was
"closer than ever".

"This is the second time I am leaving South Africa
with hope, but I believe that 435 is now closer than
ever," the UN chief said.

President PW Botha said after a two-hour meet-
ing yesterday that he and the secretary-general had
agreed on a number of important issues relating to
the implementation of UN resolution 435, including
the need for continuing assistance for Namibia, UN
impartiality and the need for a constitutional and
peaceful independence process.

Mr Botha was speaking at a joint press conference
at the Union Buildings after the talks, which were
also attended by members of the UN's 10-man dele-
gation as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr
Pik Botha, and of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

The secretary-general, Mr Botha said, had under-
taken to "endeavour to play a positive role in bring-
ing the various political parties in Namibia together
even before implementation of UN resolution 435
commences".

"I have pleaded with the internal parties on many
occasions to come together and solve their prob-
lems," Mr Botha said.

Several of the internal parties which met Mr Perez
de Cuellar on Thursday agreed that such a "unity"
conference should be held before the territory's
independence.

Mr Botha also announced that a UN technical
team would visit South Africa and Namibia "in the
near future" to inform itself about the requirements
De Cuellar clarifies UN's Swapo bias

JOHANNESBURG. — The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, has said that all 48 of Namibia's political parties and not just Swapo would take part in the territory's political future.

At a joint press conference here with President Botha, Dr de Cuellar said: "I am the one who has to implement Resolution 435 and it is very clear to me, and I am sure it is very clear to Swapo and to all political parties, that as soon as the process is started there will be no privileges, no differences, no discrimination against any political parties — all will be on the same footing."

The remarks appeared to override a UN resolution which names Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people at the United Nations. South Africa has frequently complained that the UN is unfairly biased in favour of Swapo.

Dr de Cuellar said he was leaving South Africa "with a feeling of relief".

"We are moving forward in a very serious, very effective manner to implement Resolution 435," he said. The resolution defines the process leading to Namibian independence. — The Independent, London.
Today's talks 'key to Namibia independence'

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

The round of peace talks beginning in Brazzaville today is crucial for the retention of the November 1 starting date for the independence of Namibia.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has described these talks as the key to Namibia's independence.

A delegation of South African experts under the leadership of the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, will meet their Cuban and Angolan counterparts in the Congo capital for three days.

Diplomatic sources said today that if the talks did not produce an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola it would be highly unlikely that UN Resolution 435 could be implemented from November 1.

At the top of the agenda for today's talks will be reports of a new military build-up in Angola which threatens Unitas's headquarters at Jamba, in the south-east of Angola.

The South African Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, said at the weekend that the negative influence of the Cubans in Angola would be discussed in Brazzaville.

Addressing a National Party rally at the Moot commando training area at Roodeplaat at the weekend, General Malan said that the Brazzaville peace talks would revolve round a Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

He said there were indications that Cuban and MPLA troops were preparing for a further offensive against Unitas.

If this was correct, it would be in conflict with the spirit of the negotiations between South Africa and Angola/Cuba in Geneva, when clear guidelines were laid down for the movement and withdrawal of Cuban forces, he said.

"The Cubans stand in the way of solutions in Africa, and of the handling of African issues by Africans."

He said that Cuba's President Fidel Castro kept his troops in Africa because there was no work for them in Cuba.

General Malan also warned that the SA Defence Force and the South West African Territory Force would continue to search out and destroy Swapo as long as it violated the ceasefire agreement.

Mr van Heerden said last night that if one was talking about peace it did not help if one of the parties was preparing for war.

The main focus of this week's negotiations would be the calendar for the withdrawal of Cubans, he said.
JOHANNESBURG. — A decorated senior officer in the counter-insurgency police unit Koevoet drove his family into Angola in a Casspir to escape charges that he looted canteen funds, police said yesterday.

Inspector Michael Hindengwa, 33, drove the armoured vehicle across the northern Namibian border at Ruacana into southern Angola at the weekend. Police said the vehicle was fitted with communications equipment but carried no heavy weapons.

Inspector Hindengwa, a veteran of bushland battles who had been awarded a military medal for combating terrorism, was suspected of looting funds from the recreation canteen at Oshakati in northern Namibia.

Police said he fled into Angola with missing funds and stolen liquor. Authorities are to seek assistance of a ceasefire monitoring group set up between South Africa, Cuba and Angola to have him and the vehicle returned. — Sapa
CUBAN TERMS COULD STALL WITHDRAWAL DATE

BRAZZAVILLE. — Hopes of starting a South African withdrawal from Namibia by November 1 began to flag yesterday as peace talks dragged on in the Congolese capital.

A member of the American delegation, which is acting as mediator between South Africa on one side and Angola and Cuba on the other, said yesterday that the situation "looks good."

But the South Africans, who have agreed to begin their withdrawal on November 1 if a deal can be reached to get Cuban troops out of Angola, say meeting that target is becoming increasingly difficult.

SWATF continues with curfew

WINDHOEK. — The South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) said yesterday it had abandoned its plan to lift a curfew in Ovamboland because of continued guerrilla activity.

The dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed in 1981 throughout Ovamboland.

The SWATF announced in August that the curfew would be lifted provisionally during September to see if Swapo guerrillas abided by their unilateral offer to observe a cease-fire. — Sapa-AP

"If it proves difficult to keep that date it will certainly not be because of the actions of the South Africans," chief South African negotiator Mr Neil van Heerden said.

The date would be the starting point for a UN-mandated independence plan for Namibia which calls for South African withdrawal over seven months and elections next June.

The key sticking point in the talks is a timetable for the withdrawal from Angola of an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops, as demanded by South Africa before it grants independence to Namibia.

The Angolans and Cubans are holding out for a three-year withdrawal schedule, while the South Africans are pushing for a much shorter time-frame.

Mr Van Heerden stressed on Monday that progress had been made and the November 1 date "remains on the table."

"Although the other side (the Cubans and Angolans) have remained firm on a calendar which stretches over three years, there have been adjustments in the programme which in a way alters the whole formula," he said. — Sapa-Reuters
Namibian talks at vital stage

BRAZZAVILLE — Complex negotiations for an Angola-Namibia peace pact entered a third day today as efforts continued to refine a compromise plan formulated by US mediators.

"It's a very important and decisive moment. We're still working and we're on track," said chief US negotiator Mr Chester Crocker.

The main issue in the talks between South Africa, Cuba and Angola is the withdrawal of an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola, the last major obstacle to a regional peace settlement.

Delegates from Cuba, Angola and South Africa all proposed revisions to a "chairman's report" presented by Mr Crocker.

SUGGESTIONS
Details of the US-formulated document have not been released, but the American side incorporated suggestions from the other parties and had re-submitted the discussion document late last night.

There was no indication the talks were fizzling out, despite suggestions by the South Africans that it would be difficult to hold to the November 1 target date for a pull-out from Namibia unless agreement were reached soon.

Although not formally part of these negotiations, a growing drive for a regional peace conference of southern African states looms as a possible factor in the talks.

However, diplomatic sources said they believed that if Zairean president Mr Mobutu Sese Seko hosted an expected meeting later this week with South African President Mr P W Botha, it was unlikely any other black African leaders would attend at this stage. — Reuters.
Talks go on after Cuba row with SA

From PASCAL FLETCHER

BRAZZAVILLE.—The peace talks on Angola and Namibia were on the brink of success last night when delegates brushed aside an earlier row to announce that progress was being made.

The complex negotiations between South Africa on the one hand and Angola and Cuba on the other will continue for an unscheduled fourth day today.

The US mediator, Dr Chester Crocker, when asked if progress was being made, said: "We think there has been substantial progress, but there is still a lot to do."

His statement revived hopes that the talks being held in the Congo capital could still make headway after an earlier row in which Cuba accused South Africa of blocking negotiations.

The head of the Angolan delegation, General Antonio dos Santos Franca, confirmed that there had been progress after the third day of the latest round of peace talks.

Compromise

The US statement issued after a two-hour meeting between all three delegations and Dr Crocker said the talks, the seventh round since the peace process began in May, would continue today.

Sources at the talks said the parties were still trying to agree on a US-proposed compromise timetable for withdrawing the 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola, the main obstacle to a settlement.

The compromise document drawn up by US mediators foresaw a two-year withdrawal period for the Cubans, which, if accepted, would mean major concessions by all sides, the sources added.

Yesterday's statement said the parties at the talks continued to demonstrate a constructive attitude at the negotiating table.

Diplomats said the statement appeared to be an attempt to dispel the earlier tension caused by the Cuban allegations which had threatened to upset the already-volatile negotiations. Cuban spokesman Mr Alcibides Hidalgo had described the
Workers Join Hands

African, Indian

Danish News
Now UN435's all the rage in Pretoria

By SHAUN JOHNSON

None of this means the independence package will be implemented soon — or even at all — but it heralds new urgency in the tug-of-war over the territory. De Cuellar’s visit indicates a new level of seriousness. After arriving at Waterkloof Air Base in the early hours of the morning, he spent the day in consultation with “internal” Namibian leaders representing seven political groups, the territory’s Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, and a high-powered South African delegation led by Pik Botha.

He meets President PW Botha today before travelling to Luanda to meet the Angolan government. The foreign minister expressed his appreciation that De Cuellar had “found the time to come to South Africa despite a very difficult programme in New York. It is indicative of the secretary general’s serious desire to play a constructive role in achieving peace in Southern Africa.”

The UN’s top official also seemed pleased with progress made yesterday. He was heartened by the “patriotic interest” he had encountered, he said, and was convinced positive steps had been taken. He intimated there had been a change of attitude among leaders he had last met in 1983. “I am impressed that the majority want to see R435 implemented and that encourages me very much,” he said.

De Cuellar would not be drawn on the likelihood that 435 would be implemented on the target date of November 1, saying, “Let’s see the boss (PW Botha) first.”

Despite the up-tempo mood among all who shuttled between the guest house and the Union Buildings yesterday, it was clear to diplomatic observers that there are myriad potential stumbling blocks.

The most obvious among these are the issue of alleged UN “bias” towards Swapo and a lack of clarity about who will bear the cost of transition. Internal leaders said they were happy with De Cuellar’s assurances on the first point, however, and the second question did not appear to be high on the agenda yesterday.

But a new imponderable was introduced by Mudge, who mooted the idea of a “conference of conciliation” among all Namibian parties, including Swapo, before the transitional process begins.

Mudge said this idea had been well received by De Cuellar, but the secretary general seemed circumspect. Reservations were expressed by Ovambo leader Peter Kalambula and representative of the “NPP435” pressure group.

Diplomatic observers said Mudge may be using the idea of the conference as a stalling mechanism, although he hotly denied this, saying the conference was necessary so that Namibian parties, and not the UN, would be responsible for an independence constitution.

He also stressed the need for the “Western Contact Group”, which drew up a set of independence principles in 1982, to reiterate and underwrite that agreement. Principles included a separation of executive, legislative and judicial powers, an agreement that decisions of a constituent assembly required a two-thirds majority, and a guarantee that there would be a bill of rights and no retrospective criminal charges.
The rules of that Resolution

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said it had to be taken “from the shelf and dusted off.” UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar called it a “young child.” Both statements appear to reveal a little about how the two sides regard UN Security Council Resolution 435, which stands at the centre of the search for Namibian independence.

The cost factor, raised by Pretoria, seems not to be significant. A trilogy of peacekeeping operations — of which Namibia is the least expensive — has renewed interest in the UN and De Cuellar is an outstanding chief executive who has inspired widespread international confidence. So, despite its recent cash flow crisis, the organisation’s stock seems set to take off.

A dearth of statistics on — or, indeed, analysis of — Namibia’s economy complicates any idea of how things really stand on the country’s own stock. A superficial assessment suggests that any new government’s survival will depend on garnering widespread external support, while not alienating the country’s economy from its SA base. Prosperity depends on keeping the Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland route, rather than the Mozambican one.

But such considerations seem secondary to more pressing political hurdles which take the form of security issues — like the question of UN impartiality, which can retard the implementation of R 435, and the Cuban factor.

Given the 40-year-old squabble between the UN and Pretoria over Namibia, it’s perhaps not surprising that the two sides should be worried about the impartiality of the other. However, impartiality is a two-way street as De Cuellar surely reminded Botha.

He will also have pointed out the many checks and balances in the resolution itself. For example, while the UN General Assembly recognises Swapo as the “sole, authentic representative of the people of Namibia,” R 435 changed the tenor of this recognition by pressuring for elections. In other words, Swapo’s claim would have to pass the litmus test of elections.

As important, a 1982 supplementary agreement to “strengthen and refine” R 435 provided that the decisions of the Constituent Assembly would have to be taken by a two-thirds majority. The 1982 agreement not only enshrines a Bill of Fundamental Rights, but includes protection from arbitrary deprivation of property without just compensation. It also provides for “periodic and genuine” elections and an independent judiciary. Small wonder that many argue that almost half of the constitution for the independent state seems to have been agreed upon before the Constituent Assembly begins its deliberation.

SA retains a strong stake during the seven-month period leading to the election of the Constituent Assembly. The Pretoria-appointed Administrator General administers the country and conducts the elections. True, the latter has to be to the satisfaction of the Secretary General’s special envoy. But Pretoria’s real power lies in the law and order field for which the SAP (including the notoriously effective Koevoet) will be responsible.

The SADF presence will be reduced to 1 500 troops within 12 weeks after agreement. In addition, all local militia, including commando units and the South West Africa Territorial Force, will be disbanded. Individuals with firearms will, however, be able to retain them.

Unarmed Swapo members will be allowed to return through designated entry points to participate in the political process, while UN peace-keeping soldiers — the blue berets — will be responsible for monitoring Swapo bases outside the country. The blue berets will also be responsible for monitoring the electoral process itself.

Thus, although 10 years old, the rules of R 435 seem as intrusive of those of lawn tennis, offering guarantees to both sides in what is certain to be a difficult and very emotional time.

But R 435 has another salience: it is the only internationally recognised formula to take Namibia towards independence. However painful it must be for Pretoria to admit it, only the UN can confer legitimacy both on the process leading to the election of a Constituent Assembly and, thereafter, independence itself.

This raises the question of the Cubans, who are not part of the process which led to R 435 but who have become a factor in the equation at the insistence of Pretoria.

Here too, an impartial umpire would concede that the Angolans have legitimate security concerns and, whether Pretoria likes it or not, the Cubans protect these. One of the great ironies, as US Ambassador Don McHenry, an architect of R 435, pointed out in Windhoek a fortnight ago, is that SA’s policy in southern Angola has made Luanda more, not less, dependent on assistance from Havana.

In turn, however, SA views the Cubans as a threat both to Namibia and, over the longer term, to SA itself.

Can a deal be struck?

One suggestion is the possibility of a longer timetable for Cuban withdrawal than Pretoria may have wished — say, 24 to 30 months.

In the immediate foreground, however, SA might want all Cuban forces to be moved out of striking range — say, north of the Benguela railway line. From this distance they would have little direct influence on the transition process in Namibia and be a mite too far to influence the election.

There are strong suggestions that a package of this kind would be acceptable to Foreign Affairs, but the military might find it more irksome to accept risking the family farm at this stage.

The real question is over political will and whether, if Pretoria decides to kick the process again, she has the wherewithal to replay the conflict of the 10 years during which R 435 was gathering dust in the library at Foreign Affairs.
man for the Western Cape Regional Services Council said last night that the road had been closed from about 4.30pm yesterday after it became slippery in the rain.

Swapo demo dispersed

WINDHOEK. — Riot police with batons and quirts dispersed a group of about 100 members of Swapo’s Youth League demonstrating outside South West Africa House here yesterday, police said. Yesterday was the 10th anniversary of Resolution 435.

No action against strikers

DURBAN. — Thousands of SATS workers who streamed back to work yesterday here and at Richard’s Bay at the end of a nine-day strike have been assured that no disciplinary action will be taken against them.

Solidarity service

A CHURCH service will be held in Port Nolloth’s Anglican Church at 10am tomorrow in solidarity with about 350 members of the community who face forced removal, the Surplus Peoples Project said yesterday.
DOZENS of people were injured, some seriously, when vanloads of armed police moved in on a small crowd of students and Swapo supporters demonstrating outside the South African administrator-general's house in Windhoek yesterday.

Less than 100 students and members of Swapo's Youth League had gathered outside Louis Pienaar's house in the capital's Leutwein Street to mark the 10th anniversary of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

The demonstration, marked by freedom songs and placards demanding the immediate implementation of the UN plan, had been underway for half-an-hour when police arrived.

Armed with handguns, whips, and batons, police jumped from the back of several 'vans and charged the crowd. People scattered into the busy street in an effort to escape injury, but dozens sustained bruises and welts across their faces and bodies.

One of those who came away drenched in blood was Nigel Wrench, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Southern Africa correspondent.

Wrench was standing near the crowd with his microphone when a policeman broke away and began whipping him with a quirt. A shaken Wrench said: "The police gave absolutely no warning. Suddenly one of them began lashing out at me with his rubber whip for no reason."

Several demonstrators were thrown into the back of vans but were released shortly after.

Journalists who witnessed the incident said the demonstration had been "peaceful from the start. There was only violence when the police moved in," said one.
Botha's push-me pull-you summit gamble

The hand of friendship in Zaire. The toughest line yet in Brazzaville

PW Botha's "push-me-pull-you" diplomatic thrust into Africa today is finely poised.
The South African state president is about to depart for Zaire and his first-ever summit with President Mobutu Sese Seko - in what is widely thought to be the precursor of a top-flight gathering of southern and central African leaders.

At the same time, his negotiators at the Brazzaville peace talks have reportedly adopted their hardest line yet on the issue of Cuban withdrawal from Angola, to the extent that the entire peace process appeared on the brink of collapse this week.

Botha's sudden flurry of visits to neighbouring states - for the first time in 10 years of power - is seen as a way of strengthening South Africa's position in the tripartite talks on Angola and Namibia.

A Zairian official in Kinshasa confirmed Botha will visit Mobutu's country home at Luvungi, in northeastern Zaire, tomorrow.

By next week he will have met face-to-face three African heads of state in the space of a month - and put across his view of the talks.

And, if a sub-continental summit does flow from the Mobutu meeting, Botha is likely to add Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, Botswana's Quett Masire and even Angolan President Joao Eduardo dos Santos to the list which already includes joining Chissano of Mozambique and Kaunda and Bandu of Malawi.

By SHAUN JOHNSON

Pretoria's long-for role as regional "peacekeeper" was boosted by such developments.

They are clearly linked to - and are hinging on - the United States-mediated peace process in southern Africa. Nevertheless, the South African government is seen to be trying once again to seize the regional initiative.

Earlier, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha pre-empted the Angolan and Cuban negotiators by announcing November 1 as the target date for Namibian independence.

If it is indeed brinkmanship, on Wednesday the South African strategy in Brazzaville came close to going too far. So incensed were Cuban diplomats by what they called "unusual, unrealistic and unacceptable" South African demands for a Cuban withdrawal, that they broke with diplomatic etiquette and issued a stinging public attack.

Cuban representative Abolades Iludito said Pretoria's delegation, led by chief negotiator Neil van Heerden, had brought the talks to their most critical stage and were effectively "blocking an agreement".

He accused Pretoria of seeking to mollify an increasingly influential international diplomacy, Pretoria-style, the UN's De Cuelas meets SA's Botha.

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, AFP

Peace prize for peacekeepers

This year's Nobel Peace Prize has gone to the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces - the troops which could make an appearance close to South Africa in the course of the Namibian independence process.

The blue-helmeted members of the UN forces have patrolled conflict regions around the world for decades. Nobel Committee representative Egil Aarvik said yesterday he hoped the award would help them in their difficult tasks in the future.

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency
NEW YORK — A team of 20 United Nations experts left this week for Namibia to survey the territory prior to implementation of a UN plan for independence, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said.

"The announcement came as the Security Council met on the 10th anniversary of Resolution 435, its Namibian independence plan, and adopted a statement calling upon South Africa to grant the territory independence." Council President Pierre-Louis Blanc read out the statement calling on South Africa "to comply, at last, with these resolutions and to cease its illegal occupation" of Namibia.

The statement noted recent progress toward peace in south-western Africa, which have a tentative agreement that Cuban troops will leave Angola and South Africa will free Namibia.

The council also noted "the expressed readiness of the South West Africa People's Organisation to sign and observe a cease-fire agreement with South Africa", as expressed in a document signed August 17.

"The members of the Security Council urge the parties to display the necessary political will to translate the commitments they have made into reality in order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and peace and stability in the region," the statement said.

Mr Perez de Cuellar told reporters: "This week I have sent 20 men to Namibia to start preparing the ground for one operation."

"I think it is an excellent sign that they are leaving when we have received this recognition from the Nobel Committee," he added, referring to the Peace Prize award to the nearly 10,000 UN peacekeepers.

The team includes some military experts from UN peacekeeping units in the Middle East, who will survey airports and other facilities with military or security applications.

South Africa has told the UN it is ready to begin implementing Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978, a one-year transition plan for Namibia's independence, on November 1.

The plan called for the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) of 7,500 military observers and 2,000 civilian support staff to oversee elections for a national assembly at a cost estimated at $700 million (about R175 billion), Under-secretary-General Marrack Goulding said.

"The future of the plan depends on compromise on Angola's and Cuba's plan to withdraw about 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola." South Africa insists the Cubans must leave in one year, the same timetable as Pretoria has for granting Namibia independence. So far the Angolans and Cubans have insisted the withdrawal of their troops will take three years. — Sapa-AP.
UN officials fly in to size up Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — A 23-member United Nations technical team arrived in Windhoek yesterday on a two-week mission to study the Namibian infrastructure and identify possible logistical problems in the deployment of its transitional assistance group (Untag) as envisioned in the Resolution 456 peace plan.

Groups of curious Namibians were at the airport when the UN team arrived on an SAA flight from Frankfurt.

The team — led by the director for administration and management, Mr Cedric Thornberry — was met at the airport by an official of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Thornberry told reporters at the airport that the arrival of the team was the result of talks last month in Pretoria between UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and President Botha.

The UN team will look at the Namibian infrastructure, with particular emphasis on transport, medical and accommodation facilities.

A number of officials of the UN's High Commission for Refugees will also try to identify problems in the exercise to repatriate tens of thousands of Namibian exiles before independence.
435 Sparks Way of Optimism

WINCHMORE - Namibia is heading for an economic future.
Namibians sceptical that SA will grant independence

People inside Namibia were enormously sceptical of South Africa's intentions regarding the latest round of negotiations on the country's independence, a leading Namibian academic told a Pretoria meeting yesterday.

"Nothing new has happened — we have had the ceasefire, visits from Unita and the secretary general of the UN, rounds of negotiations before," said Professor Brian Harlech-Jones, Dean of the faculty of Arts at the University of Namibia.

"Namibia is simmering on the edge of frustration and impatience," he said, pointing out South Africa's poor record on the issue of Namibian independence.

"But perhaps this time the situation in South Africa has deteriorated so much that the background is different."

"At the moment there is no doubt that South Africa is still attempting to retain possession of Namibia."

Executive member

Professor Harlech-Jones is an executive member of Namibia Peace Plan 435, an interest group seeking to promote the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435.

In his address at an SA Institute of International Relations meeting he judged South Africa's involvement in Namibia on three counts: its possession of the territory, economic aspects, and "ideological patterning".

South Africa's attempts to maintain possession of the country were a dismal failure, and PreTORia was living on borrowed time, he said.

South African involvement in Namibia had been astoundingly successful economically. The coloniser had gained access to diamonds, fish and beef provided by Namibian resources and worked by Namibian labour.

Namibia's classic colonial economy was tied intensely into the SA economy to the extent that "it would be possible for South Africa to starve Namibia to death. All timed and most fresh vegetables come from the south."

Namibia's economic dependence on South Africa "will be the thorniest and most sensitive problem facing the independent government — which everyone knows will be at least Swapo-led."

The question of ideological patterning was less clear cut, said Professor Harlech-Jones.

Apartheid and colonialism imposed enormous suffering on the Namibian people, who were forced into a cycle of decline as South Africa was forced to use increasingly repressive measures, particularly in northern Namibia where 65 percent of the population lives.

This caused increasing alienation from apartheid and the colonisers. And the national liberation movement, headed by Swapo, had enjoyed fairly free access to the international community, being recognised by the general assembly of the UN as the true representative of the Namibian people.

"Suffering and despair may be more easily borne when redress is not at hand ... but the people of Namibia have some hope for redress. They know it will come."

However, this ideological patterning could be successful in the sense that the many black and white Namibians who had benefited from apartheid "may be used as a fifth column by South Africa to destabilise independent Namibia."

There are enough of these people to be an extreme security risk if South Africa were to attempt destabilisation rather than acting as a responsible regional power, he said, pointing out that in Namibia's case the "ex-colonial power will be just across the river."

The propaganda onslaught in Namibia was "enormous", he said, and there were fears of a right-wing backlash.

"There is every evidence the South African security establishment is controlling this. Should they seek to sabotage the process, they would be able to. Any uproar would result in no (go-ahead) for a free and fair election being issued by the UN."

Professor Harlech-Jones had said in his address that Namibian independence would provide an excellent model "for the same path South Africa will have to walk."

Reason for failure

Asked later whether this alone would not be a reason for the SA Government to attempt to prevent it from succeeding, he said "Yes."

As to the so-called Cuban threat of 60,000 troops in neighbouring Angola, Professor Harlech-Jones said: "Their presence has not affected Zambia, Zaire or Botswana. Why should it affect Namibia?"

"The Cuban effect on the Namibian issue is minimal except that South Africa has made it so."

"There seem to be white fears that 60,000 Cuban troops will sweep across the border, across the Etosha pan ... but it should be borne in mind that it is accepted by the world that Namibia in under UN protection," he said.

South Africa had an extremely poor record on Namibia, but an excellent chance to establish its international reputation and credit-worthiness by acting in good faith during the negotiations, he said.
LAGOS. — South African authorities in Namibia have barred three leading members of Swapo from attending a meeting in Lusaka on the territory's future, a spokesman for their movement said yesterday.

"We heard on Wednesday that they have been formally refused their travel documents. We expect many more prominent people to be stopped from travelling," Mr Herman Rithet said.

He said the three men, Mr. Nathaniel Maxuili, Mr. Gerry Ekandjo and Mr. Gasele Kameela, wanted to attend a consultative conference due to "open" in Zambia on Sunday.

"This meeting is the first of its kind of such magnitude. It involves everybody, including traditional chiefs, businessmen and lawyers, coming together to chart the future of the country," Mr Rithet said. Swapo's Lagos-based representative for West Africa, added: "All three men are senior figures in Swapo."

Mr Maxuili is a founder of the movement and its acting vice-president.

"We are not sure how far the racist authorities will go to stop others travelling to the conference," he said.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma left Lagos yesterday to return to his base in Luanda after receiving a pledge of more Nigerian aid from the military government.

Hopes for Namibian independence, in line with UN Resolution 435, have risen since progress made, at US-mediated talks between Angola, South Africa and Coba over ending the conflict in Angola.

In an interview with Nigerian television, Mr Nujoma opposed any further meetings between South Africa and black Africa. Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, hosted South African President Bolha last weekend.

"First both must clear his house before he can come out and talk with the independent African countries," Mr Nujoma said. — Sapa-Reuters.

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Pik lashes out at Zambia's Kaunda

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday accused the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, of making irresponsible and opportunistic statements to deflect attention from his own problems.

Mr Botha was reacting in an interview to the statement by the Zambian leader that he would not be prepared to meet the State President, Mr P W Botha, in Lusaka.

Dr Kaunda is reported to have said there would be no meeting with Mr Botha until he had kept his promise of withdrawing all his troops from Angola and Namibia and stopped interfering with Mozambique.

Mr Botha earlier this week renewed his call to meet southern African leaders to discuss peace and development in the region.

Mr Pik Botha said: "Dr Kaunda knows his economy is on the brink of collapse. It is sad that the country's economic disintegration should continue to afford Dr Kaunda the opportunity to endeavour to draw attention away from his own dilemma."

"The longer he delays in giving serious attention to the development of his people by making irresponsible statements, the greater will be the price Zambians will have to pay to get back on their feet."

Mr Botha's reaction to Dr Kaunda's statement follows criticism levelled at Zimbabwe and Botswana yesterday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

General Malan told the Cape National Party congress in George that those two countries were continuing to allow the use of their territories to launch a vendetta against South Africa.
Swapo men barred from Lusaka talks

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Confidence running high in Namibia

WINDHOEK – Namibia is heading for internationally recognized independence on a high tide of confidence in its economic future, according to latest building surveys.

Samlam, Old Mutual and a Windhoek-based company, Olltaver & List, are investing more than R120 million in separate shop and office projects in Windhoek.

Another company, CDM is poised to announce an investment of R25 million in a new Windhoek company to sort and value diamonds produced in Namibia.

Production at CDM’s alluvial diamond diggings at Orange Mund totals one million carats a year. The 99 per cent yield comprises 90 per cent high-quality gemstones, compared with about 20 per cent in the rest of the world.

In its latest economic review, the SWA Building Society (Swabs) reports the property market in Windhoek remains buoyant and is likely to rise sharply when United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 is implemented to take Namibia to independence.

Housing demand

Demand for housing exceeds supply as steep increases in building costs continue to underpin property prices in a sellers’ market still prevailing after the announcement of the eventual implementation of UN Resolution 435.

There has been no sudden increase of houses put up for sale, although, as far as buyers are concerned, there seems to be concern that prices may drop, the Swabs review says.

The transitional process would bring a host of ambassadors, diplomats, consuls, peacekeeping personnel and others desperately seeking accommodation at any price.

According to Swabs figures, the price for an average house was R15 000 in May compared with R70 000 in May 1982. Further increases were foreseen.

The country’s main exports are mining products, but a lack of capital, enterprise, small production runs and sanctions have deprived it of a manufacturing industry.

Mining and agriculture account for more than 90 per cent of the exports, while imports, mainly from South Africa, range from cosmetics to durable capital goods.

In his budget speech this year, the Minister of Finance in the Transitional Cabinet, Mr Dirk Mudge, said real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 2.9 per cent to R2,972 billion last year.

He pointed out that the total value of exports has risen without interruption in the preceding four years to a level of R1,935 billion in 1986, but fell back slightly by nine per cent to R1,81 billion last year.

“This disappointing export performance resulted exclusively from a drop in mineral exports of almost 20 per cent,” Mr Mudge said.

Conversely, larger disposable incomes pushed up imports by 15.6 per cent last year, which reduced a record trade surplus of R546 million in 1986 to R471 million last year.

“This setback is the price the economy has to pay for faster growth,” Mr Mudge said.

“There is no doubt that our economy is moving through a very dynamic and healthy phase,” Mr Mudge said.

The Director of Sea Fisheries, Dr Jan Jurgens, said recently independence would grant Namibia jurisdiction over the rich, little-explored fish resources in the world, estimated at about R2 billion annually.

A sovereign Namibia would be able to declare a 200 nautical miles fishing zone off its coast, and as a member of the International Conference of South Eastern Atlantic Fisheries (ICESEF), the country would be entitled to raise levies on concessions issued to other countries for fishing in its territorial waters.

As a non-independent country at the moment, foreign trawlers ignore Namibia’s fishing rights with impunity.

“Independence is the best thing that could happen to the fishing industry,” Dr Jurgens said.

The post-independence outlook for the economy is favourable, says Mr Bryan O’Linn, chairman of a group of professional and business people pressing for implementation of the UN settlement plan.

“A mixed economy will probably be maintained for the foreseeable future in which the best qualities of private enterprise will be blended with those of socialism,” he says.

Social justice

“Current international and economic policy is unlikely to change as a result of the forthcoming general elections, although the new government will have to implement a programme to address the country’s economic challenges.”

Mr O’Linn says the lack of a clear vision on issues of social justice is a concern.

“The latter course should be encouraged, in the interests of both Namibia and South Africa.”

Namibia after independence would face many problems, but it is important to recognize the opportunities that come with independence.

Independence will be a much-needed boost for Namibia’s fishing industry, a massive resource long denied the territory.

Mr O’Linn says.” — Sapa.
SWA women not licensed to hunt

WINDHOEK — In the macho South West African world of braaivleis, beer, biltong and rugby, it’s a case of “Annie you don’t get your gun” — that is, if you want to成为 a professional hunter and have the misfortune of being born female.

This year, two women penetrate this bastion of male chauvinist privilege, only to be turned down by Windhoek’s Department of Nature Conservation, which issues professional hunters with licences.

A slightly uncomfortable department official, Mr Constant Hoogkamer, was grilled on the subject on television news.

Yes, he admitted ruefully, the fact was that no women could become professional hunters. It was the law. Even the new amended hunting regulations, which were promulgated earlier this year, specifically exclude women.

Observers here point out that Namibia’s Bill of Fundamental Rights is supposed to outlaw all forms of discrimination.
Top Swapo men are denied travel papers

LAGOS.—South African authorities in Namibia have barred three leading nationalists from attending a meeting in Lusaka on the territory's future, a spokesman for their movement said.

"We heard yesterday that they have been formally refused their travel documents. We expect many more prominent people to be stopped from travelling," Mr. Herman Hete said. The three, Mr. Nathaniel Maxuilili, Mr. Gerry Ekandjo and Mr. Gefsael Kameeta, wanted to attend a conference in Zambia on Sunday.

"This meeting is the first of its kind of such magnitude. It involves everybody, including traditional chiefs, businessmen and lawyers, coming together to chart the future of the country," Mr. Hete, Swapo's Lagos-based representative for Western Africa, added.

FOUNDER MEMBER

Mr. Maxuilili is a founder of the movement and its acting vice-president. "We are not sure how far the racist authorities will go to stop others travelling to the conference," he said.

Meanwhile, the transitional government of Namibia has invited Swapo to Windhoek for talks on the future of the country.

The chairman of the cabinet, Mr. Dirk Mudge, said in a statement the cabinet would guarantee the safety of Swapo leaders if the organisation accepted the offer.

The statement indicated that the cabinet wanted to discuss matters relating to independence and the establishment of a Namibian constitution. — Sapa-Reuters-AP.
US talks open on Namibia peace

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — South African, Cuban and Angolan negotiators are due to meet in New York today to tackle differences remaining after seven rounds of talks aimed at independence for Namibia.

A principal problem is the gap that remains between the parties on a timetable for the withdrawal of an estimated 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Informed sources here said the Angolans were sticking to 30 months after first wanting four years, and the South Africans had eased their initial demand that all Cubans leave the country within seven months.

"They are still some distance apart," said a well-placed source, who would not specify South Africa’s current offer.

"Negotiations have now narrowed the whole thing down to the bone," the source said. "The test of Cuban willingness to leave cannot be far off now."

Another South African concern is: how many Cuban troops will be left in Angola after independence?

May keep 27 000

One estimate puts it at 27 000 Cubans still there after the execution of UN Resolution 435.

A third South African concern is how far the remaining troops will be north of the Namibia border in the run-up to an independence election.

It is understood that the Angolans and Cubans have shown a willingness to shift the Cuban forces northwards but not enough to satisfy the non-Swappo parties who fear that a looming Cuban presence nearby would inhibit free and fair elections in Namibia.

A fourth sensitivity on the South African side, a source said, was the future of Unita, which South Africa and the United States have aided.

It is believed that the South African government would find it difficult to abandon Unita to the mercy of Angolan and Cuban forces supplied with huge quantities of Soviet weapons and equipment.

"Full-scale wipe-out"

"We just don’t see peace emerging if there is a full-scale wipe-out going on," a source said.

"It will be a lot more difficult to reach finality on a settlement calendar simply because of the realities on the ground if the process of harmonisation between Unita and the MPLA is not started."

It is understood this has not, however, become a South African pre-condition for Namibian independence. But South African negotiators Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of foreign affairs, and the deputy director-general, Mr Herbert Benkes, who arrived here on Wednesday, were able to read a New York Times interview with Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr dos Santos was reported as saying that Unita could not last long without large-scale South African intervention.

His comments apparently aggravated South African concerns for an accommodation of Unita in some sort of internal deal on national reconciliation. A start to MPLA-Unita talks would, at least, improve conditions for the Namibian negotiations.
6 injured as blast rocks office block

JOHANNESBURG. — Six people were injured, one seriously — when a limpet mine exploded at the Tembisa municipal office yesterday afternoon and a grenade blasted a police single quarters in Windhoek last night, according to police spokesmen.

East Rand police spokesman Lieutenant Willie Meyer said the limpet mine blast occurred at 1:25pm and caused damage estimated at R8 000.

Lt Meyer added that the injured were in the Tembisa hospital. Police are still investigating.

SATV reported last night that the seriously injured person — a woman — was fighting for her life.

And a South African-made grenade exploded outside local police single quarters in Katutura township last night, police said.

They said a man had been detained for questioning.

No casualties were reported and damage was minimal.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that two incidents of arson and an assault on a woman took place on Wednesday night, according to the police unrest report.

At Soweto arsonists damage a high school. In another incident in the area, a woman was injured when she was assaulted by a group of students.

At Fordsburg, in Natal, arsonists damaged a private house.

At KwaThema, on the East Rand, a bus was damaged when a petrol bomb was hurled at it.
NEW YORK. — Hard decisions lie ahead for South Africa, Cuba and Angola in the next few days following intensive talks between them here as they neared a decisive juncture on whether or not Namibia would have independence next year.

Negotiators headed home yesterday after three days of informal but intensive meetings at a central Manhattan hotel which clearly did not achieve as much as they had hoped.

The parties and US mediators of the five-month drive for peace described the talks, which had been intended to ensure a successful conclusion in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville later this month, merely as "useful". But a senior US diplomat was adamant they all remained steadfastly committed to the November 1 target date for the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for SWA/Namibia.

"The biggest choices and decisions are now smack in front of the parties," said a top US official. His view fitted with that of a South African delegate who said: "The going is difficult of course. We are in the last phases. It is no surprise that the nearer the end the more complicated and slower the progression."

He said there would, therefore, be another informal session between the four countries before the crunch meeting in Brazzaville at a date still to be set.

**Cuban troops**

"There is still work to do," said one delegate, explaining the need for further informal talks. "The reason for that is the feeling that the next time in Brazzaville will be a meeting of which there will be high expectations and all parties will want to have done the preparatory work.

"The idea is that Brazzaville will be a meeting at which things will be finalised."

It did emerge at the talks that South Africa and Angola had narrowed the gap on a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from that country. A US official said the parties were "more or less agreed" on the last Cuban leaving between 24 and 30 months after the independence process starts in SWA/Namibia.

The Angolans initially wanted four years, and have reduced that to 30 months. South Africa at first offered seven months for total withdrawal, but has since shifted a "good way upwards" of that, a source said.

Another area in which the US mediators have been searching and jockeying for compromise is the question of how many Cuban troops will still be in Angola at the time of SWA/Namibia's independence, and how far north of the territory's border with Angola they will be deployed.

While the American mediators are insisting the November 1 milestone is still in place — and all parties are publicly confirming that commitment — it appears highly unlikely to be met with less than three weeks to go. Some delegates are privately sceptical that UN monitoring forces can be mobilised and landed in Namibia by the target date.

"It is my feeling all parties are beginning to say: How long can we maintain this fiction (November 1) which is increasingly unattainable?" said one delegate.
The United Nations is急需要的for the supply of equipment in expectation of the implementation of the resolution of Security Council Resolution 108. An advertisement placard in South African newspapers, called for expressions of interest, for the sale of a wide variety of products and services. These include petrol, petrol pumps, construction equipment, livestock tanks, supplies, catering supplies, and equipment. The United Nations Transitions Assistance Group (Untag) in New York set out the possible implementation of Security Council Resolution 108 (1996).
'Final two minutes' in talks on Namibia

From Simon Barber

WASHINGTON. — The countdown to Namibian independence and Cuban withdrawal from Angola has begun in earnest after three days of intensive "informal" talks here between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, according to participants.

"We are in the final two minutes," said a key negotiator, using a metaphor from American football referring to the closing moments of a tightly contested game.

The parties are in broad agreement that the next round in Brazzaville, which could come within a fortnight, should be the last and that from it should emerge a pact.

The council's permanent members are to act as guarantors of the agreement and the UN is expected to play an important role in verifying the redeployment and departure of the Cubans.

In addition, the MPLA appears to be yielding to mounting pressure from frontline states to seek an accommodation with UNITA.

The chairman at the talks, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told the media in New York that everyone involved was interested in reaching an agreement as soon as possible so that the seal could be placed on the agreement at the next scheduled meeting in Brazzaville.

Dr Crocker added that all the parties continued to aim for November 1 as the target date for the implementation of the peace plan.

According to Sapa, the leader of the South African delegation, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said he believed all the parties were prepared to settle their differences.
Namibia's future ties

Pragmatism and political realism will make it imperative for any future government in Namibia to have cordial relations with South Africa, the Namibian Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Ludwig Hela, said at the "Development '88" seminar.

With the advent of Namibian independence anything between 50,000 and 80,000 refugees would return with heightened expectations, and this might strain his country's fledgling economy.

An economic partnership with South Africa was therefore a must, and whichever government came to power after the elections would have to face that reality, said Mr. Hela.

Other relevant considerations were that the country's only seaport, Walvis Bay, would remain under South African control for some time and that the rail and road transport networks were integrated with the Republic.
Namibia peace group boycotts Swapo talks

WINDHOEK — A number of members of the Namibia Peace Plan 435 Pressure Group (NPP 435) decided to stay away from the Lusaka meeting with Swapo's leadership as a gesture of protest at the exclusion of the Ovambo Executive Committee chairman, Mr Peter Kalangula.

The meeting, with a number of political leaders and individuals from Namibia, is due to end in the Zambian capital today.

In a statement published yesterday, the chairman of NPP 435, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said Mr Kalangula and Mr Frans Ndongo of the Ovambo Administration were invited by NPP 435 to attend the Lusaka meeting after consultation with the Swapo leadership in Namibia.

Swapo's acting president, Mr Nathaniel Muvilah, advised the NPP 435 there would be no objection to Mr Kalangula's presence at the meeting.

After Mr Kalangula had already travelled to Windhoek from Ondangwa for the departure to Lusaka, Swapo informed NPP 435 that neither Mr Kalangula nor Mr Ndongo would be welcome at the conference but the two would be invited to talks with Swapo later this month.

Mr O'Linn said it was decided that he and the vice-chairman of NPP 435, Professor Christo Lombard, would not go to Lusaka "as a sign of protest".

A Windhoek attorney, Mr Peter Koeppe, went instead on behalf of NPP 435 to assist people invited by the group at the request of Swapo.

Mr O'Linn said NPP 435 believed genuine support for the United Nations settlement proposal in SWA/Namibia had to form the essential basis for unity and reconciliation in the territory.

NPP 435 would continue contacts with Swapo and others, he added. — Sapa.
LUSAKA. — A senior member of the South West Africa People's Organisation said yesterday that his movement wanted to eliminate discrimination in an independent Namibia and favoured a socialist path of development.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, secretary-general of Swapo, was speaking to reporters at the end of a two-day meeting in Kabwe, north of Lusaka, between Swapo leaders and a Namibian delegation, including politicians and white professionals.

The meeting discussed the political and economic future of Namibia after elections under a UN independence plan to go into effect on November 1.

"As a liberation movement, we believe in the socialist path of development," Mr Gurirab said.

He added that Namibia under South African rule had been "tangling under capitalism and apartheid that has brought poverty to our people."

"I don't think we would like to perpetuate that system," he said. But he stressed that it was too early to say exactly what policies a Swapo government in Namibia would implement. Swapo is widely expected to win the elections.

Speaking of the task that will face the newly elected government, Mr Gurirab said: "It will be the duty of the government to open up society for all Namibians."

"The political system that emerges would be one that looks into discrepancies in Namibia," he said.

Mr Gurirab noted that 55% of Namibia's land was now in the hands of a white minority. — Sapa

Heuter
Blaze at offices

WINDHOEK — Arsonists set fire to the offices of the anti-government newspaper *The Namibian* causing extensive damage, editor Gwen Lister said yesterday.

She told reporters police had confirmed the fire was started by arsonists who smashed a window to enter the ground floor editorial office in the capital, Windhoek.

*The Namibian*, a weekly, has been strongly critical of South Africa's control of the huge desert territory.
Nov 1 target date for 435 unlikely to be met

Four-party talks draw closer to a conclusion

By Peter Fabricius, Political Staff

At least one more preliminary meeting will have to be held before South Africa, Cuba and Angola formally get together in Brazzaville to sign two vital agreements to bring independence to Namibia and end the Cuban military presence in Angola.

And the November 1 target date to begin the Namibian independence process now seems unlikely to be met, say South African diplomatic sources. They say the heads of the negotiating delegations from the three countries will probably need to meet again to thrash out a few more problems before the formal documents are signed.

The first document will be a bilateral agreement between Cuban and Angola on a timetable for total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The second will be signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola and will notify the UN secretary-general of an agreed date for the start of the implementation of Namibian independence under UN Resolution 435.

The SA sources cautioned against over-optimism about the result of the meeting among the SA, Cuban and Angolan heads of delegations in New York last week.

New options

According to American sources, they reached "broad agreement" on the question of a timetable for Cuban troop withdrawal. However, SA sources said the reports were "speculative and premature", adding:

"There was not that much to write home about from New York. But there has been movement and realisation on the other side of new options about numbers and dates of Cuban troop withdrawals. This might be satisfactory to the SA Government."

This is understood to mean that the Cubans and Angolans have come to accept Pretoria's position that a significant pullout of Cuban troops to the north of Angola has to start as soon as the Namibian independence plan under 435 is set in motion.

South Africa now considers this more important than a total Cuban withdrawal from Angola before UN-supervised elections — that is why it is now prepared to accept a two-year calendar for eventual Cuban withdrawal.

According to American sources, Cuba and Angola have abandoned their original insistence on a four-year withdrawal timetable and will now accept 30 months.

This still leaves a six-month difference between the Cuban and South African positions to be negotiated.

The SA sources said the next preliminary, heads-of-delegations meeting could take place in Brazzaville.

However, they pointed out that the November 1 target date for Namibian independence was unlikely to be met. The SA, Cuban and Angolan negotiating teams were still aiming at this date, but the UN would probably find it impractical to implement it at such short notice, they said.

The major problem for the UN would be moving 7,000 peacekeeping troops so quickly.

The preliminary meeting of the delegating heads could not take place before next week, they said. The head of the SA delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden, was in Zurich to attend the meeting between President Botha and SA ambassadors in Europe.

See Page 11.
WASHINGTON — Peace negotiations are heading towards a communist state in Namibia and no guarantee that the Soviets and the Cubans will get out of Angola, a former senior Reagan official has warned.

"If Unita were defeated, there would almost certainly be a resurgence of Soviet bloc, Cuban, Libyan, Angolan and now Swapo-Namibian support for the pro-Soviet ANC and a dramatic expansion of its war for the control of South Africa," Mr Constantine Menges, special assistant to President Ronald Reagan for National Security Affairs from 1983 to 1988, says in a report to be published this week.

"With the major democracies isolating South Africa because of apartheid, the ANC could ultimately take power."

Mr Menges's warning is to be published in Policy Review, a journal of the conservative Heritage Foundation, one of Washington's most prominent thinktanks. On Friday, Mr Menges is to hold a meeting to explain why he has taken a gloomy view of the Angola-Namibia talks.

In the Policy Review article, Mr Menges blames the US State Department which, he says, took over the control of US foreign policy towards Angola, Nicaragua and Afghanistan following the departure of CIA director, Mr William Casey and Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger.

UN-supervised elections in Namibia, he says, would probably produce a pro-Soviet dictatorship presided over by Swapo, and Unita would then be trapped between the two Soviet allies — the MPLA and Namibia.
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — More than 180 Namibians, including white businessmen, farmers and local politicians, have returned to Windhoek after a four-day visit to Lusaka, where they held discussions with the exiled leadership of Swapo.

Many of the delegates at the talks were members of the internal wing of Swapo.

Swapo spokesman Mr Anton Lubowski said in Windhoek that the talks had been "a great success" as far as his organisation was concerned.

He said the white visitors were impressed with the demeanour and attitude of the Swapo leadership, and the two sides discovered much common ground in intense discussions on the economy of Namibia, political plans and the current peace plan.

Mr Lubowski said the visit was an "eye opener" for some of the white businessmen who, he claimed, discovered that their aims were similar to those of Swapo.

"Collaborator"

"They found that it is only in the way we want to get there that we differ," he added.

Referring to the rejection of Owambo Administration chairman Mr Peter Kalangula's application to join the conference, Mr Lubowski said Swapo still felt that Mr Kalangula was a "collaborator in the system".

If the Owambo Administration chairman fully supported the implementation of the UN's Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, he should resign as soon as possible and denounce what was happening in the northern war zones of his territory, added Mr Lubowski.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that the United Nations will be ready by November 1 with troops for its military role in Namibia's transition to independence.

But sources say that many more candidates are still needed for the civilian back-up in the operation.

"The question of the composition of the UN Transitional Assistance Group on the military side has been discussed at length with the parties," Mr Francois Guittani, the secretary-general's spokesman said, adding that it would be ready to go.

He declined to give details, but a dozen countries are said to be acceptable to South Africa as contributors of troops to a UN force of about 7,500.

About 2,000 civilians are expected to be needed for the joint administration that the United Nations would set up with South Africa in the transition period.
Swapo hosts pow-wow on future SWA

HARARE. — More than 200 Namibians from inside and outside the country are meeting just outside the Zambian capital to plan the future of the territory.

According to the Swapo secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hippo Hamutenya, the three-day consultative conference was being attended by internal and external leaders of the organisation and a large contingent of white Namibian businessmen, professionals and academics, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports.

Mr Hamutenya is reported by the Namibian Press Agency (Nampa) to have said the conference was organised to discuss recent developments regarding the independence of Namibia, Ziana said.

"The discussion will particularly focus on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 whose centrepiece is free, fair and democratic elections under UN supervision and control. "Swapo deemed the necessity of such a conference at this crucial moment in order to explain and sensitise participants on requirements of the electioneering process in which Namibians are expected to decide overwhelmingly in favour of independence and against South African tutelage," said the Nampa report.

The conference takes place against the background of the arrival in Windhoek last week of the first contingent of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), which consists of 750 troops and about 2,000 civilians and police officers.

Meanwhile, Swapo has condemned the arson attack on the offices of the weekly newspaper The Namibian, saying it was the work of "South African agent provocateurs aimed at intimidating and paralysing that independent weekly newspaper".

The Namibian had been critical about Pretoria's "reign of terror in the occupied territory", Ziana reports.

The paper's offices had been frequently attacked by South African agents and its editor, Mr Gwen Lister, detained by the colonial police, said Swapo, according to Ziana. — Sapa
Swappo accused of breaking ceasefire

Swappo activities in northern Namibia have increased despite the September 1 ceasefire agreement, the South West African Territory Force says.

Since Swappo undertook to observe the ceasefire agreement, 277 of its fighters have been inside Ovamboland, the SWATF report states, adding that 20 had been killed and four captured in clashes.

Swappo units were stationed within five km to 15 km north of the Namibian border, centred at Naullila with deployments further south.

Their operations also increased before September, with 89 reports of Swappo presence involving 349 fighters - and 37 incidents.

The statistics were released to military correspondents in Oshakati, Ovamboland, on Tuesday.

The briefing was attended by Defence Force Chief General Janie Geldenhuys, SWATF chief Major-General Willie Meyer and foreign affairs personnel.

The Angolan MPLA government had agreed it would urge Swappo forces to remain north of the 16th parallel.

General Meyer said the 37 incidents reported involved 72 Swappo fighters and were broken down into two standoff bombardments, six cases of sabotage, eight mine detonations, 19 skirmishes with security forces, two cases of theft from the local population and one of murder.

Saying there were "no indications" that Swappo intended honouring the ceasefire agreement, General Meyer identified headquarters and major concentrations of Swappo fighters and Cuban troops south of Quivepe.

Swappo was concentrating on politicising the Ovambo population, with the central theme being the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

Their activities included abducting schoolchildren, intimidating security force members and establishing arms caches inside Ovamboland, General Meyer said.
UN Probes Troop Placement
Swapo(221) kills 3 in ceasefire breaches

By Craig Kotze

Swapo breaches of the ceasefire agreement in northern Namibia since September 1 have resulted in three security force deaths and eight injuries, according to statistics released by the South West African Territory Force this week.

In addition, Swapo activity also resulted in the death of an Ovambo and the wounding of another two in a landmine incident.

Telephone poles have also been favourite targets, with more than 23 being hit. One tap was also sabotaged in the drought-stricken area on September 2.

Twice, on September 20 and 25, Swapo broke into local shops and looted the contents, R3 000 in cash and stocks and then alcohol and food.

But the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) has paid a heavy price for their limited success. According to the SWATF, 20 members have been killed and four captured since September 1.

Of those captured, one was presented to military correspondents gathered in Oshakati in Ovamboland for a briefing by SWATF chief Major-General Willie Meyer and South African Defence Force commander General Jannie Geldenhuys.

Zacharia Martin (22), also known as "Jackson", was arrested on October 9 and was said to have participated in three missions inside Ovamboland — two sabotage missions and one ambush.

He said through an interpreter that Swapo was ready for elections and would not carry on fighting if it lost. He said Swapo fighters were promised that if UN Resolution 435 was implemented, they would be brought back to Namibia.

Security force losses included a member of 101 Battalion who was abducted on September 17 and murdered by Swapo seven kilometres north of Oshikango.
affiliated to Swapo.

LubowSKI, secretary of the National Union of Namibian Workers, which is special correspondent appointed at the Swapo headquarters, says that the economy.

Our independence victory will take more independence elections make it unnecessary to vote for Swapo in Namibia.

South West Africa People's Organisation holds the most radical views in Namibia in the context of the ideal economy for Namibia after independence.
SOCIAL justice is the underlying principle on which Swapo's economic approach is based. A larger measure of social justice than presently must prevail in an independent Namibia. This means a more just distribution of wealth. Although Namibia has a total population of only 1,5-million to 2-million and while the country is rich in natural resources, a large portion of the population still lives in absolute poverty. The unemployment rate is extremely high. Considering the country's natural wealth nobody should live in dire poverty.

Swapo has never said it intends to implement a Marxist system. Swapo's people are not dogmatic. Therefore no system will be forced on the population. An economic system unique to Namibia and suitable for its specific circumstances will be worked out.

Large scale nationalisation of mines, farms and business undertakings is not being considered. Negotiations will have to take place with the mines and large companies to reach agreement on how larger portions of the wealth they create can be re-invested to the benefit of the population, rather than allowing it to flow out of the country. Similar negotiations with potential foreign investors will have to take place to determine how their investments can be applied to the benefit of both the investor and the inhabitants.

In this regard Swapo has taken note of the advantages and disadvantages of economic decisions made by other African countries like Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Namibia uses the same monetary unit as South Africa and it is therefore very easy for inhabitants to take money out of the country. This causes a huge headache. Unless the SA Reserve Bank assists the territory in one or other manner it would be nearly impossible to prevent the outflow of wealth before independence. This process can only be prevented if South Africa and the United Nations can reach agreement on it.

It is the ideal to become as independent as possible from South Africa. This cannot happen overnight, but a calculated endeavour will be made to become gradually less dependent on South Africa's economy over the years.

Because Namibia is virtually being governed as a fifth province of South Africa, the territory is forced to enter into certain business transactions which could be negotiated more advantageously elsewhere after independence. For example, the territory has to sell its meat to South Africa. After independence other markets will be investigated to ensure the best prices possible. Namibia is, for example, compelled to buy its sugar from South Africa. After independence the country can shop around for other producers to determine if sugar cannot be imported more cheaply.

The territory needs development aid. We expect that the Scandinavian countries will lend or donate large amounts after independence. This was said by Sweden's prime minister in a recent Press statement. It is also known that West Germany has earmarked large amounts for development aid. The German government is only awaiting independence. It would be no problem to obtain development aid from overseas, because Namibia has been an international point of contention for too long and too many countries have expressed themselves in favour of the independence of the territory over the years.

Namibia is probably the country which is the best prepared for independence and about which the most attention was given in respect of the political and economic structures after independence. It is therefore better prepared for independence compared to
Swapo has never said it intends to implement a Marxist system. An economic system unique to Namibia and suitable for its specific circumstances will be worked out. It is the ideal to become as independent as possible from South Africa. This cannot happen overnight, but a calculated endeavour will be made to become gradually less dependent on South Africa's economy over the years.

Removing the economic shackles that bind the dependent territory

all African countries. Many books and research material, containing guidelines for the government, have been published on social and economic structures for the country after independence.

The territory's economic and administrative structures must be in order on independence day. A repetition of the occurrences in countries like Angola and Mozambique must be prevented. In those countries the Portuguese who withdrew removed valuable goods and information while leaving those countries helpless. In this respect, engineers who were employed by the municipalities even removed municipal plans and the new officials did not even know where to find the underground pipelines in the cities and towns.
PEOPLE'S PRESS

Voting dilemma

I WRITE as a white reader of City Press who is concerned about the future of our country. You have been unable through your newspaper to call for a boycott of the October 26 municipal elections, but you have certainly not advocated participation in the elections. I hope you will be able to tell me what you would advocate for white readers, whose position may be slightly different to that of black readers. As you are no doubt aware, in white wards in many parts of the country there is a real possibility that the Conservative Party will make great gains. This possibility may not be so great in Johannesburg, where the city is likely to end up being governed by the same people who now govern – a coalition of the National Party and other like-minded conservatives such as independent ratepayers.

Recently an NP leader in the city threatened that all wards which voted for Progressive Federal Party candidates would automatically be declared "open" areas.

I personally favour open areas and would have no qualms about my own area, Yeoville, being officially declared open.

However, many progressives feel quite strongly that they shouldn't vote, and if they don't stay away from the polls it is possible that a party other than the PFP will take the ward. The PFP's losses in the last general election bear witness to the power of the stayaway from the polls by progressives.

Is it possible for our black brothers to give us whites some guidance on the election issue? – Quandary; Yeoville.

We at City Press believe in the right of individuals to make their own choices. – Editor

Back to the laager

I AM a resident of Bellevue East, a suburb near Hillbrow in Johannesburg. The building in which I live has a number of black and coloured residents who live amicably together.

I am very concerned about the imminent passage through Parliament of the trio of Group Areas Bills which, I believe, will destroy the kind of peaceful coexistence we have been experiencing.

We fear for the future of our area if the Group Areas Amendment Act is legislated, which provides for the summary eviction of "illegals". If Bellevue is not declared open under the Free Settlement Areas Bill – and it seems unlikely – the majority of residents in our building will be turned out.

Why reverse a process that has occurred naturally and set back good race relations another 40 years? – Concerned, Bellevue.

Clear the picture

I THINK the "Big Bucks" soccer tote is a great idea, but I have some problems in trying to play the game.

I think that since you published more detailed explanations of how the game is played, I have got the hang of it, but my problem is that the pictures published are so small it is almost impossible to know in all cases even vaguely what is happening.

Not only are the pics very small they are in some cases also quite indistinct.

Could not half of them be published in a larger format in each of your two weekly editions? – Hopeful Tote Fan, Johannesburg.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Write to:
PO Box 57473 Springfield 2137
NP pair to quit Namibia Assembly

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two members of Namibia's white Legislative Assembly, Mr Thinus Blaauw and Mr Frans van Zyl, say they will resign next month.

The men are considered veritable members of the National Party of South Africa (NP-SWA) and have been leading lights in attempts to move away from the party's hard-line policies over the past two years.

The men said they did not believe they had a role to play in the assembly as it was currently constituted. They announced they would continue to work with the Action National Settlement grouping of exiled NP-SWA figures.

The NP-SWA decided at a recent congress that it would expel all those of its members who maintained links with the ANC.

The assembly's term expires at the end of November, but is likely to be renewed by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar if there are no imminent moves towards the implementation of the UN Resolution 255 settlement plan.
UN troops ready for Namibia

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK — The United Nations will be ready with troops for its military role in Namibia's transition to independence by November 1, according to an official UN spokesman.

But other sources say that many more candidates are still needed for the civilian component of the operation.

"The question of the composition of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (UnTag) on the military side has been discussed at length with the parties," Mr. Francois Giuliani, the secretary general's spokesman said. He declined to give details, but a dozen countries are said to be acceptable to South Africa as contributors of troops for a UN force of about 7,500.

Close to 2,000 civilians are expected to be needed for the joint administration that the UN would set up with the Republic in the transition period.

While November 1 remains the target date for the start of the UN operation, with only three weeks to go there are fears this may not be attainable. Asked about reports that South Africa, the United States, Angola and Cuba might gather in Brazzaville on October 20 for another and possibly final round of talks before a settlement Mr. Giuliani would only say: "I understand it will be this month."
We’re quitting, say two Windhoek MPs

WINDHOEK — Two members of Namibia’s white Legislative Assembly, Mr Thinus Blauw and Mr Frans van Zyl, say they will resign next month.

They are considered versatile members of the National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA) and have been leading lights for the past two years in attempts to move away from the party’s hardline policies.

They said they did not believe they had a role to play in the assembly as now constituted.

They announced that they would continue to work with the Action National Settlement grouping of ousted NP-SWA members, including former Cabinet Minister Mr Eben van Zijl.

The NP-SWA decided recently that it would expel all members who maintained links with the Action National Settlement.

The Legislative Assembly’s term expires at the end of next month, but is likely to be renewed by the South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, if there are no moves towards the UN Namibian independence plan.
Why Pw

Education System

Education system is characterized by a lack of resources and opportunities for meaningful learning. The process of education is fragmented and the curriculum does not adequately prepare students for the world of work. There is a need for systemic change to ensure that everyone has access to quality education. The need for meaningful learning experiences is crucial for the development of critical thinking skills and problem-solving abilities.

Swag p Sam Nilima

In the Wings

80 000 Exiles

South View
must settle

The attitude of whites has changed. They see no alternative to independence. The present stalemate is depressing them," he said.

"I can back this up with facts, like the interest in our Dakar-type tours, and that only 55 percent of whites registered when the interim government tried to hold elections recently, even though it was made a criminal offence not to register."

Lubowski feels that May's superpower agreement on peace in Namibia is an important factor.

"This agreement is backed by the European Economic Community countries. There is no division in the world on independence for Namibia."

The cherry on top, he said, was South Africa's inability to win the war in Angola.

"They could never break through Cuito Cuanavale. When the Cubans came down to Southern Angola in February, the whole ball game changed."

Another factor had been the moral and psychological effects of the war on South Africans.

"The 143 young people who refused to be conscripted had an effect. There must be many more who feel like them."

The war had increased South Africa's economic crisis.

"They have a R50-billion foreign debt. They don't have the money to repay this."

"This crisis shows that the international sanctions and disinvestment campaign had an effect."

The United States presidential campaign had played a role in the negotiations.

"The South Africans will try to make a deal under Reagan, rather than Dukakis."

"They can stall but in the end they will have to push it through."

"Even if Bush comes in, they are not sure that he would support them to the same extent Reagan did."

Namibia's interim government had failed.

Puppets failed

"The puppet administration failed to gain recognition. It was the last card they had to play. They are unable to find people to fulfill government posts."

Lubowski believes that if there is no Namibian settlement, there will be "total economic warfare, not only sanctions."

"The whole mood inside the country has changed and the world wants Namibian independence."

"There has been a snowball effect. They can't turn back now."

"Proof of this can be seen in PW Botha's safari. He is touring the world on the back of Namibia. If it had not been for the Namibian negotiations, they would have been even more isolated."

"They are trying to use us to get credibility."

"Swapo is adhering to an informal ceasefire agreement. We were, and still are, prepared to sign a formal ceasefire agreement but South Africa did not want this."

"We enjoy more international support than South Africa. We will never break the ceasefire agreement and disappoint the international community which has supported us so much."

population is between 1.5 to 2-million, less than South Africa's biggest township, Soweto.

"Namibia is unique because it has been run as a fifth province of South Africa."

"It's independence will be like cutting Transvaal off from the Cape."

"We even have the same currency. We may just get independence and find that there's not a single cent left. But we would still have to pay salaries at the end of the month."

"I don't think we will be dependent on South Africa. We may not be able to cut off immediately but we can be independent."

"We have so many resources, like uranium, the fishing industry and copper. We should be able to cover our budget and provide enough food and income for everyone."

Lubowski said Swapo planned a mixed
Dr Ben Africa’s son missing

By CHRIS STEYN

THE SON of Rehoboth politician Dr Ben Africa has mysteriously disappeared from an Athlone house. Police have launched an intensive search for Nathan Africa, 19, who has been missing since Monday.

Mrs Mathilda Swart, his landlady for the past three years, says his disappearance was inexplicable. Mrs Swart said he left their home in Lawrence Road with only his autobank card.

Mr Africa is a matric pupil at Spes Bona Secondary School in Athlone.

Dr Africa, former vice-president of the Turnhalle Alliance, is at present the leader of the Rehoboth Baster Vereniging (RBV) in Namibia.

Anybody who knows the whereabouts of Mr Africa is asked to call the Athlone Police at 637-8050 or 637-5898 or Mrs Swart at 696-6655 or 637-3408.
SA sticks to Nov date for UN plan on Namibia

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG.—The date set by South Africa for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, November 1, is still officially "on the table", Foreign Affairs spokesmen said yesterday.

They said this would not change unless there was an official declaration to the contrary. But other sources believe this date—only a week away—agreed on in August by South Africa, Angola, Cuba and the US as the date to start independence procedures is not feasible.

The implementation of 435 hinges on agreement on a timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola which has not yet been reached.

The Department of Foreign Affairs would not comment on speculation from UN sources that representatives of the US, Cuba, Angola and South Africa are to meet for talks in Geneva this week on the issue of Namibian independence.

A UN source closely involved in the diplomatic effort said it now seemed unlikely that the November 1 date could be met. January 1 was said to be more realistic with no assurance that this target could be attained either, Sapa-Reuters reports.

The UN source said possible talks this week would be preliminary to a return to the negotiating table in the Congo capital of Brazzaville.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that a transitional cabinet member in Windhoek has criticised South Africa and its administrator-general for not playing "open cards" with the territory.

He said the transitional government, which had to dissolve upon implementation of Resolution 435, should be given sufficient notification to enable the national assembly to give a final account of its work.

Mr Pansel Koxonguizi said the people of Namibia did not know what was going to happen on November 1 or what would happen afterwards if 435 was not implemented.

For the transitional government to continue to function normally it was essential to know how long it would still be responsible for the administration of the country, he said.

It was "quite probable" that Swapo would win UN-supervised elections, even if only by the absence of a cohesive political opposition, Mr Koxonguizi said.

He said unfortunately for Namibia, neither Swapo nor any other organisation would be able to rule in peace without SA's actual or tacit support.

Swapo's information and publicity secretary Mr Hidipo Makutanya said in New York on Friday that Swapo was still "cautiously optimistic" that South Africa would still implement 435 despite uncertainty over when it would start.

He said Swapo never considered November 1 as a "magic date" for implementation of 435.

Swapo guerrillas are observing a ceasefire in their war against SA's continued rule of Namibia.
Police seize new Namibia film

By Janet Heard

The master copy of the documentary film, “Namibia, No Easy Road to Freedom”, was seized by the security police in terms of the media emergency regulations in Johannesburg last week.

The film, which scans the history of the South African occupation of Namibia and the effect on its people, had just been completed, producer Mr Kevin Harris said.

Two security policemen seized the film on Thursday afternoon under regulation 3 (2) of the media emergency regulations.

Mr Harris (38), who co-produced “Witness to Apartheid”, said no reasons were given.
Cops seize Namibia video

JOHANNESBURG Security police, acting on information received from a vigilante, seized a documentary film on Namibia in Johannesburg last week, its producer, Mr Kevin Harris, believes.

Mr Harris, a freelance filmmaker from Parktown, said security police seized the master version of a 58 minute video entitled "Namibia: No Easy Road To Freedom" in terms of the emergency regulations.

He said police seized the recording from the video facility house where he had left the recording for copies to be made of it last Thursday.

Mr Harris's firm of attorneys were investigating possible steps.

It is believed to be the first time that police seized a film in SA while it was still in its production stage.

Mr Harris said the circumstances in which it had been seized was "Of some concern."

He had left the studio after he had worked on the film for a couple of hours on Thursday morning when he received a call from the managing director who said that the security police had arrived and were demanding "The film about Namibia."

"It is quite clear somebody at the facility house was unhappy by what he had seen and took it upon himself to call the security police. Now we have a situation of individuals embarking on vigilante operations."

Sapa
WINDHOEK — An unstable pyrotechnical smoke grenade which caught fire spontaneously in a munitions magazine was the cause of a series of explosions that rocked Grootfontein military base in northern Namibia, according to the preliminary findings of a South African military board of inquiry.

The South West African Territory Force (SWATF) said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday that the possibility of sabotage had been eliminated as a cause for the fire, which began at 6.45 am on Sunday.

A soldier was slightly injured in the incident.

The SWATF statement said the fire was detected early, but guards in the base could not control the flames and when some of the ammunition started exploding the immediate vicinity was evacuated.

Fire-fighters began to douse the flames at about 10 am after three sections of the depot for unused ammunition had been damaged. — Sapa.
Bomb accused 'kept safety rings'

WINDHOEK — A self-confessed Swapo insurgent, Mr Paulus Andreas, kept the rings of safety pins pulled to activate a car bomb as proof that he had been responsible for a blast that wrecked a multi-storied parking garage here, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Andreas and a co-accused, Mr Stefanus Nghifika, earlier pleaded not guilty to charges of sabotage in connection with the blast on July 18 last year.

Mr Andreas acknowledged he had been responsible for the detonation of the bomb placed in a suitcase in the boot of the car, but said he had at all times acted under orders as a fighter of Swapo's military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Mr Nghifika denied he was an accomplice of Mr Andreas or had conspired with him to bomb the parking garage.

Letter

A state witness, Mr Matheus Mudjanima, said in evidence yesterday that he had received a letter from a Mr Johnny Hashoonga of PLAN last year, instructing him to house Mr Andreas and co-operate with him when he arrived in Katutura township outside Windhoek.

The letter said Mr Mudjanima would be held responsible if Mr Andreas got into trouble with the authorities.

A car was brought to his house last year with instructions that he should not tamper with the vehicle because it contained explosives.

On the evening of the blast Mr Mudjanima drove from Katutura to Windhoek while Mr Andreas and another man followed him in the car containing the explosive.

He drove them back to Katutura after they had parked the car in the garage adjoining a shopping complex, the court heard. — Sapa
The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Anatoly Adamishin, has met Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma in the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, reports the Africa News Organisation.

No details of the talks were given but observers note that Mr. Adamishin has been directly involved in behind the scenes diplomatic contacts on the peace talks between Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the United States.

The talks are now centred on the question of Cuban withdrawal from Angola and diplomats have expressed scepticism that UN resolution 435 on independence for Namibia can be implemented from November 1 as previously agreed.

Mr. Adamishin also met Foreign Minister Mr. Benjamin Mkapa.

A statement said the two sides had highlighted the necessity of joint efforts at creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security. — The Star's Africa News Service.
I kept proof of bombing, says accused

WINDHOEK. - A self-confessed Swapo insurgent, Mr Paulus Andreas, kept the rings of safety pins pulled to activate a car bomb as proof that he had been responsible for a blast that wrecked a multi-storeyed parking garage in Windhoek, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

Mr Andreas and a co-accused, Mr Stefanus Nghifikwa, earlier pleaded not guilty to charges of sabotage in connection with the bomb blast on July 16 last year.

Mr Andreas acknowledged he had been responsible for the detonation of the bomb placed in a suitcase in the boot of the car and that he had endangered public safety and property, but said he had at all times acted under orders as a fighter of Swapo's military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia.

Mr Nghifikwa denied that he was an accomplice of Mr Andreas or had conspired with him to bomb the garage.

A witness for the prosecution, Mr Mathews Mudjanima, said in evidence yesterday that he had received a letter from a certain Mr Johnny Hashoonga of Plan last year, instructing him to house Mr Andreas and co-operate with him when he arrived in Katutura township outside Windhoek.

The letter stated Mr Mudjanima would be held responsible if Mr Andreas got into trouble with the authorities.

On the evening of the bomb blast, Mr Mudjanima drove from Katutura to Windhoek while Mr Andreas and another man followed in a car with the explosives hidden in the suitcase in the boot.

He drove them back to Katutura after they had parked the car in the garage.

Later that night a bomb exploded.

The trial continues.
Angola, Namibia peace ‘soon’

LISBON — A senior Angolan official said yesterday an agreement was imminent to end the Angolan and Namibian conflicts, the official news agency Angop reported.

"The four-party talks are in their final stage," Energy and Oil Minister Pedro Van-Denem was quoted as saying. — Sapa-Reuter.
UN chief calls for speedy SWA solution

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, calling independence for SWA/Namibia long overdue, has said that everything possible must be done to speed up a settlement.

He told the UN Council for Namibia yesterday that he was already proceeding with preparations to implement the Security Council's plan for the transition to independence through UN-supervised elections, but he gave no details.

An advance team of UN experts returned to New York last week after a three-week visit to the territory to assess what would be needed when the UN moved in.

Linkage issue

Dr Perez de Cuellar, who was taking part in an observance of a Week of Solidarity with "the people of Namibia and their liberation movement", spoke of his talks in Pretoria last month with Presdient Botha, who, he said, had given him an assurance of South Africa's commitment to implementation of the UN plan.

The Secretary-General made no mention of linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a proposed settlement, but said he confirmed to the President of Angola while he was in Luanda that South Africa had completed its own troop withdrawal.

Also addressing the council, the Rev Jesse Jackson, apartheid foe and former candidate for the presidency, called for an uncoupling of the issues of Namibian independence and the war in Angola.

He said insistence on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola before Namibian settlement was a ploy. "... South Africa's tactic cannot be taken seriously," he added.

Exhaustion

In Washington President Reagan's chief national security adviser, General Colin Powell, said peace might be at hand for Angola and similar regional trouble spots simply because exhaustion had set in after years of brutal but inconclusive conflict.

"Statemen have finally shown the wisdom to draw appropriate conclusions, and the decisiveness to act on those conclusions," said General Powell in addressing the National Press Club.

Trying to suppress UNITA "was costing the regime's Soviet backers something like a billion dollars a year in weaponry with no productive result", he said.
WASHINGTON.—The US administration is placing such a high priority on obtaining funds from Congress for implementation of the UN Namibia independence plan that President Reagan has intervened in person.

Both Mr. Reagan and his national security adviser, Mr. Colin Powell, phoned Senator Jesse Helms, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, begging him to release the $110 million the administration is seeking.

Both were rebuffed. Mr. Helms bluntly told the president he would lift his objections to the request only if personally asked to do so by UNITA's Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Democratic Senator Dennis DeConcini, head of the bipartisan pro-UNITA Senate Angola task force, earlier eased his opposition to funding the UN plan after Mr. Powell warned that if they did not, Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola could be delayed.
SA ready for new SWA talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South African diplomats were preparing to leave for Geneva yesterday, for another round of international talks aimed at reaching agreement on January 1 as a new date for the implementation of Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Hopes that implementation would start today failed to materialise when Cuban and Angolan negotiators did not respond to a US draft agreement submitted at talks in New York early last month.

A statement is expected from the Americans today on why that target date could not be reached.

Diplomatic sources indicated yesterday that the South African negotiating team was waiting for a response from the Angolan and Cuban teams before heading for Geneva for the next round of talks. Some members have apparently already left for the talks.

The US mediators tabled the draft agreement at the conclusion of the New York talks on October 8. The various parties were asked to respond to the US draft, known as a “synthesis paper”.

South Africa responded favourably before the October 13 deadline, but the Cuban and Angolan representatives have still not reported back. Diplomats believe they may be awaiting the outcome of the US presidential elections next Tuesday before responding.

The draft agreement is believed to include January 1 as the starting date for the implementation of Resolution 435, with elections scheduled for August 1.

The UN has indicated that it will need at least six weeks to get its Unita transitional peace-keeping force in place. This would mean that if the new date for the implementation of 435 is to be reached, all sides have only two weeks in which to come to an agreement.

The draft agreement, made after extensive discussions between all parties, includes a total Cuban withdrawal from Angola over a two-year period. The Cubans previously insisted on withdrawing their estimated 52,000 troops over 30 months.

It is believed the latest US offer includes a stipulation that 4,000 troops should withdraw from Angola before the implementation of 435, considerably fewer than the 10,000 to 12,000 SA originally insisted on.

South Africa previously called for the repatriation of an additional 15,000 Cubans who arrived in Angola since the start of the peace initiatives in May.

According to local sources, the draft provides for half of the Cuban troops to leave Angola by the date set for Namibian elections, with the balance being withdrawn to the 18th parallel north of the Angolan-Namibian border in two stages.

Under the plan, about three-quarters of the Cuban forces will be withdrawn a year after the elections with the remainder withdrawn over the following year.

The Angolan government’s ongoing war with Dr Jonas Savimbi’s Unita rebel movement appears to remain the main stumbling block to a Cuban withdrawal and a regional settlement.

Cuba cannot be seen to be selling out the MPLA government and the Angolans in turn are concerned about containing Unita without the Cuban forces.

According to Sapa, South African sources say there is ground for hope that the negotiations will resume because of the active interest displayed by the Soviet Union, whose influence on Cuba is believed to be strong enough to bring them back to the negotiating table.

Angolan president Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos is currently making a visit to Moscow where the negotiations are likely to be discussed.

US National Security adviser Mr Colin Powell said in Washington last Friday that a diplomatic agreement to end the Angolan and Namibian conflicts was near. — Sapa-Reuter
Havana could hold key to success of new commission

The November 1 deadline set for the start of implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council — providing for Namibian independence — has proved to be unrealistic. Differences remain unresolved between South Africa, Angola and Cuba about the timing of the departure of the Cuban forces from neighbouring Angola. But a joint military monitoring commission has begun to operate. Defence Correspondent WILLEM STEENKAMP reports...

THE establishment of the Joint-Military Monitoring Commission has evoked a feeling of deja vu among South African observers, particularly those who served on its ill-fated predecessor, the Joint Monitoring Commission of 1984.

In some ways the JMC of 1984 and the JMMC of 1988 closely resemble one another. In other ways they do not — and the greatest difference is that whereas the failure of the 1984 model was a setback for regional peace, the failure of the JMMC would be a catastrophe.

The 1984 JMC was set up after an historic South African-Angeolan meeting, sponsored by the United States, at Lusaka in February of that year. Its aim was to ensure that a large part of southern Angola was cleared of all "foreign presences", meaning specifically South Africans, Cubans and Swape insurgents.

It did not work. The South Africans did not abandon their support of the Unita insurgents — being Angolans, the latter did not fall within the ambit of the JMC, and the line of distinction was good enough for Pretoria — and the Angolans did not try very hard, if at all, to prevent Swape activities in the designated area.

Hiatus

In hindsight the JMC could not have worked, the fatal defect being the same one that plagues the present peace negotiations: the ongoing war between Luanda and Unita. The South Africans supported Unita because it prevented large-scale Swape infiltration into the border area, and the Angolans supported Swape mainly because they needed the insurgents’ manpower to fight Unita.

In the end the JMC frizzled out and things went back to normal. Swape insurgents trickled southwards, South Africans operated north of the border and Unita and the MPLA regime carried on with their struggle. Virtually the only ones to benefit were the South Africans, who took advantage of the fighting to clear out some vigorous counter-insurgency sweeps south of the border which reduced Swape activity almost to a halt.

The JMMC of 1988 is infinitely larger in scope. Its role, as defined by the Geneva Protocol, is to monitor for and prevent three types of violations:

- South African movement north of the international border.
- Cuban/Angeolan movement south of the border.
- Swape activity south of the so-called “Quilate line”, which runs east-west along the 16th parallel.

Delegations

As with the old JMC, it consists of two national contingents, South African and Cuban/Angeolan, camping in close proximity but each with its own logistical and medical support organization.

Six-man delegations which meet every morning at 10 to discuss such things as domestic logistical and procedural arrangements; common working procedures; the mounting of joint patrols; alleged violations; and the functioning of the various monitoring posts, of which 11 are being constructed from the Epupa falls in the west to Bagani military base in the east.

The ground rules are that delegations must achieve consensus on violations. If they cannot, the matter must be submitted to the regional military commanders (who meet routinely once a week), and if still resists consensus it is referred to the third level, the GCC.

Clariification

That is the theory of it. How well it is working in practice is not always easy to discern, thanks to the participants’ (and particularly the South Africans’) great caution about obstructing the overall peace negotiations.

It certainly works as regards clarification of minor misunderstandings, as when a small South African border-patrol force recently briefly crossed the Cutline (the actual border demarcation) into Angolan territory.

Their joint delegation promptly admitted it, adding there had been no hostile intentions; it had been a mistake caused by the fact that the Cutline was so close to the point of contact in the area concerned. This was unreservedly accepted.

Things are less clear when it comes to actual violations. I am told that while the Angolans/Cubans have not claimed any as yet, the South Africans have reported at least five violations by Swape members, some wearing Cuban or Angolan uniforms, who were shot or captured and found to be carrying evidence that they had originated north of the Quilate line.

JMMC-level consensus could not be reached on whether they were, in fact, violations, and the matter was then referred to a higher level. I do not know if has not yet been resolved there either.

Integrated

I have been told that one reason for the difficulty in reaching consensus is that, as in 1984, the Angolans either cannot have full control over Swape movement across the border — the explanation being the same one, namely that they cannot dictate to Swape because it is an independent movement.

This excuse did not hold water then and does not hold water now, because Swape exists by Luanda’s grace: it is logically integrated into the Angolan military structure and thousands of its members serve full-time in the Angolan army.

The real reason it would appear, is the same as in 1984: Luanda cannot see its way clear to clipping Swape’s wings while the insurgents are helping them to fight Unita. If this is the case, it would seem that monitoring of Swape violations will not really be feasible unless some sort of ceasefire is arranged between Luanda and Unita. A failure to reach such an agreement could seriously affect the functioning of the JMMC — and the entire peace process.

As one official put it recently in an unguarded moment: “If we can’t monitor Swape, what is going to happen with the 50,000 Cubans in Angola?”

The key to it all might be the Cubans. Reports reaching me indicate that the Cubans completely dominate the Angolans and the South Africans, both on the JMMC and at the international meetings — hardly a surprising phenomenon, considering general Ho Chi Minh and his fact that without them the Angolan government would be seriously menaced by Unita and also unable to prevent the steady incursions into its southland.

So perhaps the key to a really successful JMMC should be sought in Havana rather than Luanda, Windhoek or Pretoria.
Revised target date for start of Namibian independence

BY DAVID BRAUN, Political Correspondent

Attempts to reach a peace settlement between South Africa and Angola/Cuba have failed to make today's deadline for the start of the independence process of Namibia. As a result, diplomatic sources revealed last night, it has been agreed a new target date should be set at January 1.

The new Namibia end-of-year deadline gives the three countries involved a breather to come to an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, failing which the target date may have to be postponed for another month or two.

The United Nations needs six weeks to put together the 6,500-troop peace-keeping force required to monitor the independence of Namibia. The world body must know by the middle of this month if it is to be ready for a target date of January 1.

A South African negotiating team is ready to fly to Geneva to resume the peace talks with a view to meeting the amended target date.

The United States is to announce later today that no agreement between the parties in the south-western Africa peace talks had been reached so that UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the process of independence for Namibia, could not be started as planned.

The parties earlier this year agreed in Geneva to set November 1 as the target date for the start of Resolution 435 in the hope that an agreement on the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola would be reached before that date.

The statement to be released in Washington will say that at the time of setting November 1 as a target date all the parties realised the issues involved were complex and they affected the vital interests of each country.

Thorny issue

Although no agreement had been reached before today, the US is proceeding in the search for a satisfactory settlement with vigour while all the parties remain committed to negotiations, the statement will say.

Diplomatic sources said South Africa has in effect met the November 1 deadline, but Cuba and Angola have stalled on further talks on the thorny issue of Cuban withdrawal.

A top level SA team will fly to Geneva should Cuba and Angola signal they are ready to resume negotiations.

According to sources, SA has agreed to be flexible with regard to a compromise of Cuban withdrawal proposed by the US two weeks ago.

Cuba and Angola have so far failed to respond, other than to say that South Africa's approach is "interesting".

The compromise proposed by the US breaks Cuban withdrawal into three phases.

The initial phase, prior to the implementation of Resolution 435, would provide for the immediate withdrawal to Cuba of 4,000 Cuban troops as a signal that Cuba is serious about pulling out of the region.

Second phase

The second phase, in the seven-month run-up to independence elections in Namibia from the implementation date of Resolution 435, would provide for the withdrawal of 3,500 Cuban troops a month, as well as a movement of all remaining Cuban forces in the region to north of the 15th parallel by March 1 (assuming a start date of January 1 for Resolution 455).

At the moment, in terms of the Geneva Protocol and in return for SA's withdrawal from Angola, the Cuban armies are positioned north of the 16th parallel.

In terms of the US proposal, 50 percent of all Cuban troops currently in Angola must be back in Cuba by June 30, one month before the elections (August 1), while those remaining in the country must be north of the 15th parallel (roughly, the Benguela railway line).

The tempo of withdrawal of 3,500 a month must be maintained in the four weeks before the elections and in the five months after elections so that one year after the start of Resolution 455, 75 percent of all Cuban forces must be back home.

Of the roughly 14,000 Cubans remaining, 4,000 must be withdrawn over the next six months and the last 10,000 over the following six months.

All Cubans must be out of Angola by the end of 24 months after the start of Resolution 435.

Sources said last night that if Cuba and Angola continued to stall in responding to this proposal, there would be little point in continuing the peace talks.

A complete stalemate could be considered to have been reached in that event.

Worse than that, the agreement to cease hostilities in Angola could start to come under pressure, particularly as Swapo has thus far completely ignored its pledge to the UN Secretary-General that it would respect the ceasefire presently in force in the region.
By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff
PRETORIA. — January 1 has been set as the target date on which the independ­ence process of Namibia will begin, after talks on a peace settlement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba stalled.

The implementation of UN Resolution 435 was due to begin today but the parties were unable to agree to a timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops, but Cuba and Angola failed to react to US compromise proposals.

A top-level South African negotiating team is standing by to fly to Geneva immediately should Cuba and Angola decide to resume talks.

According to sources, the South African delegation, under the leadership of the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, has made reservations on a flight to Europe every day for the past several days.

There are growing suspicions, however, that the Angolans and Cubans are stalling further talks until next Tuesday's US presidential election.

If Mr Michael Dukakis is elected, the Angolans know the US will cut support for Unita and recognise the MPLA government. There will also be less pressure on Cuba to withdraw from Angola as a prerequisite for the implementation of Resolution 435.

The United Nations needs six weeks to put together the five-troop peace-keeping force required to monitor the independence of Namibia. The world body must know by the middle of this month if it is to be ready for a target date of January 1.

According to sources, South Africa has agreed to be flexible with regard to a compromise on a Cuban withdrawal proposed by the US two weeks ago.

The compromise proposed by the US breaks Cuban withdrawal into three phases.

Movement of troops

The initial phase, prior to the implementation of Resolution 435, would provide for the immediate withdrawal to Cuba of 4,000 Cuban troops, as a signal that Cuba is serious about pulling out of the region.

The second phase, in the seven-month run-up to independence elections in Namibia, would provide for the withdrawal of 3,500 Cuban troops a month as well as a movement of all remaining Cuban forces in the region to north of the 15th parallel by March 1 (assuming a starting date of January 1 for Resolution 435).

In terms of the US proposal, 50 percent of all Cuban troops now in Angola must be back in Cuba by June 30, one month before the election (August 1), while those remaining in the country must be north of the 13th parallel (roughly the Benguela railway line).

The tempo of withdrawal must be maintained in the month before the election and in the remaining five months so that one year after the start of Resolution 435 75 percent of all Cuban forces will be back home.

All Cubans must be out of Angola by the end of 24 months after the start of Resolution 435.

The US is pressing on with its mediation in spite of the missed deadline. "We're working very actively on this whole process," said a US State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman.

In Windhoek, Namibia's six-party transitional government expressed disappointment that the proposed date would not be met, reports Argus Africa News Service.

The government's cabinet chairman, Mr Andreas Shikango, said the people of Namibia were "tired" of the continuing uncertainty and changing of dates, and had a genuine desire for self-determination.
Top SA team standing by for Namibia talks

A top-level South African negotiating team is standing by to fly to Geneva immediately, should Cuba and Angola decide to resume talks to bring peace to southwestern Africa.

Because agreement has not yet been reached, in spite of a series of meetings, the target date for starting the implementation of the Namibia independence plan terms of United Nations Resolution 435 — which had been set at November 1 — has had to be extended. Diplomatic sources have revealed that January 1 next year has been agreed.

According to sources, the South African delegation under the leadership of Foreign Affairs Director General Mr Neil van Heerden has made reservations on a flight to Europe every day for the past several days.

Two advance members of the team have already left for Switzerland.

Disappointed

Namibia’s six-party transitional government is disappointed that the proposed target date for implementing Resolution 435 will not be met, says the government's Cabinet chairman, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

Mr Shipanga remarked that the people of Namibia were tired of the continuing ‘uncertainty and changing’ of dates, and had a genuine desire for self-determination. The Minister also warned that uncertainty about the future could have an adverse effect.

Mr Shipanga’s views on the implementation of Resolution 435 are not shared by all his colleagues in the six-party coalition. The National Party of Namibia and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party have both stated clearly that they are opposed to the UN plan.
Parties seek new date for start of Namibian plan

SA DIPLOMATS were yesterday preparing to leave for Geneva for another round of international talks aimed at reaching agreement on January 1 as a new date for the implementation of UN resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

Hopes that implementation would start today failed to materialise when Cuban and Angolan negotiators did not respond to a US draft agreement submitted at talks in New York early last month.

A statement is expected from the Americans today on why today’s target date could not be met.

Diplomatic sources indicated yesterday the SA negotiating team was waiting for a response from the Angolan and Cuban teams before heading for Geneva for the next round of talks. Some members have apparently already left for Switzerland.

The US mediators tabled the draft agreement at the conclusion of the New York talks on October 9. The various parties were asked to respond to the US draft, known as a “synthesis paper”.

SA responded favourably before the October 15 deadline, but the Cuban and Angolan representatives have still not reported back.

Diplomats believe they may be awaiting the outcome of the US presidential elections next Tuesday before formally responding.

The draft agreement is believed to include January 1 as the starting date for the implementation of resolution 435, with elections scheduled for August 1.

The UN has indicated it will need at least six weeks to get its Unita transitional peace-keeping force in place. This would mean that if the new date for the implementation of resolution 435 is to be reached, all sides have only two weeks in which to come to an agreement.

The draft agreement, made after extensive discussions between all parties, includes provision for a total Cuban withdrawal from Angola over a two-year period. The Cubans previously insisted on withdrawing their estimated 92 000 troops over 30 months.

It is believed the latest US offer includes a stipulation that 4 000 troops should withdraw from Angola before the implementation of resolution 435, considerably fewer than the 10 000 to 15 000 SA originally insisted on.

Two stages

SA previously called for the repatriation of an additional 15 000 Cubans who arrived in Angola since the start of the peace initiatives in May.

According to local sources, the draft provides for 50% of the Cuban troops to leave Angola by the date set for Namibian elections, with the balance being withdrawn to the 15th parallel north of the Angolan/Namibian border in two stages.

Under the plan, some 75% of the Cuban forces will be withdrawn 12 months after the elections, with the remainder withdrawn over the following year.

The Angolan government’s ongoing war with Jonas Savimbi’s Unita rebel movement appears to remain the main stumbling block to a Cuban withdrawal and a regional settlement. Cuba cannot be seen to be selling out the Marxist MPLA government and the Angolans in turn are concerned about containing Unita without the Cuban forces.
Hope for Namibia settlement soon

We’re not to blame for hitch, says Pik

Pretoria Bureau

The failure of all parties involved to meet yesterday’s deadline for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 was not South Africa’s fault, according to Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

Hitting that an Angolan and Cuban delay in responding to a compromise proposal was to blame, Mr Botha said in a statement released in Pretoria yesterday that any delay in achieving independence for Namibia could not be attributable to South Africa.

“Despite the complex and difficult negotiations ... South Africa firmly believed that November 1 was a realistic and achievable date, provided all parties were prepared to adopt realistic positions in their approach to the negotiations,” the Minister said.

“South Africa has consistently shown a constructive spirit in all the negotiations over the past few months.

“We do not believe that the complexity ... was the only reason for the lack of agreement.”

South Africa believed that enough progress was made at the informal consultations in New York last month to have allowed agreement to have been reached by the target date, he said.

“It was decided in New York that the parties should respond within three days to a compromise proposal put forward by the United States as mediator.

“South Africa has, within the time limit, indicated that it was prepared to be flexible as far as the latest proposal was concerned.

“As of today, Angola and Cuba have yet to make up their minds,” said Mr Botha.

The two main issues to be resolved are the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the implementation of the UN plan leading toward the independence of Namibia.

● The official Angolan news agency Angop reported yesterday that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said he expected the the independence plan for Namibia to begin before the end of January.

● From Lusaka it is reported that Swapo is still hopeful that a settlement on Namibian independence and a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola can be reached by the end of the year.

A senior official, Mr Hage Geingob, said yesterday that his organisation was still maintaining a two-month-old ceasefire in its guerilla war against South Africa’s military occupation of Namibia.

● Alan Dunn of The Star’s Washington Bureau reports that the United States is pressing on with its mediation of regional peace talks between South Africa, Cuba and Angola for a start to an independence process for Namibia.
WASHINGTON. — Significant differences remain on a peace settlement for southern Africa, the United States says.

As Cuba, South Africa and Angola missed yesterday’s target date for achieving agreement, State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman expressed confidence that an accord will be reached, but declined to suggest when that might happen.

He said the negotiating parties, South Africa, Angola and Cuba, had moved to close the gap between their original positions on the last remaining obstacle to an accord — a timetable for withdrawing Cuban troops from Angola.

“Substantial progress has been made at narrowing differences on a withdrawal calendar. However, there are still some significant differences to be resolved,” Mr Redman said.

He confirmed that the US had put forward “several ideas” that might form the basis of a compromise.

Sources in Johannesburg said one of these calls for removal of 4,000 Cuban troops before the independence process began, of 36,000 troops in the first year of independence and the remaining 12,000 in the second year.

“We are confident that a settlement will be reached because peace in southern Africa is an idea whose time has come,” Mr Redman said.

He refused to blame any party for the failure to reach agreement by the November 1 deadline but noted that Angola, Cuba and the Soviet Union are “concerning actively on their next steps in the negotiating process”.

Pointed fingers

Pre-empting any pointed fingers, and pointing a few of his own, South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday said South Africa was not the cause of delay.

South Africa regretted that a settlement had not been achieved by yesterday, he said, and did not believe that the complexity and degree of difficulty of the negotiations had been the only reason for the lack of agreement.

Other South African sources said government negotiators were ready to fly to Geneva for what could be a final bat-
Bearsqueeze needed

The November 1 implementation date for UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence has passed without response from Cuba and Angola on Cuban troop withdrawal. So at this stage in the south-western Africa peace search, it seems all hope rests with the Soviet Union to break the deadlock. That is the feeling in diplomatic circles, as Foreign Affairs Director General Neil van Heerden is on standby for the final phase in the talks.

As the FM went to press, Van Heerden and his team were waiting to hear from US Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crock-er on whether there had been any response from the other two parties. Pretoria had informed the American mediator about its flexibility towards the American "synthesis" paper produced after the recent New York talks.

It is also understood that US Secretary of State George Shultz asked his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze to exert pressure on Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos to respond positively to the American paper.

After an initial lukewarm approach to the peace talks, the Soviets now seem keen to become actively involved in the process. Crocker has confirmed their willingness to co-operate.

The Soviet factor has injected new hope that a solution may still be found. The Soviets are, the Americans believe, the only ones with enough clout to bring the Angolans and Cubans to heel.

The American paper proposes that 50% of the Cuban troops be out of Angola by the proposed Namibian election day of August 1 1989. For the balance, the move north would continue in two stages: reaching the 15th parallel by April 1; and re-deployment north of the 13th latitude, near the Benguela line, on 30 June.

The proposal calls for a high rate of withdrawal until 12 months after elections ("10 plus 12" in the negotiators' shorthand), in which case there would have been a 75% Cuban withdrawal. Of the remainder (approximately 14 000 troops), 4 000 should be withdrawn by the end of the following six months after elections, with the last 10 000 leaving in the last six months of the two-year plan.

Diplomatic circles say the Angolans and Cubans initially rejected these proposals, saying that was not even a basis to take home to their respective governments.

US sources say SA responded positively within three days. However, it soon became clear that neither Angola nor Cuba was able to deal with the US plan. Various reasons were advanced, but according to Western diplomats it is quite clear that the position of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement plays an important part in their reluctance.

Unita's position, as Stellenbosch's Willie Brentenbach warned when the talks began in May, is the weak link in the chain. While SA has made it clear that it has invested in Unita, it has also said it is not tied to the movement forever.

A reasonable basis to terminate the relationship, which will have to include a survival guarantee for Savimbi's people, would be acceptable to SA, diplomatic sources suggest. The message to Angola and Cuba is clear: if Unita is annihilated, it will not be possible for SA to continue with any talks.

SA is adamant about Unita's position.
Kaunda keen to assist in Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has expressed concern over the delayed implementation of the UN plan for Namibia's independence.

Speaking at a press conference here, Dr. Kaunda said his country was keen to offer assistance with other nations in connection with Resolution 435 "which has run into difficulties".

At the conference, which followed his re-election as president, Dr. Kaunda also announced a new "budget-cutting" Cabinet, cutting the number of his Ministers from 21 to 16.

The president retained, however, his most senior advisers. His son Wezi was also appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of State for Home Affairs.

TOP TRIO RETAINED

The most important change was at the Defence Ministry. General Mabimba Masiheke moved to head the Ministry of Home Affairs and his place was taken by Mr. Lavu Mulimba.

The top three members of the government below Mr. Kaunda — Ump secretary-general Mr. Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Mr. Kebbi Musokotwane and Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr. Alex Shapi — all kept their posts.

So did Finance Minister Mr. Gibson Chigaga, Foreign Minister Mr. Luke Mwananshiku and the Central Bank governor, Mr. Francis Nhoma.
WINDHOEK — Attempts by radical elements to foment unrest across Namibia on November 1 — in protest against the postponement of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 — were “a laughable failure”, says the SWA Police.

A police spokesman said anti-government organisations had exaggerated a few incidents in order to “make political propaganda”.

Swapo news agency Nampa reported from Luanda that thousands of demonstrators had taken to the streets of Otjiwarongo, Otjiwaco, Otjo, Olavi and Grootfontein on Tuesday to demand the immediate implementation of the UN peace plan.

The agency said “South African troops” used teargas and fired rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators on a number of occasions, and that one soldier had been severely injured when he was beaten by the crowd.

The police spokesman said Tuesday’s demonstration in Grootfontein — a major South African military base — had involved about 250 people, many of whom were drunk.

When police called on the crowd to disperse, they began throwing stones which damaged three police vehicles. Police then fired teargas to break up the crowd. At no time were soldiers or any army units involved, added the spokesman.

He said a soldier of the SWA Territory Force, who was on leave and on his way home, had been badly beaten by the crowd, who also beat up a black woman.
Talks on Namibia still go on

WASHINGTON — Talks on the future of Namibia are "very much continuing", Mr Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said yesterday.

In an interview with Voice of America radio, he said that even though the November 1 target for a negotiated settlement had passed, consultations between Angola, Cuba and South Africa had taken place in past weeks.

"All sides... have reiterated their commitment to bring the negotiations to a rapid and successful conclusion." — Sapa.
HARARE. — South Africa has started a military build-up along Namibia's northern border with Angola, say reports reaching here.

According to Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, a Namibia Press Agency (Nampa) dispatch from Windhoek said: "Reports from the north indicate South Africa has in recent days deployed about 50,000 troops along the frontier with Angola.

"Observers note that the heavy concentration of troops in the north and the non-implementation of Resolution 435 on November 1, coupled with boggling down of the quadi-partite talks, indicate sinister South African motives in ongoing efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Namibian conflict."

Asked for comment, an SADF spokesman said: "The Defence Force does not comment on such a poor attempt at disinformation."

Promised aid

Nampa also reported that a delegation of international youth has just completed a two-week visit to Swapo's provisional headquarters in Luanda, Angola. Members pledged material assistance, especially scholarships, to schoolchildren who have fled Namibia to join Swapo in Angola, the report said.

And in Washington, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, said talks on Namibia's future were "very much continuing". He told Voice of America radio that "all sides in the talks have reiterated to us their commitment to bring the negotiations to a rapid and successful conclusion". — Sapa

Singing, chanting as Maggie meets Lech

GDANSK. — Huge crowds of singing, chanting Solidarity supporters gave British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher a noisy welcome here yesterday and union leader Mr Lech Walesa called her "fantastic".

They cheered, sang and chanted "Solidarity, Solidarity" as Mr Thatcher and Mr Walesa laid a wreath of red and white roses at a monument to workers killed in an anti-communist uprising.

In an emotional climax to her three-day visit to Poland, Mrs Thatcher was almost mobbed as she plunged into a crowd of tens of thousands who welcomed her in the Baltic port city where the banned union was born in 1980.

"I am very grateful that fate let me get to know such a fantastic Mrs Prime Minister," Mr Walesa told reporters.

"It has been for me a very moving visit ... We have had very interesting and very wonderful talks."

Pick 'n Pay 'not always cheapest'

JOHANNESBURG. — TV1 should get suppliers to state their side of the retail pricing argument, the president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Lyn Morris, said yesterday. She denied that League surveys had shown Pick 'n Pay to be consistently cheapest.

Mrs Morris was reacting to Thursday's "Network" TV debate between Mr Clive Weil of Checkers and Mr Raymann Ackerman of Pick 'n Pay about pricing in the retail sector.

Mrs Morris denied a claim by Mr Ackerman that League surveys showed "Pick 'n Pay prices were always the cheapest."

"Checkers has been challenging strongly and it and the other chains have in fact beaten Pick 'n Pay on occasions," she said. — Sapa
New worry in Namibia

Abduction of children rises

By Sara Martin

A recent upsurge in abductions of schoolchildren in Owamboland — allegedly by Swapo — is causing concern for Security Forces in Namibia.

Senior intelligence officers at Oshakati, at a press briefing last week, said that the number of schoolchildren missing since the ceasefire on September 1 has increased considerably.

Enticement over border

An unconfirmed figure of 430 people have left Owambo in the last few months — 75 percent of them believed to be children.

"The Swapo insurgents are using school boycotts in the area as a ploy to entice the children to cross the border into Angola," said an intelligence officer.

"Swapo is seeing the chance to politicise the children and make them believe that liberation is near."

In Owambo, no child will be able to write their final year examination this year because of the school boycotts here.

Two girls were enticed across the border on the pretext that they could sit exams in southern Angola. When the two girls arrived at Ongiva, they were horrified to find the town in ruins, and returned disillusioned.

"They were the lucky ones. Very few of them come back because of fear of intimidation," said the intelligence officer.

One of the main factors behind the school boycott in Namibia is believed to be the positioning of the schools near the SA military basis.

"Ironically," said the officer, "the schools were deliberately built near the bases to protect the children. Now they want them moved."

Seven schools destroyed

Since June, seven major schools in the area have been burnt down.

"The population of Owambo is in total disarray," said the officer. "They don’t know what to expect."

"They are told that if Resolution 435 for the Independence of Namibia is not implemented shortly, they will escalate the war. If they don’t win the election they won’t stop the war."

Bins take trouble Hopes to
Namibian leaders warn against rabble-rousing

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Windhoek’s Transitional Government has warned that it will not tolerate political rabble-rousing, whether it comes from left or right-wing extremists.

The government said in a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday that it would order a full investigation into a recent meeting held in Windhoek by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, with a view to taking “appropriate steps” against people inciting others to act against public order.

Mr TerreBlanche was reported as telling members of his thousand-strong, whites-only audience that they should resist the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 455 settlement plan. They should also be prepared to fight as their forefathers had done.

The Transitional Government statement — signed by Cabinet chairman Mr Andreas Shipanga — said the sort of “irresponsible and offensive behaviour” alleged to have occurred at the AWB meeting would invite a response “from the other side” and lead eventually to a “vicious circle of intimidation and violence”.

Reports in the anti-government newspaper, The Namibian, noted that while security police were in evidence with their video cameras every time Swapo held a meeting, they were conspicuous by their absence at the AWB meeting.
Monitoring the peace — in five languages

Angolan and South African members of the JMMC, wearing the distinctive orange oversleeves used by all personnel of the commission, near Epupa Falls in Angola. A South African Puma helicopter, which makes regular trips to the eight monitoring posts, is in the background.

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — While the diplomats negotiate in Geneva and other foreign capitals for a political solution to the conflicts in Angola and Namibia, the soldiers are entrusted with keeping the peace on the ground.

The Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) formed to supervise the ceasefire along the border has set up eight monitoring posts with 22 South Africans and 22 Angolans or Cubans based at each.

The South African, Angolan and Cuban members of the commission meet regularly with the venue alternating between Angola and Namibia.

As at least five languages are spoken by those involved in the monitoring process, interpretation has become important.

The South Africans usually speak Afrikaans among themselves and use English to communicate with the Angolans and Cubans who, in turn, speak Portuguese and Spanish among themselves. In communicating with the local tribespeople, Herero is spoken.

Relations between the two sides at the monitoring posts are believed to be cordial. But both the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs have maintained an official silence on whether any violations of the ceasefire have been brought to the attention of the JMMC and, if so, whether any action has been taken to stop the violations.

The South West Africa Territory Force has reported several clashes with SWAPO forces in northern Namibia since the South African forces withdrew from Angola in September and the ceasefire went into effect.
expected from SA
Little cash, comfort

Nambia Pre-Independence Budget Places
Churchmen's appeal dismissed

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Appeal Court here yesterday dismissed, with costs, the appeals of three bishops and their churches in Namibia against the dismissal of an application that certain provisions in Ovambo were invalid.

The churchmen are: James Hamupanda Kauluma (Anglican Diocese of Namibia), Bonafatius Haushiku (Roman Catholic Church Diocese of Windhoek) and Klaus Dumeni (Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia). — Sapa
Appeal for safety after Zambezi shooting

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the Cabinet in Windhoek's government, Mr Andreas Shipanga, has appealed to South Africa and Botswana to "give serious consideration" to improving the safety of Namibians fishing in the sensitive Zambezi river border area between this territory and Botswana.

The Minister's appeal comes after an incident in which one Namibian was killed and two others went missing after coming under fire from a Botswana Defence Force patrol.

According to two survivors, the Botswana soldiers fired on the Namibians for no apparent reason.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Windhoek said an official report of the incident had been handed to the Botswana authorities yesterday.
Swapo threat to resume bush war

HARARE — Swapo secretary-general, Mr Adimba Toivo ya Toivo, said yesterday Swapo would resume the bush war against South African rule in Namibia if an independence plan for the territory did not begin by January 1. — Reuter.
SA-Angola talks begin in Geneva

From MIKE ROBERTSON

GENEVA. — Delegations from South Africa, Cuba, Angola and the United States arrived here yesterday for what could be the final round of talks before the signing of an agreement to end hostilities in southern Angola and bring independence to Namibia.

Chief mediator Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State, was locked in talks with his Soviet counterpart Mr Anatoly Adamashin.

US officials believe the Soviets might now be prepared to exert pressure on the Cubans and Angolans to accept a US synthesis paper which sets January 1 as the target date for the beginning of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 to bring independence to Namibia.

The South Africans also believe that having hedged their bets at the beginning of the talks, the Soviets are now prepared to play a more influential role, now that a settlement is in the offing.

Although the South African delegation is unhappy with certain aspects of the synthesis paper, it has indicated that it is prepared to be flexible about it.

It has not yet been made public whether the US has received a response to the paper from the Angolans and Cubans; but the fact that the South Africans, led by Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Neil van Heerden, are here is an indication that there has been some movement on this question.

The South Africans have made it clear that without a substantive response from the other sides it will be difficult for them to attend further talks.

The synthesis paper, which will form the basis of the discussions which get under way today, calls for the withdrawal of 4,000 Cuban troops before January 1.

During the implementation of Resolution 435, SA troops in Namibia will be reduced to 1,500, based at Oshivelo and Grootfontein, within three months.

To ease understandable SA fears as a result of this, the paper provides for the withdrawal of Cuban troops at a rate of 3,500 a month. In addition all Cuban troops are to be withdrawn north of the 15th parallel by March 31, 1989 and north of the 15th parallel, just south of the Benguela railway line, a month before August 1, which is the target date for elections. By this formula half the Cuban troops will have left by the time of the Namibian elections.

After the elections, the paper says, 75% of the remaining Cuban troops should be withdrawn in the first year and the rest in the following year.

The Cubans and Angolans have not made public the reason for their delay in responding to these proposals, but it is believed their main concern is for Angolan security.

Diplomats also believe the Cubans and Angolans were waiting for the result of the US elections in the hope that Mr Michael Dukakis, who had pledged to stop aid to Unita, would win.
Namibian ‘ethnic’ road closes

WINDHOEK — The cabinet of the transitional government voted yesterday not to renew the terms of office of the territory’s 10 “ethnic” administrations.

The system was installed by South African decree in 1969, and has been renewed by proclamation by Pretoria’s Administrator-General ever since.

This time, if the Administrator-General follows the cabinet recommendation and does not renew the terms of office, then the various ethnic groups will have the option of holding elections.

There have been no general ethnic elections this decade and in some cases, ethnic administrations were simply appointed. Mr Mudge said, however, that ethnic elections would immediately fall away if the UN Resolution 435 peace plan is agreed upon.
Peace talks on track, says Crocker

From SUE LEEMAN
The Argus Foreign Service
GENEVA.—The Angolan-Namibian peace talks are on track and could be reaching a “decisive point,” according to US mediator Dr Chester Crocker.

Dr Crocker told a briefing of journalists that the Americans agreed with the assessment of the Soviet Deputy-Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin, that agreement could be reached now.

Referring to the long-awaited plenary session which had just been postponed, Dr Crocker said all the parties preferred working at a bilateral level, “because when you reach an end-game you don’t do it in a plenary session.”

He said the US had made no proposals in Geneva but had simply relayed each side’s position to the other.

He said there was a definite indication from all the parties that they were willing for a settlement — but not at just any price.

There had been a narrowing of differences on three fronts: what would happen between now and the start of Namibia’s transition to independence, the extent of Cuban withdrawal and the “rate and rhythm” of withdrawal at various points.

“It is an objective fact that we have never been closer to an agreement. But if people decide they cannot go the extra mile you will see a rapid change of atmosphere.”

Attempts to set a timetable for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola are set to run into a fourth day here today amid signs that some progress is being made.

Another scheduled all-party discussion was postponed at the last moment last night and is now set for today.

But American sources said the delay was not to be considered an ominous sign.

Common ground

It was Dr Crocker’s wish to hold further bilateral meetings with the individual parties before getting them round the table. It is believed he wants to make sure there is as much common ground as possible before starting a joint session.

The Cubans and Angolans had earlier told Dr Crocker of their response to the compromise proposals tabled by the Americans after the last round of talks, in New York in October.

Dr Crocker communicated their position to the South Africans, who have responded in turn.

The South Africans are understood to have seen the Angolan-Cuban response as something on which further constructive negotiating can be based. Sources said the talks were still very much “in motion.”

Savimbi launches hit-and-run offensive

The Argus Foreign Service
LUANDA.—The Angolan rebel group Unita has launched a new offensive as the peace talks in Geneva continue.

Unita has perhaps most to lose from the talks, and in the past few months Jonas Savimbi’s guerrillas have demonstrated their ability to strike in almost any part of Angola.

Last week a bomb in the second city, Huambo, killed three people and severely damaged two factories. Cubal in the coastal province of Benguela was also attacked, official sources said, and a number of people were abducted.

HEAVY LOSSES

Even the area around Luanda is apparently unsafe. Diplomats say Fenda, a few kilometres from the capital, was the scene of heavy government losses in a Unita ambush two weeks ago.

They quoted witnesses who saw truckloads of dead and wounded government Papia soldiers coming back from Fenda.

Official sources are playing down the Fenda attack, but ministers admit the difficulties of dealing with Unita, given the continuing support for Savimbi from Washington and Pretoria.

The “fanfoches” (puppets), they say, are putting on a show to keep their backers mindful of their importance and guarding against a deal that would leave them on the sidelines.

Since the departure of their South African allies in September, Unita’s plans to establish a “liberated zone,” either around Jamba in the south-east, or Quimbele on the Zairean border, appear to have been shelved. Instead, small guerrilla bands have spread throughout the country, attacking and then melting into the bush.
Namibian exam papers leaked

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Examination results of thousands of Std 8 pupils across Namibia have been cancelled after the discovery that question as well as answer papers were stolen and sold to candidates.

All Std 8 pupils at schools controlled by the Department of National Education have had their exam results cancelled and will sit for new tests.

Die Republiek newspaper reported yesterday that the papers had been taken at an advanced stage in the printing process and that copies were being sold to pupils for between R15 and R52. Memoranda for those marking the papers had also been stolen.

Department of National Education officials first learnt of the theft through an anonymous tip-off. After the exams had been written, they noticed that answers in some candidates' papers exactly matched those given in memoranda to markers.

The department said in a statement that all Std 8 exam results had been declared void and that planning was under way to have the tests rewritten before the end of this term.

The possibility could not be ruled out that there had been an "organised attempt" to penetrate the department's security systems. The matter was in the hands of the police, it said.
Fourth day for Namibia talks

From MIKE ROBERTSON

GENEVA. — The four-nation peace talks under way here enter an unscheduled fourth day this morning as the delegations gradually edge towards a possible agreement that will bring independence to Namibia.

At this stage it seems highly unlikely the target date of January 1 for the beginning of the implementation of Resolution 435 will be reached, but the word from the US and Soviet mediators was that all parties were showing flexibility.

The SA delegation, led by the Director General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, learnt for the first time late on Saturday afternoon what the Cuban and Angolan response to proposals put forward by the US mediators in New York was.

The South Africans had responded three days after the New York talks, saying that they were prepared to be flexible towards the proposals which call for 4,000 Cuban troops to be withdrawn by January 1 and half the present strength to be out of Angola a month before August 1, the target date for Namibian elections.

Mr Van Heerden warned there was still much ground to cover, but the fact that the South Africans have agreed to extend the talks by a further day is an indication that the Cubans and Angolans have shown some degree of flexibility towards the proposals.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoly Adamishin said before the talks that the differences in positions over Cuban troop withdrawals was not that great. He was "cautiously optimistic" that an agreement could be reached here.
Hopes kept alive at Geneva talks

From MIKE ROBERTSON
GENEVA. — The South African delegation to the peace talks here last night cancelled plans to leave for home amid indications that the other parties were prepared to concede ground on Cuban troop withdrawals. The apparent concession keeps alive hopes that agreement can be reached here to bring independence to Namibia.

The leader of the SA delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden, said after meeting US chief mediator Dr Chester Crocker that his delegation would be working throughout the night. He would provide no further details as to what had persuaded them to stay.

However, an SA spokesman said the fact that the parties were hard at work was an indication that progress was being made:

"We have received an indication that progress can be made. That's why we are still here."

The SA delegation also met the Cubans and Angolans yesterday to discuss the verification of Cuban troop withdrawals and UN Resolution 435. After Dr Crocker said on Sunday night that agreement had never been closer, Mr Van Heerden yesterday morning dampened optimism by saying they had received little else besides "optimistic characterisations" and "upbeat prognoses" from the Cuban and Angolan camps.

Mr Van Heerden said he had booked to leave later in the day and would do so unless he seemed that concrete progress could be achieved.

But soon after he had spoken, a US official said the situation had changed and the talks were still on course.

Later Mr Van Heerden confirmed that the South Africans had cancelled their bookings. He would not say why, but given his earlier statements it would appear likely that the Cubans and Angolans had conceded ground.

The SA delegation leader said in the morning that he was frustrated because the talks had made very little progress since they had arrived here.

"We are ready to deal but we don't need optimistic characterisations, we need substance. We don't need these upbeat prognoses."

SA officials said the Cubans were past masters at putting out indications that settlement was near while delivering very little at the actual talks.
Hopes of agreement on Namibia remain alive

MIKE ROBERTSON

Van Heerden said he had booked to leave later in the day and would do so, unless concrete progress could be achieved. But soon afterwards a US official said the talks were still on course.

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GENEVA — The SA delegation to the peace talks cancelled plans last night to leave for home amid indications that the other parties were prepared to concede ground on Cuban troop withdrawals, thereby keeping alive hopes for agreement on Namibian independence.

After chief mediator Chester Crocker said on Sunday night agreement had never been closer, SA delegation leader Neil van Heerden dampened optimism by saying they had received little else besides "optimistic characterisations" and "upbeat progress" from the Cuban and Angolan camps since arriving here.
Namibian Nats talk of Botha ‘guarantees’

Botha had “guaranteed” that South Africa would immediately halt the Resolution 435 process if it appeared there were any incidents of violence or intimidation.

The NP-SWA leader said his party had also been assured by Mr Botha that the guarantee also held if there was any failure to honour the agreed timetable for the withdrawal of an estimated 60,000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

Mr De Wet’s remarks were made at a meeting before an election today to fill a vacancy in the Keetmanshoop constituency of the white Legislative Assembly.

Polling also takes place today in Tsumeb, where there is also a vacant white Assembly seat.

The only parties contesting the election are the NP-SWA and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). Both parties are campaigning on a platform of opposition to the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 independence plan.
Namibian peace plan deal struck

GENEVA — Delegations to the peace talks yesterday accepted a draft agreement on Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola which, if approved by governments, would lead to independence for Namibia.

A wave of excitement swept through the hotel where the talks have been taking place when a delegation leader Neil van Heerden said it was conceivable enough ground could be covered to produce a document which governments would formally endorse at the final round in Brazzaville.

As the delegations gathered in the hotel for their first plenary meeting, the initial indication that a breakthrough had been achieved came when staff delivered eight bottles of champagne for the diplomats to toast their success.

The parties agreed to take a document home for their governments' approval. The document outlines new US proposals for the redeployment and staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops.

Cuban delegation leader Carlos Aldana, asked about his country's troops in Angola, said: “We are ready to bring them home. It is time.”

“We are satisfied. It has been a laborious and intense process. With a constructive will we are moving towards Brazzaville.”

Van Heerden, who left immediately to catch a plane home, said that “depending on the reaction of governments this could open the way to a final round in Brazzaville. The Brazzaville meeting would be more in the way of a formal signing sort of round”.

Stressing always that everything was subject to the approval of governments, Van Heerden said the Brazzaville signing would be followed by a bilateral agreement between Cuba and Angola to provide for Cuban troop withdrawals.

SA, Cuba and Angola would also sign an agreement to “put into formal language what we have been negotiating about for the past eight or nine rounds”.

Once those agreements had been signed the parties would notify the UN secretary-general, who would set a date for the implementation of UN resolution 485 to bring independence to Namibia.

Van Heerden said it had been decided not to set dates, as unless it was 100% certain these dates could be met “you keep running into your own failure and it leads to disbelief, pessimism, and scepticism”.

“It was a measure of the sincerity of all parties that they could agree not to set a date, but to work towards one as soon as possible.”

He said: “If I were to characterise these talks I would say the one outstanding element in this round was the appar...”

To Page 2 ▶

Delegations strike deal over Namibia

ent sincerity and seriousness with which all parties approached them.”

The timetable and rate of Cuban troop withdrawals put forward by the Americans at the last meeting in New York had been superseded.

“But the basic format remains the same. We have done some fine tuning to narrow the gaps. All of this is embodied in a final document put forward by the Americans which represents their best shot at all the things which we, the Cubans and Angolans have been saying.”

Van Heerden said the document had already been conveyed to Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. It would go to the full Cabinet for approval.

He was sure the document would be dealt with expeditiously as he and SADF chief Janie Geldenhuys had kept close touch with their ministers, who were briefing the rest of the Cabinet.

Angolan delegation leader Antonio Dos Santos Franca Ndali said the “experts” attending the talks were happy with what had been achieved, but government approval was necessary before it could be called an agreement.

SAPA reports from Pretoria that Pik Botha said no conclusion could be made at this stage on whether what happened in the Geneva talks would be acceptable to government.

He said: “It is also not possible to indicate at this stage when government will make public its position with regard to the latest proposals.

“There are serious and complicated implications at stake.”
Exam paper theft: former education official held

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A former official of the Department of National Education in Windhoek has been arrested in connection with the alleged theft of exam papers, which has caused chaos in the year-end nationwide exams.

The man, who is said to have worked in the sorting and distribution section of the department, is understood to have at first taken the papers and given them to family and friends. However, the papers, and some revision and marking memoranda, found their way onto the black market, where they were selling to pupils for between R15 and R50.

The Department of National Education has cancelled all the results of Std 8 examinations, which were completed recently, and has ordered a total re-write by all pupils.

Officials in the department's Windhoek headquarters are reported to be working day and night to have an estimated 1.5 million pages of examination questions ready for November 21, when the tests will be re-written.

A police spokesman said the arrested man was still being questioned and he is expected to appear in court soon.
Key political and military events in Angola and SWA

Behind the headlines

The Angolan fight for freedom from Apartheid

1. The Angolan fight for freedom from Apartheid.

2. Behind the headlines.

3. The Angolan fight for freedom from Apartheid.
Champagne toast to a new accord

From MIKE ROBERTSON

GENEVA. — Champagne corks popped as Cuba, Angola and South Africa met with United States mediator Dr Chester Crocker at a hotel here yesterday after the delegations accepted a draft agreement on Cuban troop withdrawals from Angola.

The agreement could lead to independence for Namibia.

At the end of five days of intensive talks on the timing of a Cuban troop withdrawal and Namibian independence, SA delegation leader Mr Neil van Heerden said it was conceivable that enough ground had been covered here to produce a document which governments would formally endorse at the final round in Brazzaville.

The parties agreed to take the document — which outlines new US proposals for the redeployment, staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops — home for their governments' approval.

‘Formal signing’

Asked about his country's troops in Angola, Cuban delegation leader Mr Carlos Alcides: “We are ready to bring them home. It is time.”

Mr Van Heerden said that “depending on the reaction of governments”, this could open the way to a final round in Brazzaville. “The Brazzaville meeting would be more in the way of a formal signing sort of round.”

The Brazzaville signing would be followed by a bilateral agreement between Cuba and Angola to provide for Cuban troop withdrawals.

SA, Cuba and Angola would also sign an agreement to “put into formal language what we have been negotiating about”.

‘Best shot’

Once these agreements had been signed, a date will be set for the implementation of UN Resolution 435 to bring independence to Namibia.

“We have done some fine tuning to narrow the gaps. All of this is embodied in a final document put forward by the Americans which represents their best shot at all the things which we, the Cubans and Angolans have been saying,” said Mr Van Heerden.

In a statement the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said it was not yet possible to say whether the agreement reached in Geneva would be acceptable to the South African government. “There are serious and complicated implications at stake,” the statement said.
Mike Robertson in Geneva

For Namibia?

A Recipe at Last

[Image of a man with a beard and glasses, possibly the author or a related figure.]
Winds of scepticism fan Namibia
Swapo: no comment by Pik

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night he was not prepared to comment on proposals by any individual party as far as independence for Namibia was concerned.

He was reacting to a statement released from Luanda earlier saying Swapo was prepared to declare a ceasefire in the territory.

"In terms of the present negotiations there is already a ceasefire in existence, and all matters concerning the question of Cuban withdrawal from Angola as well as the settlement plan for SWA/Namibia form the subject of these negotiations," he said in a statement to Sapa. "I am not prepared to comment on proposals of any individual party."

Swapo has announced that following an agreed timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola it was ready to sign a formal ceasefire with South Africa to end the war in Namibia.

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said the organisation, which has been observing a unilateral truce since September 1, was ready to "translate the existing truce ... into a formal ceasefire".

He added that the world was now waiting for the South African Government to keep its word to give independence to Namibia.

"Swapo is ready to assume the reins of power in Namibia through free, fair and democratic elections in the coming year," Mr Hamutenya said. — Sapa-Reuter.
Angola — what peace really means

THE champagne corks popped in Geneva this week, but the sceptics will believe the news of an Angola/Namibia peace settlement when they see it. There have been too many false dawns already.

Assuming though that this time the miracle really has happened and that a settlement now is only a matter of time, what will the implications be for South Africa — both for its internal and regional policies?

Withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola will have profound consequences. The Cubans will have little to show for their 13-year presence in Angola. Their boast that they would not leave until apartheid itself had been defeated has been quietly buried.

Their protection, too, of the MPLA government against UNITA will not endure. When the MPLA and UNITA finally face each other in elections, UNITA will score its chances in the Luanda government. The MPLA, urban rather than rurally based, does not have the extensive population catchment areas that UNITA and (to a lesser extent) the other rebel movement, the Bakongo-based FNLA, have.

Angola will at last be recognised diplomatically by the United States, and inevitably it will be drawn more deeply into the Western financial system, as it becomes increasingly eligible for Western loans and aid. If, in addition, it then also has a UNITA element in its government, Cuba will have nothing to crow about. All this will be highly satisfactory for South Africa.

Cuba's role not only in Angola but in Africa generally has been a macho one. Castro's purpose has been to enhance his standing, particularly in the Third World. For 13 years he succeeded, particularly this year when he pinned the SADF's ears back in southern Angola, but once Castro's troops leave, the gains will dissipate rapidly.

Castro, too, has been forced to accept what he said he would not accept — the principle of linkage, that there could be no independence for Namibia without total Cuban withdrawal. For Pretoria this is a considerable diplomatic achievement.

But the wider implications of an Angolan/Namibian peace settlement pose problems for Pretoria. Africa is now more receptive to President Botha than it has ever been, because he is engaged in peace talks that affect the whole of Southern Africa directly, and the whole of sub-Saharan African indirectly. The peace talks provided Botha with the cover for his recent sojourns into Black Africa.

A peace settlement in Angola/Namibia is incompatible with what is known as South Africa's policy of "destabilisation" in the region: gains accruing from the former will be cancelled by the effects of the latter. What a peace settlement will do, therefore, will be to force Pretoria to choose a more definite course between war and peace.

This is not as difficult as it seems. Pretoria has its "understanding" already with all its neighbours, with the exception of Zimbabwe, and to a lesser extent Zambia. Zimbabwe, unfortunately, might well become the turbulent focus of South African regional relationships in the post-Angola/Namibia period.

Similarly, if there is a settlement over Angola/Namibia, the effect will be to force Pretoria to choose a more definite course in its internal policies. Most analysts agree that if elections are held next year in Namibia, Swapo will win them. This means the flamboyant Sam Nujoma will be installed as president. Just think of the motorcade through Windhoek.

The impact on conservative whites in South Africa will be electrifying at a time when the right-wing is in the ascendant. If President Botha agrees to a settlement in Namibia, therefore, he will be taking on the right-wing in a full frontal confrontation. He will burn his bridges, forever, with them. Appeals to Andries Treurnicht for Afrikaner unity will no longer be even theoretically possible.

An Angola/Namibia settlement, therefore, could be the catalyst to force President Botha to make the emotional break with the white right-ring that he has shirked making so far. It will then be pointless for him to strive for the twin-track policies of reform and counter-reform as he has done so far.

The impact of Namibian independence on blacks in South Africa probably will also be fairly dramatic, just as the independence of Mozambique was in 1974. Again, this could be a catalyst for further reform. Giving Namibia its independence and releasing Nelson Mandela are pointless if Pretoria is not prepared to face the consequences as well.

A peace settlement in Angola/Namibia will change the whole scene in southern Africa. Negotiation, conciliation, reform — these will become Pretoria's only real options. Perhaps, for these reasons, a settlement will come later rather than sooner — the popping of champagne corks in Geneva may have been premature — but it's inexorable.

Governing South Africa, with one eye on reform and the other on the right-wing, will become a contradiction in terms now: the latter would simply nullify the former. In a way, therefore, an Angola/Namibia settlement will be a moment of truth for President Botha's government. Redrawing the political map, internally and regionally, is the only course left to it. All the other options are closed.
WINDHOEK. — The Supreme Court here on Thursday imposed the death sentence twice on two former members of the SWA Territory Force, Jacobus Hugo and Stefanus Madjiet, for killing a Mariental farmer, Mr Willem Thirion, and a farmhand, Mr August Bikeur.

Hugo was sentenced to a further 11 years and six months for robbery, and Madjiet to 11 years and two months.

Hugo said they had gone to Mr Thirion’s farm on April 29 to conclude a diamond deal.

An application for leave to appeal was refused. — Sapa
Windhoek Observer fined.

THE Namibian newspaper the Windhoek Observer has been fined R2 000 for contravening the Media Code of Conduct.

The first complaint, emanating from the SWA Police, concerned presentation of brutality and violence, relating to the publication on January 23 of photographs of rocket attack victims in the Oshakati area; on April 23 of three photographs of the body of a Mr Franz Gilge of Windhoek; and on April 30 of the naked body of Miss Vanessa Kock of Omaruru.

The second count against the Observer embraced about 50 complaints from various parts of Namibia and concerned the publication of obscene or lascivious matter. — Sapa
Mudge confirms right-wing fear of 'another Zimbabwe'?

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's (DTA) Dirk Mudge did not impress the assembly of conservative members who assembled to hear him in the Senate's main chamber last Friday afternoon. One went so far as to compare him, to a comic, with a man who has jumped off a ladder and halfway down found consolation in the fact that he has yet to hit the ground.

That was Senator Orrin Hatch's (a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) speech. The laconic manner of delivering the Senate joke is all the more effective because of the way he did it: on the Senate floor, in front of the Department of Defense. And of course, the lonely voice of reaction on the House Africa subcommittee was Saul Singer. And, of course, the relentless and energetic Riva Levinson of the Black Man, Woman, and Child Foundation, the Unitas lobby. A broader tranche of opinion had been invited, but it did not disguise itself.

Mudge seemed only dimly aware of whom he was addressing and spent a lot of time defending himself against the Lew's slander that he is a complaisant lackey of Pretoria. The present government might have preferred him if he had been, so this was a waste of breath.

He then spoke earnestly of how his entry would soon be understood and how he would show his best to put together an effective parliamentary opposition to its inevitable new Swapo government. Which was exactly what his listeners did not want to hear. They were looking for an Ian Smith circa 1965, instead. Their worst fear—"another Zimbabwe"—was being confirmed.

Politely, but firmly, the Namibian noted he was "not concerned about your problems". The game finally was up and there was nothing he and his fellow interdictor could or would do to alter it. An all-party conference before UN Resolution 435 went into effect might be nice, but the world would not end if there wasn't one. "Nothing," he said in summary, "could be worse than prolonging the agony.

Regrettably, many in the room that afternoon seemed determined to do just that.

Panel

The previous day, the same crowd had spent its lunchtime at the Heritage Foundation listening to a panel discussion on the Geneva breakthrough.

The panelists were Ambassador Herman Cohen, the National Security Council's senior Africa specialist and a participant in most of the talks; Unita Washington representative Marcos Samondo and Constantine Mengesi, late of the CIA and the NSC during the Iragane mess, and currently a colleague of Jean Kirpatrick at the American Enterprise Institute.

Cohen (who incidentally is now a favourite to succeed Dr. Chester Crocker) did his accomplished best to defend the settlement, stressing in every way he knew that Unita was not going to be abandoned. The deal, in no way precluded outside support for the rebels, and the US would view any UN Security Council to amend that as part of the enabling resolution, putting the agreement into effect.

The Cubans had agreed not to engage Unita once the settlement process was underway and, besides, would be so far north and west of Jon Savimbi's heartland before the next dry season that any assault would be implausible. Considering they were the only force in the region that could pose any serious threat to the rebels, the hard fan of the Reagan doctrine had to see merit in their withdrawal.

Samondo said it, albeit with hesitation. Mengesi, not: the whole thing was a "major mistake". SA would find it far more difficult to arrest the implementation of 435—an international obligation—than would the Cubans to renounce on what effectively, was nothing more than a pact between two Marxist regimes, itself and the MPLA. The South Africans who negotiated the deal were soft-headed. The only hope was that the "realists" in their government would call it off in time.

Geneva

In the unhappy event that Pretoria heeded his warning, Mengesi suggested starting entirely from scratch: first, force MPLA to expel the Cubans immediately; and implement the 1975 Aho Accords calling for free and fair elections. That done, let some non-UN entity organise elections in Namibia.

Which, Mengesi continued, would almost have certainly been George Bush's policy had not Crocker sneaked off to Geneva "the day after the election" on November to force the president-elect's hand with a fait accompli. In short, it was a non-UN ability.

By this stage, the groupies were positively salivating. William Pascoe, Heritage Africa analyst, demanded to know whether Bush was aware of what was happening. Cohen pointed out that the vice president was a member of the National Security Council and had been fully briefed. "Oh really," Pascoe replied, "sounding like Senator Edward Kennedy at the Democratic convention in Atlanta, "how many NSC meetings had Bush attended where the subject had been discussed?" Where was George?"

As the meeting broke up, the analyst, europa-ed to a colleague that here, before our very eyes, was the first State Department "end-run" of the Bush administration.

Across the room, an even stranger scene was being played out as Mengesi passed a mimeo calling for a "cold warning to SA military attaché, Colonel Fred Rindel: if SA accepted the deal, the conservatives would see to it that Congress emended other sanctions by next August."

How the colonel took this was unclear. I asked him whether he shared Mengesi's view of the agreement. He replied, enigmatically, that as a sol-
No sympathy as peace in Namibia looks to Moshe. It's a reflection of the growing tension between the two countries. The tension has been escalating due to various issues, including territorial disputes and economic conflicts. The situation is quite tense, with both sides holding firm on their stances. There is a growing concern among the international community about the potential for a conflict, which could have serious implications for the region. It's a difficult situation to navigate, and both parties need to engage in serious dialogue to find a peaceful resolution.
WINDHOEK — A Cabinet Minister, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, claims that Swapo is killing opponents in its camps in Angola and Zambia in advance of the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 independence plan, and that the situation is causing great concern in the human rights organisation, Amnesty International.

Mr. Shipanga, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, during which he spoke to Amnesty International in London, claimed the organisation had contacted Swapo on a number of occasions recently to express its concern about the allegations.

Replied

According to Mr. Shipanga, Swapo had not replied to the telephone, telex and telegram calls made to it by the organisation.

Mr. Shipanga himself had dealings with Amnesty International in the mid-1970s, when the organisation took up his case when he was being detained in Zambian and Tanzanian jails after he fell out with his fellow Swapo leaders.

After his release from jail, he made his way back to Namibia, formed the Swapo-Democrats Party and is a staunch opponent of Swapo.

Now Minister of Mines in the Transitional Government in Windhoek, Mr. Shipanga claimed also that the latest killings in Swapo camps would be raised soon with the UN Secretary-General Dr. Perez de Cuellar.
or two, probably in Brazzaville. Angola and Cuba have also announced their acceptance of the agreement.

However, South Africa’s Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breitenbach, warned in Nelspruit yesterday that a peaceful settlement for Namibia would not automatically signify an end to the terrorist threat to the Republic.

“The reality is that talks do not signify peace,” said Mr Breitenbach.

Details of the pact were given last night by South Africa’s Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Verification process

He said the agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola would stretch over a crucial period of 27 months, and would see half the estimated 52,000 Cubans out of Angola by the time Namibia went to the polls in the election held in terms of UN Resolution 435.

He also made it clear the official verification process would have to be strictly adhered to if the whole peace and independence exercise was not to be jeopardised.

Welcoming the agreement, US State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said: “The way is now clear for the completion of the negotiations and the signing of the interlocking set of agreements the parties have agreed to conclude.”

A British government spokesman said: “That is what the British government was looking for and sees it as a significant move forward. It is to be welcomed and is a triumph for American diplomacy.”

The news was warmly received by Swapo’s London office. Buoyant local representative Mr Jacob Hannal said: “We are not surprised, because we have been fighting all along and this is the fruit of the liberation struggle.”

But he did say the organisation’s celebrations would only come after independence had actually been achieved.

Mr Botha said at a press conference at the Union Buildings yesterday that the “hard nut” of the long negotiation process for Namibian independence had at last been cracked. But he stressed there was still “a lot to be done”.

Unita view

He said South Africa would ensure that the other side fulfilled its side of the bargain before signing anything.

Mr Botha said it was possible that Namibia could be independent by the end of 1989, but he would not say whether this was probable.

Pretoria envisaged three structures for verifying the withdrawal of troops:

- The UN Transitional Assistance Group, which would consist of military and civilian components and would monitor the election process in Namibia.
- A new monitoring group, probably supervised by the UN, to monitor the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.
- A third umbrella group to supervise the other monitoring bodies. It would consist of South African, American, Soviet, Angolan, Cuban and UN elements.

General Malan was asked if SA would withdraw troops from Walvis Bay under the plan. He said that, under 435, SA troops would withdraw to “South African territory” but would not say if this included Walvis Bay.

The president of Britain’s Anti-Apartheid Movement, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, said the AAM was encouraged by the news, but the international community must ensure Pretoria “does not renounce on its undertakings”.

-- Political Staff-The Star’s Foreign News Service-The Star’s Africa News Service.
SA accepts plan for SWA and Angola Cubans

By PETER FABRICIUS of The Argus Political Staff

THE government has agreed to the Geneva agreement for SWA/Namibia independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, announced in Pretoria yesterday that the Cabinet's decision had been conveyed to the US government and that a formal protocol would be signed within the next week or two, probably in Brazzaville, Congo.

Mr Botha said at a press conference at the Union Buildings that the "hard nut" of the long negotiation process for SWA/Namibia independence had at last been cracked but emphasised also that there was still "a lot to be done".

He said the South African negotiating team was in New York to discuss the very significant matter of procedures for verifying and monitoring the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr Botha would not say if disagreements over these verification procedures could still undermine the settlement, but he emphasised that South Africa would sign no "blank cheques". South Africa would ensure that the other side fulfilled its side of the bargain before signing anything.

Mr Botha confirmed that Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita resistance movement, had visited Pretoria yesterday to meet President Botha, himself and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, to discuss the Geneva agreement.

Dr Savimbi had welcomed the agreement as being essential to peace and stability in Angola - provided that the procedures for verifying the withdrawal of Cuban troops were adequate.

Mr Botha said no date had yet been set for the start of the process of implementing United Nations resolution 435 for SWA/Namibia independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops, but he thought the speculated date of January 1 was too early.

It was possible that the territory could be independent by the end of next year but he would not say if this was probable.

Mr Botha said South Africa envisaged three structures for verifying troop withdrawals:

- USTAG - the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group - consisting of military and civilian components, which would monitor the election process in SWA/Namibia;
- A new monitoring group, probably supervised by the UN, to monitor the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola under the Geneva agreement; and
- A third umbrella group which would act as a form of "super appeal court" to supervise the other monitoring bodies consisting of South African, American, Soviet, Angolan, Cuban and UN elements.

Mr Botha said that once the protocol had been signed the UN Security Council would have to pass a resolution to implement it.

General Malan was asked at the press conference if South Africa would withdraw troops from the enclave of Walvis Bay under the settlement plan.

He said that under UN resolution 435 South African troops would withdraw to "South African territory" but would not say if this included Walvis Bay.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announcing South Africa's approval of the peace plan for SWA/Namibia and Angola.
Settlement
Final SWA
UN urges
freedom after 73 years
Nambian on road to SA SAYS YS

Anglo troops will try to prevent the press conference in Pretoria yesterday.
Settlement negociated "for former 2nd and South Africa's share of the

Coetsee stressed that the withdrawal of Cuban forces north of certain parallels would be monitored. Troops would be withdrawn on a monthly basis.

Mr Botha said the Umtata leader, Dr Jonas Sarambi, told him and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in Pretoria yesterday that if the Cuban troop withdrawal was properly monitored, the acceptance of the proposals would contribute to peace and stability in the region.

Peace would not be achieved unless there was national reconciliation inside Angola, he said.

Asks what the acceptance meant that "everything would be downhill from here". Mr Botha replied: "Nothing is ever downhill."

January 1 was not a feasible date for the implementation of Resolution 435, he said, but it was up to the parties to change this date and agree to an implementation date.

There would ultimately be three parties involved in the Angola-Namibia peace process, namely Unita, to monitor the Namibian elections, a second body to monitor the withdrawal of Cuban forces, and a joint committee probably consisting of South Africa, the US, the Soviet Union, Angola and Cuba.

This committee would function as an umbrella or "appeal" body to which the violation of anything could be reported.

Mr Botha said he did not have any faith in the UN in general, but the South African government had faith in the UN Secretary-General, Dr Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Botha's caution should not be ignored: 12 years ago, in 1976, the then US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, came to Pretoria in the first Western attempt to encourage a settlement in both Namibia and Rhodesia.

Various peace plans have foundered since then.
March 1 new starting date

By YOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

IMPLEMENTATION of a Namibian independence plan and the phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola over 27 months could begin in March.

Following the South African government's announcement that it had agreed to sign a peace agreement, foreign affairs sources today confirmed March as the new starting time for the independence plan.

Earlier, November 1 and then January 1 had been set as target dates.

A formal protocol embodying the agreement — reached after months of hard bargaining between South Africa, Angola and Cuba with the US acting as the mediator — will be signed in Brazzaville in the next week or two, but the main details are leaking out.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Frensma, has confirmed that the Cuban withdrawal will stretch over 27 months and that half of the estimated 22,000 Cuban will be out of Angola by the time Namibians go to the polls in the elections called for in United Nations Resolution 435.

An initial 5,000 Cubans will have to be out of Angola by the time the implementation of the UN plan begins. This will be followed by the South African withdrawal of troops from Angola.

After this there will be a phased withdrawal of Cuban forces northwards.

Three months after the start of the UN plan they will have to be at the 15th parallel, about 600km north of the border.

Twelve months after the start of the plan 75 percent of the Cubans will have to be out of Angola. The remainder will have to leave in the remaining 15 months.

Technical talks about the verification procedures are still being held in New York and there could be American as well as Russian involvement in the monitoring of Cuban withdrawal.

Besides a UN monitoring body there will be a "super committee" consisting of the United States, Russia, South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which will serve as an appeal body while the peace process is being implemented.

No clarity on Savimbi

There is no clarity about the position of Dr Jonas Savimbi and the Unita movement and it is unlikely that this will be dealt with in any peace agreement.

In terms of the timetable for Cuban withdrawal they will eventually fall back to positions north of Dr Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba.

Dr Savimbi had talks in Pretoria yesterday with President Botha, Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan — but he did not speak to journalists.

At a press conference Mr Pik Botha said he had welcomed the agreement as being essential to peace and stability in Angola, provided that the procedures for verifying the withdrawal of Cuban troops were adequate.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman, welcomed South Africa's role in the timetable of Cuban troop withdrawal, said: "With this step, all three Governments involved in these talks have signalled their acceptance of the Geneva understandings."

Asked what details still had to be thrashed out, Mr Redman said a comprehensive settlement would involve a complex, interlocking set of agreements. "Detailed documentation needs to be edited and approved."

"The parties need to reduce to writing understandings on the steps each will take before implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435."

From London it is reported that the British government has welcomed South Africa's approval of the peace plan.

"US triumph"

A spokesman at No 10 Downing Street said it was a significant move forward and "a triumph for American diplomacy."

The News was warmly received by Swapp's London office, Local representative Mr Jacob Harris said: "This is the fruit of the liberation struggle."

The Labour Party's spokesman on Southern African affairs, Mr Donald Anderson, said he hoped the development would be extended beyond the border of Namibia.

SA accepts plan for SWA, page 31.
Malan still shaggy about Wallis Bay
Peace in Namibia?
End to Pik’s long struggle in sight

By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

The Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, opted for an early election in 1970 and Mr Botha was offered what was considered the tough seat of Wonderboom in the Transvaal held by an NP rebel, Mr Willie Marais. In spite of predictions that he would lose, Mr Botha was returned with one of the largest majorities in the province.

Although he left the department, he was retained as a consultant and was admitted to the Bar as an advocate starting a practice.

While still an MP he was appointed the South African government’s agent in the World Court (virtually ambassador) in 1971 after a renewed application was made to declare South Africa’s continued presence in SWA-Namibia illegal. A new panel of judges was on the Bench and the decision of the previous Bench was reversed.

However, Mr Botha’s first foray into politics was cut short in 1974 when Mr Vorster appointed him Ambassador to the United Nations.

It was at this stage that he really caught the eye of the public in South Africa with his aggressive debating style—an approach he has since maintained. That year he became the last South African ambassador to address the General Assembly before South Africa’s credentials were withdrawn.

He was there when Angola was granted independence and South African troops entered the country for the first time, pushing to the outskirts of Luanda before being withdrawn. It was also the first time that South African troops clashed with the Cubans.

In 1975 the post of Ambassador to the United States was added to his duties. At the time Swazo was stepping up its incursions into SWA-Namibia and South Africa was under fire for launching raids against Swazo bases in Zambia.

Mr Botha had addressed repeated sittings of the United Nations Security Council on the issue as well as on South Africa’s continued presence in SWA-Namibia.

In his dual ambassadorial role he played a major part in arranging for Mr Vorster to meet the American Secretary of State, Mr Henry Kissinger, in Europe as well as organizing some of Mr Vorster’s African contacts with the new African delegates.

In 1977 Mr Vorster announced that Mr Botha, who with the advent of television had become one of the best-known figures in South Africa, appealing almost nightly on the news, was the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Botha returned to South Africa to win the Westdene by-election and take his seat in Parliament.

Since then he has been at the helm of negotiations to achieve independence for SWA-Namibia starting with the visit of the British Foreign Minister, Sir Donald St. John, and representatives of the so-called Big Five, which led to a negotiated settlement for an independent SWA-Namibia, as approved in what is commonly known as United Nations resolution 435 of 1978.

Later in the year, however, South Africa achieved a major coup when the United States accepted linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops and the implementation of resolution 435.

A whole new ball game started but South Africa still faced the threat of total sanctions from the United Nations because of her continued presence in SWA-Namibia and because of repeated incursions into Angolan territory.

In February, 1979, with South African troops well inside Angola, the Lusaka agreement was signed by Mr Botha which resulted in the gradual withdrawal of South African troops under a Joint Monitoring Commission of Angola and South Africa.

But hopes that the Lusaka agreement would lead to greater things failed and by mid-1985 the agreement was in tatters.

A South Africa military unit was ambushed in the Cahinda enclave with the capture of Captain Wernand de Tooi suffering relations even more. (Mr Botha played a key role in his later release in an involved prisoner swap.)

Last year South Africa re-entered Angola in force to support Unity. This in turn sparked a major Cuban build-up and a situation where all sides faced heavy losses.

Mr Botha was once again back in the thick of negotiations which led to him being able to announce on Tuesday that the “toothiest cut has been cracked” and that South Africa had accepted the peace proposals.

Although there is still some distance to run as one of the world’s longest serving Foreign Ministers and the one person who has probably had more to do with events in the south-western Africa region than any other, he must have made that statement with some relief.

Ironically, sanctions which were originally threatened against South Africa for holding on to SWA/Namibia were never implemented for that reason.
Namibians Cynical By Now

Namibians Cynical By Now

Namibia, a country of approximately four million people, sits on the southern tip of Africa, bordered by South Africa, Botswana, Angola, and the South Atlantic Ocean. It is a land of vast deserts, beautiful landscapes, and unique wildlife. However, the country is struggling to find its footing in the global community due to various challenges.

AMERICAN TIMES 1983

Economic growth has been slow, and unemployment is high. The country depends heavily on its diamond, copper, and uranium exports, but these resources are finite. The government has tried to diversify its economy, but progress has been slow.

Political stability has been an issue. The country gained independence from South Africa in 1990 but has struggled with internal conflicts and political instability. The government has faced criticism for human rights violations and corruption.

Social issues such as poverty, healthcare, and education remain significant challenges. The country faces water scarcity and the threat of drought, which impacts crop yields and access to clean water.

Namibia faces many challenges, including economic, political, and social issues. The country needs to find a path to sustainable development and peace. It is a land of contradictions, where natural beauty coexists with political strife and economic struggles.

By Ollie Verbruggen

Namibia: Promised European Capital

8/11/83

European Capital

The dream of European capital status is a long-standing ambition for Namibia. The country has sought to establish itself as a European city since its independence in 1990. However, the process has been slow, and Namibia remains a developing country with significant challenges.

The European Union has expressed interest in recognizing Namibia as an European capital. This would give the country greater access to European funding and support. However, the process is complex and requires significant political and economic changes.

Namibia has made progress in recent years, but it still faces many challenges. The country needs to work towards economic stability, political stability, and social progress. The dream of European capital status is a symbol of Namibia's aspirations and ambitions.
Some US analysts oppose plans

By BARRY STREEK

SOME right-wing United States commentators were opposed to the agreement reached in Namibia and Angola and they wanted South Africa to go on fighting to defend its own extreme ideological position. The director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barrett, has said that these views are unacceptable.

He said that, when he was at the hearing of Mr George Bush at the next previous week, there were no such changes in US policy in Southern Africa.

Professor Barrett, who spoke at an SAIA meeting in Cape Town, said that there were dangerous voices being raised on the right in Washington.

"Some commentators and politicians, apparently, do not welcome agreements or compromises with governments and parties associated with the Soviet Union," he said.

"Only capitulation by the other side is acceptable."

They were therefore opposed to the agreement reached in Namibia under the auspices of Dr Chester Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

"It must be hoped that their attempts to influence Mr Bush and Mr James Baker (the new US Secretary of State) do not succeed."

Mr Barrett was also the danger that they could try to influence people in South Africa to oppose peace settlements, and that any realisation of the agreement could be aligned with groups on the American right who would resist it because of their self-interest in the people of Southern Africa than those of the extreme left in the US.”
The Border War — has a decade gone to waste?
Amnesty fears over ‘SA spies’ held in Angola

The organization said that the human rights organization had not received any information to date.

The spokeswoman said the organization had not contacted Swapo about the arrest and had no information regarding the case. The UN secretary-general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, at his first meeting, however, said there was no need for information.

The spokeswoman was continuing on a recent visit to Angola by Mr. Shvanega, the founding of the Swapo Democratic Party and currently the Minister of Labour in the transitional government in Namibia.

During the Amnesty International meeting, concern about human rights in the country were discussed, and the spokesman said there had been no reports of torture.

Mr. Shvaanega said that human rights abuses had been alleged at a camp in Zambia, but gave no details. — Sapa.
HNP sees uncertainty and unrest in Namibia
A US-organized peace conference has begun in Geneva to negotiate a settlement for the war in Angola. The conference is aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict involving the Angolan and Cuban armies, with the goal of ending the war and restoring peace to the region.

The Angolan government has agreed to attend the conference, while the Cuban government has also expressed its willingness to participate. The conference is expected to bring together representatives from various African countries to discuss the issues at hand and work towards a resolution.

The conference is seen as a significant step towards peace in Angola, with many hoping that it will lead to a lasting ceasefire and ultimately the reunification of the country. However, the road to peace will not be easy, and much work remains to be done before a lasting solution can be achieved.
It's for real!

Begg points to the fact that the Cubans appear to have agreed to a culprit timetable which is some distance from their original proposal - thus showing themselves to be serious about compliant.

While Franschot thinks the January "take-over date" for the beginning of the independence process is unrealistic (he does not believe, for example, that the UN mission's forces are sufficiently prepared), Begg says it could still be the target date for the talks. Foreign Minister Pik Botha hinted this week that February is more likely.

There is now strong speculation in diplomatic circles that a treaty will be signed after talks resume in the Congress capital, Pretoria.

It is thought the signature ceremony will take place in January and, pending a UN Security Council meeting, UN and South African observers will be present.

ANC accused plan to appeal

JOHANNESBURG - ANC member Emmanuel Gatsha that State President Franschot will appeal to the Constitutional Court in his constitutional challenge of the miners' strike.

Gatsha said Franschot was under pressure from the interests of the ANC and that the mining companies were using the court process to prevent the strikers from striking.

Concern at lawlessness

THE Western Cape Traders Association have expressed "deep concern" over the growing violence in the Cape Flats and have called on police to step up security measures.

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Police spokesman Ani Lautscher said police "can't be everywhere."

Endorsement for ANC talks?

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A delegation from 20 officials was expected to attend the meeting at Corrie Fountain and will discuss on what basis talks with other soccer organisations will take place and how much support the ANC will receive.

Trevor Manuel plea dismissed

A SUPREME Court judge has dismissed an application by DDF leader Trevor Manuel to quash his detention without bail.

Trevor was charged with attempted murder after a colleague was shot dead in the Western Cape's forest-saving disaster.

Shock case only tip of iceberg

By HENRY LUDSCH

THE conviction of a 14-year-old schoolboy for the murder of a 14-year-old boy is only the tip of the iceberg of child abuse in Mitchell's Plain, according to social workers.

The schoolboy was found guilty of rape in the Mitchell's Plain regional court last week. He was an out-of-court settlement of R16 000 from the Minister of Law and Order.

The trial judge admitted raping his sister twice in September. He will be sentenced next month.

In Mitchell's Plain alone more than 75 cases of child abuse, including about 50 of rape, have been filed in the past four months. Many more are still being investigated.

The cases have been of rape, sodomy, indecent assault and child neglect.

"About 10 cases are referred to me every week," said Mr A. Weber, an executive member of the South African Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.

IPC YUNUS MOHAMED

Unemployed Crossroads squatter Lahama Ngwamana shows off an X-ray of his injuries.

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Malan warning of false security

Namibia peace ‘is not end of terrorism’

Resolution of the conflict in Angola and Namibia would not necessarily stop terror attacks on South Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned today.

While he welcomed the peace initiative in Namibia, General Malan said: “The reality is, however, that this process is not the end of terror attacks.”

Speaking at a police passing out parade in Pretoria, General Malan said the possibility of Resolution 435 being implemented in Namibia in 1989 was now fact.

He said the SADF, which he described as a peace force, was part of the process that made this development possible.

“The South African Defence Force has taken into account this possibility and its subsequent withdrawal from the area. We will honour the spirit and content of the agreement.”

However, he warned against being lulled into a false sense of security following past successes by the SADF and SAP against the South African Communist Party-African National Congress alliance.

“The aim of the terrorist onslaught is to gain political power … with this in mind terrorists are being used by the forces of evil to deliberately and systematically commit murder, maim defenceless people, blackmail and intimidate.”

The security forces would stand firm and be on the alert against this onslaught, he said.
Doubts about Namibia polls

By Zenaide Vendeiro
Education Reporter

Opinion-makers and politicians in Namibia fear that Swapo will continue its violent struggle, much like the Irish Republican Army, if it loses the UN-supervised elections, according to a survey carried out by researchers at the University of the Orange Free State.

The UOFS team, consisting of Professors Pieter Coetzer, Henk le Roux and Danie Jacobs, spent two weeks in Namibia last month conducting interviews.

They found that “many opinion-makers and politicians were doubtful and uneasy about the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

FAVOUR SWAPO

On the UN peace-keeping force, they were of the opinion that some countries which had offered to send troops, such as the Soviet Union and Indian, would in a “subtle and covert way” favour Swapo.

Namibian politicians were also sceptical about the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and said that a large number of Cuban troops had been in Angola for 10 years or more and were already entitled to Angolan citizenship.

The greatest headache of politicians, however, was the outcome of the UN-supervised elections. Moderate Namibians were realising that they had no choice but to join hands and form a united front against Swapo, said Professor Coetzer.
Swapo hits at SWA 'braaivleis'

LUANDA. — Swapo said yesterday that South Africa was trying to crush its guerrilla forces in Namibia while courting civilians ahead of UN elections.

Swapo's information secretary, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said South African forces were waging a campaign of intimidation and inducement to turn Namibians against Swapo. "They are organising barbecues and free drinks to try to win over the hearts and minds of the people."

He described as "rubbish" South African claims that Swapo guerrillas were staging cross-border attacks from Angola in violation of the ceasefire.

In Pretoria an SAPF spokesman replied: "The facts of Swapo's terror activities against the local population in SWA-Namibia since 1 September 1988 make nonsense of Mr Hamutenya's claim that Swapo is continuing to observe their so-called unilateral ceasefire." — Sapa-Reuter

Russia praises SA over accord

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union has hailed South Africa's acceptance of an accord recognizing Namibia's independence and credited the United States with helping to negotiate the pact.

South Africa announced its acceptance on Tuesday of a US-mediated plan that calls for the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola and the granting of independence to Namibia after 73 years of South African rule.

"The Soviet Union welcomes the reaching of accord on a settlement of the conflict in South-West Africa and wishes the talks to be successfully brought to a positive conclusion," said Foreign Minister spokesman Mr Gennady Gerasimov.

Mr Gerasimov said the tentative settlement offered hope for stability in all of Southern Africa. — UPI
Windsock — awaiting the winds of change?

Settlement: Suicide on the installment plan.
Role for private sector in black advancement

By AUDREY D’ANGELO

Financial Editor

THE international community will be "chasing to invest in SA" once this has become a democratic, free enterprise, non-racial country, the Director General of the SA Foundation, Kurt von Schirnding — former SA Ambassador to the United Nations — said at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce lunch yesterday.

And the quickest way to do away with apartheid and achieve this situation is through the economic forces at work in the marketplace.

"We in the private sector can play our role by encouraging and stimulating black economic advancement which must inevitably lead to greater social and political acceptance."

Von Schirnding said that if SA were a normal country, politics would not enter into any discussion of how to encourage overseas trade and foreign investment.

But "any assessment of international views on business involvement in SA cannot but focus on the political issues which are uppermost in the minds of our overseas trading partners."

Von Schirnding warned that South Africans should not be bullied into a false feeling of security by the fact that there appeared to be a sense of weariness, particularly in Western Europe, with "the SA problem" and the steam had gone out of the sanctions campaign.

There was a growing realization that punitive measures had retarded reform, furthered black impoverishment and played into the hands of the radicals to the right and the left.

There had been "a discernible shift in public opinion in the West which, if intelligently exploited by the government to re-establish its reform credentials, could result in a re-assessment of the SA situation as a whole."

Stressing that "the key to change in SA, experience has shown, lies with the black majority, not the outside world."

Von Schirnding said that the dangers of sanctions had not altogether disappeared and its avoidance depended on showing the world some progress.

It was incredible and macabre that right-wing "experts" on US foreign policy should suggest that the implementation of a Namibian solution would hasten sanctions.

"The fact that we have come so far as we have must be seen as a positive step."

The State President's decision to retrieve the Sharpeville Six and the latest move on Mandela were positive steps in the right direction.

But these could be undermined completely by any attempt by a right-wing municipality to restore old-time apartheid restrictions, Von Schirnding warned.

They would be portrayed in the overseas media, not as the actions of a small minority, but as the actions of a small government turning its back on reform.

He went on: "We must recognize that the core of SA society, regardless of colour, has the same aims and aspirations as people everywhere and that in spite of cultural and other differences there is more that binds us together than divides us."

"In the final analysis it is progress on the domestic front which will determine the view of the international community."
Namibia,
SA talk
on Aids
problem

WINDHOEK — Namibian health officials are conferring with South African authorities on the health implications — mainly the spread of Aids — of implementing UN Resolution 435.

The prime concern is over the return of aid-carrying exiles to Namibia. According to estimates, between 60,000 and 100,000 Namibian refugees are expected to return to the territory from neighboring states.

The current chairman of the transitional cabinet, Mr. Andreas Shipanga, said the Minister of National Health, Mr. Moses Katjuongus, and the department’s secretary, Dr. Louwrens Erasmus, were in Johannesburg “to discuss delicate health matters” with South African authorities.

“A major problem we foresee is Aids,” said a senior health official and superintendent of a Windhoek hospital, Dr. Andreas Obholzer.

Dr. Obholzer said there were still many details to be sorted out, but officials were treating the subject as “urgent and serious.”

A pressing issue was the division of responsibility between the Namibian health authorities and the UN health unit in medical tests for tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, gonorrhoea and most importantly, Aids, Dr. Obholzer said. — Sapa
It was obvious that Pik Botha would have needed a lemon to wipe the smile off his face.

And few could begrudge him his hour of triumph. Even if he was mixing his metaphors a bit.

"The hard nut was cracked and we have reached the end of the road that leads to the foot of the mountain," he said.

Indeed, the Foreign Minister can look back on a long and arduous road with a vast measure of pride.

"Ja," he joked with journalists after the Cabinet finally gave the go-ahead for the peace plan and election process in Namibia, "you never thought we'd do it!"

"But don't judge the scepticism too harshly. After all, how many reporters have burned their fingers in the last decade writing "peace in our time" and "elections by October" stories, quoting "well-placed sources" in the process?"

Mr Botha must derive tremendous satisfaction from pulling off the Namibian deal.

For the past quarter of a century he has done little else other than busy himself with the nebulous details of the peace process, first as advisor to South Africa's Legal team at the World Court case in The Hague, later as ambassador to the United Nations and since 1977 as Foreign Minister.

"Excellent"

"That Son of a Son and So has every bloody detail on the points of his fingers," an exasperated US diplomat confided a few years ago.

"There is no way you can slip anything past him. He usually refers you to an obscure point agreed on seven or eight years ago."

But, fortunately for SA, Mr Botha was also assisted by an excellent negotiating team. And even he would concede that the talks with the Cubans and Angolans only got going once the politicians with their inevitable posturing left the scene and the technocrats took over.

The indefatigable Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Neil van Heerden, the able former Ambassador to the US, Herbert Boeske, and the unsung hero, Derek Aurell, who worked tirelessly behind the scenes, spring to mind.

And they could draw on the experience of the country's soldier-diplomat, General Jan S. Geldenhuys.

The road to international acceptance of a Namibian independence plan is literally strewn with political corpses: Carpio and De Alvez, D
Mudge on the stump says Swapo won't win

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) did not see a Swapo victory in the forthcoming Namibian election as inevitable and had already started campaigning for the election, DTA leader and transitional government chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday.

Speaking from Windhoek after his return from the US at the weekend, Mr Mudge said while Swapo enjoyed a psychological advantage in being recognised by the UN, the DTA was going into the election with confidence.

"We are not participating as a white party, we have thousands of people at our meetings, we are not in favour of the maintenance of the status quo. We want everything and more that Swapo wants," he said.

He said it was to be hoped that whoever lost the election would form a loyal opposition in line with democratic principles. Any losing party that reverted to the continuation of terrorism would only undermine the new state.

He said the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Dr Chester Crocker and UN members who he met during his US trip were optimistic on the finalisation of the Angolan issue.

He said, all being well, it was not impossible implementation of Resolution 435 would take place before the first quarter of next year.

People he had met with abroad had expressed concern that an independent Namibia would go "the Africa way" with an unsound economic policy that could include nationalisation and expropriation of property, he said.
Swapo poll win not inevitable — Mudge

DEMOCRATIC Turnhalle Alliance leader Dirk Mudge, back from a visit to the US, says the DTA does not see a Swapo victory in Namibian elections as inevitable.

Mudge, who is chairman of the transitional government, said the DTA had already started campaigning.

Speaking from Windhoek yesterday, Mudge said that while Swapo enjoyed a psychological advantage in being recognised by the UN, the DTA was going into the election confidently.

“We are not participating as a white party — we have thousands of people at our meetings. We are not in favour of the maintenance of the status quo. We want everything that Swapo wants — and more.”

It was to be hoped that whoever lost the election would form a loyal opposition in line with democratic principles. Any losing party that reverted to the continuation of terrorism would only undermine the new state.

Mudge said former US Secretary of State Chester Crocker and UN members he met during his US trip were optimistic on the finalisation of the Angolan issue. All being well, it was not impossible that implementation of resolution 435 would take place before the first quarter of next year.

People he had met abroad had expressed concern that an independent Namibia would go “the African way”, with an unsound economic policy, but locally, he said, he was surprised at the confidence with which people viewed the country’s future.

A certain measure of uncertainty was to be expected, and prolonged uncertainty over the country’s future would do the economy more harm than good.

The DTA had been campaigning for the election for the past two months. “We are not opposed to an election; nor do we have any plans to boycott it, so we may as well prepare for it,” he said.

It was hoped an all-party meeting could be held before the implementation of 435, as it would be in the country’s interests if this produced from the parties at least a collective undertaking to respect certain things “to make people feel more safe”.

A Swapp government would not immediately take over foreign-owned mining companies. Toivo ja Toivo said: “If we do that it would be tantamount to saying we are closing the mines.” He said there were not enough skilled Namibians to run the mines.

A Swapp government would renegotiate existing contracts with multinational mining companies to ensure the country would benefit from their profits, technology and training.

Similarly, Swapp would not automatically nationalise farms. But Toivo ja Toivo said many large properties owned by foreigners were idle or were being fully exploited. The government would buy those.

He said anyone who wanted to be a Namibian was welcome to stay after independence. “Under a Swapp government all those who want to be Namibian will be treated equally.”

“But those who are toying with the idea of minority rights must forget that.” — Sapa-Reuters.
Italian Wins False Day Race

Experts warn the driven out, but no whites-only protection

Swapo Promise on Namibia
Angola accuses SA of ‘complications’

JUSBKA.—Angola has accused South Africa of creating new complications to peace in southern Africa.

The two countries, with Cuba and the United States, are due to meet in Brazzaville today to finalise details of a series of accords on independence for Namibia and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

But Angola's ambassador to Zambia, Mr Luis Neto Kambata, said on Sunday night his country was losing confidence in South Africa's will to abide by the proposed accord.

"We are expecting to meet this week but, according to information received this weekend, it may be a little bit difficult for us to sign the Brazzaville protocol by the end of November, because of some last-minute difficulties created by South Africa," he said.

Mr Kambata did not elaborate, but said Angola was ready to sign the agreement.

South Africa, Cuba and Angola agreed in Geneva on November 15 to a timetable for a phased withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in exchange for Pretoria granting independence to Namibia.

South Africa said last week the second and final peace accord could be signed on January 15 if certain conditions were met.

These were that agreement must be reached on how to verify the withdrawal of the Cubans.

The ambassador ruled out reconciliation with Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of Unita.

He also said Dr Savimbi had shifted his base headquarters in Jamba, southern Angola, to Cheto on the Caprivd strip in Namibia.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria reacted to the accusations by saying the Angolans "have no reason to issue such statements".

The spokesman added the statements "prove counter-productive to the pending (peace) negotiations". — Sapa-Reuters

UN Resolution 435 ‘difficult’ to effect

WINDBLOW.—The Minister of Finance in the transitional Namibian government, Mr Dirk Mudge, said that for practical considerations it would be "extremely difficult" to implement UN Resolution 435 in Namibia before March 1 — even if the outstanding issues were resolved smoothly.

That was the impression gained from the special UN representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, in discussions held in the United States, Mr Mudge said.

"Politicians have probably mentioned other dates, but (Mr Ahtisaari) sees it from a practical point of view of what is possible for him," Mr Mudge told a news conference.

The March 1 implementation date in turn "depends on a resolution that must be adopted before the end of this year by the UN Security Council," Mr Mudge said.

Mr Ahtisaari had requested to take action to eliminate, before the UN-supervised elections in Namibia, the prevailing perception that the UN would prefer a Swapo-based government for the territory.

Mr Ahtisaari "wholeheartedly agreed" and emphasised that he could not afford to arrive in Windhoek while his team of UN supervisors was seen as being allied with a particular political group.

Final round of talks to start today

BRAZZAVILLE.—A final round of US-mediated talks between South Africa and an Angolan-Cuban delegation will begin today, the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

A source close to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso said a protocol agreement may be signed on Thursday.

The pact, which was expected to be drafted into a formal treaty agreement for signing in January, will aim at stabilising relations between South Africa and the Angolan government.

The Congolese statement said the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Chester Crocker, architect of the treaty, was due here last night.

The other delegations are scheduled to arrive this morning. — Sapa-AP
Mystery of missing Swapo woman

LONDON — A young Namibian woman who worked in London for Lord Gifford, the radical lawyer, disappeared when she returned to Zambia to visit her child in August. She has been told she is being held on suspicion that she is a South African spy.

Ms Beince Gawanas (32) is believed to have been detained by Swapo. However, a Swapo spokesman in London denied yesterday that Swapo was holding her.

“We have no information as yet,” he said. “We informed the office in Lusaka that she was arriving from London, but we have heard nothing more.”

Lord Gifford said he was “very concerned” about her disappearance and had written to the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, to ask about her case. Others who have inquired have been told she is being held on suspicion that she is a South African spy.

Ms Gawanas was regarded as one of the brightest and most articulate Swapo members.

Colleagues in Swapo and in Lord Gifford’s law firm dismiss as outrageous suggestions that she was a South African spy.

She has lived in Britain for 10 years and, like all Namibian exiles, had a United Nations travel document. These are usually held by Swapo but hers was returned to her to allow her to visit her family in Zambia.

She flew to Lusaka at the end of August, but her family waiting at the airport to meet her never saw her emerge from customs, implying that she was detained with the collusion of the Zambian authorities.

Swapo is believed to hold between 100 and 150 people on suspicion of spying for South Africa. When information about the detentions leaked out Swapo described it as a smear campaign organised by Pretoria but admitted to holding about 100 people, most of whom had been “misled” by South African agents.

Under UN Resolution 435 which will bring Namibia to independence, all prisoners must be released. — The Independent News Service.
Hope of agreement as talks begin today

THE last lap of the protracted Angolan-Namibian peace talks kicks off in Brazzaville today with final agreement possible by the end of the week.

South Africa’s negotiating team, headed by the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, is expected to leave for the Congolese capital early today.

Angola said yesterday that it hoped South Africa and the United States would agree to stop supporting Unita (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola).

Diplomats said the issue of aid for Unita and pressure on the Angolan government to negotiate with the rebels could still derail the delicate US-mediated peace process for Angola and Namibia.

NAIROBI — An independent Namibia would boost resistance to South Africa’s policy of apartheid and also increase its isolation internationally, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma said here yesterday.

“Certainly the independence of Namibia will create an atmosphere of confidence in the people of South Africa to resist apartheid,” Mr Nujoma told reporters.

He also said an independent Namibia — which would not be economically dependent on South Africa — would strengthen the so-called frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity to further isolate South Africa internationally.

Mr Nujoma said he expected Namibia to be independent in December next year. — Sapa-AP

A commentary by the official Angolan news agency Angop, which usually reflects government thinking, appealed to Washington and Pretoria to show flexibility and good sense in the Brazzaville meeting.

Negotiators from South Africa, Angola and Cuba are to initiate a protocol on a United Nations independence plan for Namibia and a timetable for the departure of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

A final accord is scheduled to be signed on January 15. — Political Staff and Sapa-Reuters
SA strong in Namibia peace talks — Malan

DUNNOTTAR. — The SWA/Namibia negotiations are being conducted from a position of strength after South Africa’s military successes, says the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Speaking at a SAAF wings parade at Dunnottar today, he said South Africa knew there was nothing to be gained from entering negotiations from a position of weakness.

TACTIC

“The battles at the Lomba River and at Cuito Cuanavale forced Cuba and the Luanda regime to the negotiation table.”

The Cuban tactic of “talking peace” while reinforcing its military capability, and trying to consolidate its positions against Unita, was a clear tactic to promote its own position.

“The negotiation process has, however, put pressure on Cuba and Angola not to jeopardise the peace talks.”

REQUEST

It was important that they had requested the negotiations.

General Malan said he had been surprised and perturbed to read a newspaper report last Sunday that the SADF had been in jeopardy and that South Africa had therefore been forced to the negotiation table.

“To repeat already disproved and propaganda tales of a South African military defeat or setback is unjustified.” — Sapa.
Delegates meet for final round

BRASSAVILLE: Delegations from South Africa, Angola and Cuba gathered here yesterday to prepare to sign a US-brokered peace protocol covering a timetable for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and independence for Namibia.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said from Pretoria yesterday that the aim of this round of negotiations would be to consolidate the various agreements and understandings already achieved, into a formal agreement to be known as the "Brasaville Protocol".

"Obviously, discussions will also be held on important additional matters, such as the monitoring mechanism of Cuban withdrawal."

"At the same time there are important practical issues which will have to be negotiated with the secretary-general of the United Nations, such as the medical tests, with which the UN personnel and the returning South West Africans will have to comply," Mr Botha said in his brief statement.

Officials of the host country, Congo, expressed confidence that the signing ceremony — the culmination of seven months of delicate negotiations — would go ahead as scheduled at 4pm today.

Asked whether he had come ready to sign the protocol, Angolan delegation head General Antonio dos Santos Franca said: "Yes, in principle."

But General Franca, who is also Angola's armed forces chief of staff, added: "There are still some issues to be discussed."

The signing of a formal, final peace accord endorsed by the UN is expected at a later date in New York.

The Angolan government is itself resisting US and South African pressure for it to negotiate with Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement, Unita.

Angola has in the past accused Zaire of backing Unita and diplomats said it was possible that US chief mediator Dr Chester Crocker had also met Dr Savimbi. — Sapa-Reuters
Court overturns P.W. ban on trial of soldiers in Namibia
From ORMANDE POLLOK

BRAZZAVILLE. — South African attempts to involve President P W Botha in the signing of the final Angola-Namibia peace agreement are understood to be one of the issues holding up current talks.

Earlier indications were that deadlock had been reached about a South African demand that it had to be "satisfied" with procedures to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal.

However, according to some sources this was not the only reason. They said the Cubans and Angolans did not want to involve heads of state and wanted the final agreement signed as early as mid-December, not mid-January as proposed by South Africa.

It is understood the South African government believes the agreement to be so important that it should be signed by heads of state and may even have offered to host the signing in South Africa.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met US Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker yesterday afternoon and there was speculation that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoly Adamishin would be asked to deal with the Cubans.
Pretoria is not serious

BRAZZAVILLE — US-mediated peace negotiations on Angola and Namibia were in suspense yesterday after the South African delegation decamped for consultations at home.

Angola and Cuba reacted angrily to the surprise departure of the South Africans and accused Pretoria of not being serious about the peace process.

Diplomats in the Congo capital said they hoped the latest hitch in the seven-month-old negotiations would only delay but not block final agreement which they said was tantalisingly close.

"Unless there are basic changes of policy on decision this thing is still on track," a senior member of the US mediating team said.

The hasty South African exit on Saturday night occurred when the parties were finalising details for signing a long-awaited peace protocol covering a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and independence for South African-ruled Namibia.

South Africa, with US backing, had made the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola a condition for granting independence to Namibia, a former German colony bordering Angola which Pretoria has ruled since World War One.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada described the behaviour of the South Africans led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha as a "second rate movie show".

"The reason for their escape from Brazzaville is that they are not ready to sign a peace agreement and not ready to implement the Namibian independence process," he said.
Thorny Problems on Road to 435
What Resolution 435 means to Namibia

In the coming months South Africans will be bombarded with arguments that the numbers "435" are the numbers for independence. The numbers 435 was adopted as a shorthand reference to Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), the resolution prescribing the formula under which the United Nations will supervise a ceasefire and elections leading to independence for Namibia.

Resolution 435 itself is a short and vague document which merely restates the UN demand for South Africa to withdraw from the territory and end the establishment of a UN Temporary Administrator Group (UNTAG) to supervise South African withdrawal and subsequent elections.

The mechanics of the Namibia independence process are set out in a report to the UN secretary-general from the Western contact group that was attempting at the time 435 was adopted to find a way to resolve the dispute over the territory's future.

The report, which has become accepted as an addendum to 435, sets out the following steps:

- Within the week the secretary-general is to report back to Security Council which would adopt a plan for UN involvement. Foremost among the deliberations would be to begin the "transition period" and begin to make provisions for financing and ensuring the operation of UNTAG.
- An immediate cessation of hostilities between South Africa and Ovambo would occur under the supervision of UNTAG and all South African, ethiopic Ovambo, and SWAPO troops would be withdrawn to be confirmed to have been withdrawn. It would also begin to ensure that the police forces, the South African police force, would liaise with neighboring countries on these arrangements.

During the six weeks following the withdrawal of South African troops levels to be reduced to 5000 men, while the UN would prepare for the repatriation of civilians. All discriminatory legislation is to be repealed, and the command structure disbanded of all commandos, ethnic and police forces and their equipment, held under UN control.

- Week 9. South African troops are to be reduced to 5000 men, while repatriation of South African members of the territorial police and the police force is to be completed.
- Week 12. South African forces are to number 1,500, confined to Groetfontein and Oshikoto bases, and the coordination of all political prisoners is to be completed.

The Assemblies of the Namibian people and the Assembly of the SWAPO people will be held in the second six weeks of the process. It will be preceded by a "preparation" phase of about four months duration, beginning with the establishment of a Permanent Constituent Assembly.

The secretary-general has been appointed a special representative, Mr. Moni Abiihar, and no doubt contingency plans have been made during the three years that he has been in office.

Several teams from the UN have arrived in Namibia over the years to begin preparations for the role of UNTAG.
in suspense

Peace talks
In Mexico City, Cuban leader Fidel Castro said his troops would stay 10 more years in Angola rather than accept an unsatisfactory withdrawal accord.

He told a news conference he opposed any South African role in verifying the withdrawal of Cuba's 50,000 troops from Angola and called for the UN to supervise the pullout.

Mr De Quevedo's Angolan counterpart, Mr Venancio de Moura, said Angola and Cuba had been very flexible "but sadly we were treated arrogantly by the South Africans."

A senior member of the US mediating team said: "Unless there are basic changes of policy or decision this thing is still on track."

Mr Botha said that earlier on Saturday he met with the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoli Adamishin, soon after he returned from a visit to Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko in Kinshasa.

Congolese sources said they were upset by the South African departure, but did not go so far as to refuse their hospitality for further talks. — Political Staff, Sapa-Reuters and UP

SA ministers in talks 'intrigue'

From ORMANDE POLLOK

JOHANNESBURG — Apart from their talks with the other delegations in the Brazzaville peace talks on Angola-Namibia, the South Africans were involved in an additional flurry of other diplomatic intrigue surrounding the talks.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, visited President Mobutu Sese Seko in the Zairean capital across the Congo River on Saturday, apparently at his request to be informed about the talks.

The two ministers spent about two hours on the other side of the river. It is understood they were urged to sign the agreement as soon as possible.

Between the peace talks and his meetings with the Zaireans and Congolese, Mr Botha also had to find time for a lengthy discussion with the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoli Adamishin.

He did not say what the outcome had been but seemed well pleased with the meeting, only to be taken by surprise when a foreign journalist said Mr Adamishin had denied seeing Mr Botha.
Walvis will stay part of SA

WALVIS BAY. — President P W Botha told a community festival on Saturday that this South African port surrounded by the territory of Namibia will never become part of a future independent Namibia.

"The Walvis Bay enclave is an integral part of the territory of South Africa and so it will remain," he told about 500 people who gathered for a military exhibition in the port city.

Mr Botha said that if a future government of an independent Namibia wanted to use Walvis Bay it would have to negotiate with South Africa, and only a friendly Namibian government would have much hope.

Swapo officials have made clear they believe an independent Namibia should include Walvis Bay, the only viable port for the territory.

— Sapa-AP
Angola and Namibia on the agenda when US and Soviet leaders meet in New York this week

WASHINGTON - The United States Government believes that Cuban troops will withdraw from Angola on schedule and that a verification system will be established to satisfy South Africa on that score.

Confidence that the Cubans will go once the Angola/Namibia arms accords are signed was expressed here by General Colin Powell, President Reagan's national security advisor, shortly before the South African delegation packed its bags and left Brazzaville without signing the agreements formulated over this year in drawn-out talks on three continents.

"I have every reason to believe that, if and when the various accords are signed, the Cubans will withdraw according to the agreed timetable and we will have a verification regime in place to see that the terms of the agreement are met with respect to withdrawal," General Powell said.

Gorbachev

The Angola/Namibia issue is to be raised when President Reagan meets Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in New York this week with president-elect George Bush sitting in on the session.

Political comment in this issue by Agger Klausten and Sam Myhr. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Mathhau. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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Pik’s plan to end impasse at peace talks

PRETORIA. — South Africa would return to the peace talks with suggestions that would solve the “stumbling block” of verifying the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He told a news conference the issue of verification had been the biggest stumbling block to South Africa.

“I think we can return to the talks with suggestions that would solve the problem.”

He did not elaborate on the suggestions.

Mr Botha said he could not comment on reports that President Fidel Castro told Cuban news agency that he would “never” allow South Africa to verify Cuban troop movements because this would reveal strategic information.

President Castro said: “If there is no signed solution yet, it is the fault of South Africa, because of its bad faith, its lack of seriousness.”

Mr Botha said he had to work according to what was discussed at the negotiations.

“I do not want to comment because I do not know exactly what Mr Castro said.

“This very difficult question is receiving the serious attention of ourselves and other governments and I have reason to believe that it can be resolved.”

South Africa, which last week walked out of US-mediated talks seeking the withdrawal of foreign forces from south-western Africa, has reportedly assured the United States it will sign the settlement.

The Washington Post reported in Tuesday’s editions that South Africa had resolved an internal conflict over terms of the accord and that US officials expect at least that the protocol to the settlement will be signed later this month and perhaps the full document as well.

“IT looks as though they have worked out what was bothering them,” the newspaper quoted an unidentified US official as saying. “They will go ahead.”

The walkout had prompted speculation that South Africa would not sign the agreement, but the newspaper said the delay appeared to be caused by internal South African political dynamics and not terms of the accord.

State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman has denied suggestions that a problem had developed in the talks over the process by which the withdrawal of Cuban troops would be verified.

Mr Botha also denied that the talks were at an impasse.

“The process is irreversible. We continue to progress step-by-step.”

He said the talks could be resumed within a few days.

The UN Commissioner for Namibia, Mr Bernt Carlsson, said he was “very optimistic” that despite a “temporary delay” in negotiations, the talks would reach a successful conclusion.

Speaking at a press conference in London, he dismissed the hold-up in the signing of a formal accord as “psychological hesitation” on South Africa’s part.

“Perhaps they are not fully used to normal diplomatic standards.

“They feel isolated, both internationally and at home. And there are also exaggerated fears of what might happen if Namibia achieved independence.”

Meanwhile Swapo’s representative for Western Europe, Mr Shapua Kaukuungua, has accused South Africa of not being serious about Namibian independence.

“We are not in the least surprised at the latest breakdown.”

Swapo has also threatened to resume the war. It has been observing an informal ceasefire since September. — Sapa-Reuters
Namibians ‘get poorer’

WINDHOEK — The average consumer in Namibia was becoming poorer because of higher taxes, price increases and a high population growth rate, the SWA Building Society said in its latest economic review.

The review said the annual 17.3% increase in personal income between 1980 and 1987 was cancelled by an annual average increase of 25.6% in income tax and a 14.7% rise in the consumer price index.

The number of HP and other bank loans in Namibia showed annual increases of 20.1% and 18.5% respectively over the past eight years. Personal savings decreased from 20% of the total disposable personal income in the 1970s to between 5% and 6% in the past few years.

The building society said it was essential that the tax burden and the inflation rate be reduced.

Unnecessary laws and regulations inhibiting development of the small-business and informal sectors should be abolished and urgent attention given to deregulation and privatisation, the review stated. — Sapa.
Praise for ‘positive’ Namibia deal

A settlement in Angola/Namibia would amount to the “most positive development in southern Africa of the past decade,” the British ambassador to South Africa, Mr Robin Renwick, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the Witwatersrand branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Renwick said the efforts by the US mediator, Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, had the total support of the British government.

Namibia had already gone through many of the changes leading to a multiracial society, he said. “Now the people of Namibia must be enabled to elect a government of their own choice.”

Regarding sanctions and disinvestment, Mr Renwick said that when he addressed the Urban Foundation in August he had tried to get across the message that the British view of sanctions and disinvestment had not changed, but that “the avoidance of further negative measures and damage to the South African economy would depend on you, and not just us.”

Mr Renwick said the outside world, including Britain, would go on pressing for internal change in South Africa. But it was indeed the case that for South Africa the route back to wider international acceptance lay through Africa. — Sapa.
the talks. The talks are intended to
secure a truce in the long-standing
South African conflict. This truce
was reached as a result of intense
negotiations between the two
sides. The talks are scheduled to
continue over the next few days.

The talks are expected to be
difficult and protracted. The two
sides have a history of\nconflict and mistrust.

The goal of the talks is to
achieve a peaceful resolution of
the conflict. It is hoped that the
 talks will lead to a lasting
peace in South Africa.

SIGN

PRETORIA READY TO

The Washington Post reported
that South Africa is ready to
receive the United States
president. The visit is expected
to be a signal of the country's
readiness to engage in
international relations.

The visit will be significant,
and it is expected to
strengthen the relationship
between the United States
and South Africa, which is
important for regional
security and stability.
Don't miss the chance to make a positive impact on the world. It's not too late to contribute to the fight against climate change. By taking action now, we can make a difference and protect our planet for future generations. Together, we can create a sustainable future and leave a legacy for generations to come.
WEATHER looks at some of the issues in the guerrilla war in Namibia, which has now been fought for over 22 years. NAMibia is again in the headlines as South Africa, Angola, Cuba and the United States meet to reach agreement on a peace settlement for the region. This will be a step forward in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

RESISTANCE

The War

The war in Namibia is one of the longest and most brutal conflicts in the world. The conflict began in 1966 when the South West African People's Liberation Movement (SWAPO) launched a guerrilla war against the South African government. The war continued until 1988, when a ceasefire was agreed upon.

The consequences of the war have been devastating for the people of Namibia. The conflict has caused thousands of deaths and injuries, and has also led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. The war has also had a profound impact on the economy of Namibia, with the country suffering from widespread poverty and unemployment.

The war ended in 1988 with the signing of the Lusaka Agreement. The agreement provided for a ceasefire and the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. It also called for the establishment of a transitional government and the holding of elections.

Despite the withdrawal of South African troops, the issue of Namibia remains unresolved. The Namibian government has been accused of human rights abuses and corruption, and there are concerns about the future of the country.

The Future

The future of Namibia is uncertain, and there are many challenges facing the country. The Namibian government needs to address the issues of poverty and corruption, and there are also concerns about the role of the United States in the region.

The war in Namibia is a reminder of the ongoing conflict in Africa and the need for a peaceful resolution to the many conflicts that continue to haunt the continent.

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The war in Namibia is a reminder of the ongoing conflict in Africa and the need for a peaceful resolution to the many conflicts that continue to haunt the continent.
By SHAUN JOHNSON

SOLDIERS and supporters of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement are moving into Namibia's Caprivi Strip in unprecedented numbers, on the eve of the signing of the Brazzaville protocol.

According to reports from the disputed territory, the Angolan rebels are making a strategic play to preempt the arrival of United Nations peacekeeping and monitoring forces, if final agreement is reached in the Angola-Namibia peace process.

And, says Andre du Pisani of the South African Institute of International Affairs, it is the "Unita factor" which is potentially the greatest danger to the resolution of the conflict in south-western Africa — and not the dispute over the verification of Cuban withdrawal currently bedevilling the Brazzaville negotiations.

"Unita is the party most likely to take advantage of the agreement," he says, "they could put strain on the negotiations more than anyone."

The Angolan press agency, Angop, claims that Unita's Jamba headquarters have been "resited" to Chetto in the Caprivi Strip. Although this claim appears to be exaggerated, there are persistent reports of a sharply increased Unita presence.

There have already been two recently-reported incidents involving Unita troops and Namibian citizens in the Caprivi Strip — one of them involving an alleged Unita "control point" on the Namibian side of the border.

The Angolan rebels are said to be crossing into the Caprivi Strip despite the existence of the Angolan/Cuban/South African Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC), established in terms of an agreement reached in Geneva in August.

According to Du Pisani, only 11 out of 16 of the monitoring bases envisaged in Geneva have been established — and "this could be a deliberate gap to enable continuing direct access to Unita".

P.T.O.

To PAGE 4
THE MOST POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT

A SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

241

SOWETAN, Thursday, December 8, 1988
Swapo threatens to end ceasefire

LISBON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has threatened to break his unilateral three-month-old ceasefire with South Africa and intensify attacks in Namibia, the official Angolan news agency, Angop, reported yesterday.

Mr Nujoma, reacting to the delay in peace negotiations with Angola and Cuba, issued his warning at a news conference in Luanda on Wednesday, Angop said.

His movement had "no other alternative but to carry on with its armed struggle . . . more and intensified rounds of battle," Mr Nujoma said.

He labelled as "sabotage" Pretoria's postponement last weekend of the expected signing in Brazzaville of a US-mediated regional peace accord with Angola and Cuba.

Swapo is not a party to the negotiations for Namibia's independence. However, Swapo declared a unilateral ceasefire with South Africa last August after Pretoria, Luanda and Havana agreed to a three-way ceasefire of their own.

In a related development, the Angolan Foreign Ministry issued a statement on Wednesday denouncing what it termed Pretoria's "bad faith" in delaying the final accord, but describing the peace initiative as irreversible.

Angola "sincerely hopes South Africa's leaders will reconsider their last-minute manoeuvre and return to the negotiating table with seriousness, good faith and the gravity of the regional situation demands", Angop quoted the Angolan government as saying.

- The Lisbon weekly newspaper Africa reported that a senior Angolan official denied recent reports that Luanda had signed a $2 billion (about R4.6 billion) deal with a Swiss firm for the construction of toxic waste plants near the Namibian border.
If Namibian agreement succeeds...

SA faces no risk of recession

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Financial Editor

SA is not facing any risk of serious recession unless the Namibian agreement falls through, says economist Wolfgang Thomas, GM of the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) in the Western Cape.

"The outside world will not squeeze us too hard if we reach agreement on independence for Namibia. But if it falls through, of course, it will be another story. I hope the authorities realize this."

Thomas is optimistic about the chances of small business people surviving the downturn expected early in the new year.

"Most of them are too busy making money to notice any downturn."

" Usually, when one is expected, people redouble their efforts to make profit while they can and this generates enough work to keep them going."

However, in a speech at a party yesterday in honour of the first five regional Entrepreneurs of the Month, Thomas included "meeting loan demands arising out of a possible downturn in the economy, which usually hits small businesses harder than the larger ones", as a small activity for the SBDC in the coming year.

He said the SBDC would "broaden our proactive sector support strategy with particular emphasis on hi-tech industries, tourism, the jewellery industry, higher quality clothing, export, import substitution industries and informal sector manufacturers." A newly acquired building adjoining the present SBDC offices in Sir Lowry Road would be developed as a hi-tech hive close to the city centre and the SBDC would get involved in other hi-tech incubator projects in the Greater Cape Town area.

It would provide more commercial and industrial accommodation for entrepreneurs in the less developed areas and expand training efforts in the small business sphere with particular emphasis on informal sector needs.

It would strengthen its networking, deregulation and strategic planning support for the rapidly expanding black small business community in the region.

And it would use a far larger number of private mentor and rebate consultants in advice, after-care and other support for individual entrepreneurs.

Thomas laid emphasis on the need for SBDC help in outlying areas. He said that it would spread its involvement in the Namaqualand rural areas. It would also expand its presence in the Uprising area and open a branch office in the Boland — possibly in Worcester.
WINDHOEK — Swapo's secretary for labour, Mr Jason Angula, 39, was released this week after more than 490 days in solitary confinement under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Angula was detained on October 7, 1987. Shortly after his release on Monday, Mr Angula said police had failed to persuade him to admit to acts "which I have not committed" or to charge him.

"They have let me go and though they have stolen a year of my life it at least proves I am innocent," he said. — Sapa
One of Africa’s longest struggles for liberation

The stage for independence is set after 104 years of occupation.

For the first time since the Germans claimed Namibia at the end of the last century, the territory looks set to gain its independence.

Volumes have been written about the history of Namibia during the 104 years of its colonization, which has been rejected by its indigenous population.

The roots of the ruthless German colonial army, which used a scorched earth policy to quell resistance, failed to keep down the rebellious spirit of the Hereros.

Most of Namibia’s people belong to the Bantu-speaking group, with the exception of the Khoisan – Bushmen, Herero and Hottentot – who recently came to the area after they were pushed out of the Cape by land-hungry white colonials.

South West Africa became a German colony in 1884 during the "scramble for Africa" by European powers.

When other European countries were competing for overseas colonies to dump their surplus manufactured goods in exchange for raw materials, Germany was consolidating its dictum in Europe.

When Germany finally became aware of the scramble, the world had been divided between Britain, Spain, Portugal and France.

The colonization of Namibia and Tanganyika was not immediately felt by the inhabitants of the territories as white settlement began from the south. The struggle for land led to the wars against the Herero in 1904 and the Nama in 1907. At the time, these groups were engaged in squabbles over grazing land, which weakened their ability to resist the new enemy.

The Herero – who strongly resisted German occupation – prompted Germany's Gen Von Trotha to unleash a brutal "extermination order" which cost 65,000 black lives. Every black man was killed on sight, and many Herero were publicly lynched as sport.

An estimated 15,000 Herero survived and after almost a century, the Herero population has still not regained its numbers. The 1986 census counted 89,000 Herero. Defeat in the battle field was not only to cost the Namibians their freedom but their labour was conscripted by the white settlers. Their possessions were confiscated and they were reduced to slavery.

The second phase of the history of Namibia began after the World War I. When the war broke out in 1914, the South African army, under the command of Gen Louis Botha and Gen Jan Smuts, invaded and occupied Namibia in the name of the Allies.

After the war, the League of Nations in 1920 decided that "former German colonies should not be distributed as spoils of war" and a mandate system was devised where the colonies would be placed under the control of mandatory states where administration was to be supervised by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

South Africa, perhaps for its contribution to the war, was appointed the mandatory over Namibia.

This was granted because of South West Africa's proximity to South Africa.
The Heerou — who strongly resisted German occupation — accused Germany of "exterminating" Namibia andickered the 65,000 black lives. Every black man was killed on right and many Heerou were literally lynched as sport. An estimated 15,000 Heerou survived and after almost a century, the Herero population has still not reached its numbers. The 1986 census recorded 97,000 Herero! Defeat in the battle for Namibia not only enmeshed the Namibian people, but their labour was exploited by the white settlers. Their possessions were confiscated and they were reduced to slavery.

The second phase of the history of Namibia began after World War I. While the war broke out in 1914, the South African army, under the command of Gen Louis Botha and Gen Jan Smuts, invaded and occupied Namibia in the name of the Allies. After the war, the League of Nations in 1920 decided that "former German colonies should not be distributed as spoils of war" and a mandate system was devised where the colonies would be placed under the control of mandatory states, whose administration was to be supervised by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. South Africa, perhaps for its contribution to the war, was appointed the mandatory over Namibia.

This was granted because of South Africa's extensive treaty with South Africa and allowed that the mandated territory be administered as an integral part of South Africa.

It did not occur to the League of Nations that by allowing South Africa to administer Namibia, they were tacitly approving of apartheid which was practiced in the territory. Apartheid was to be a feature of South Africa, but it was the bricklaying point for the independence of Namibia. The League of Nations, a mandate period lasted from 1919 to the end of World War II and during this time, South Africa extended the system of land depredation and segregation begun by the Germans. In 1933, South Africa made an attempt to have the territory incorporated as a province, a move which was opposed by the Mandates Commission which was also critical of several South African policy issues.

The end of World War II brought in the United Nations which took over the League of Nations. The mandate system was superceded by the trusteeship system.

South Africa, still eyeing the territory as a fit province, refused to agree to trusteeship. South Africa has been in dispute for the past 43 years with the UN over the control of Namibia.

South Africa has said that the UN has no right to question the manner in which Namibia is governed and argued that the mandate had expired with the demise of the League, South Africa felt its judiciary over Namibia was unobstructed. The impose, some politicians felt, could only be excused by the International Court of Justice, which was asked on three occasions to give an opinion on Namibia's status.

Judgments were given in 1959, 1955 and 1956 and the term of the ICJ was that South Africa was not legally obliged to place the territory under UN trusteeship, "but that it was not competent to alter, unilaterally, the legal status of the territory".

The court arrived at a decisive six years later that Etchells and Liberty — who took the matter to court — had no legal standing to challenge the issue. The court's ruling did not stop the UN General Assembly from deciding that South Africa should be stripped of its mandate and that responsibility for Namibia be assumed by an appointed council.

In June 1968 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution whereby South Africa was effectively disarmed Namibia. South Africa's opposition to this three resolutions prevented the establishment of a council for Namibia from taking over the administration of the territory. The Security Council has called upon South Africa to take decisive action.

South Africa, for instance, the UN would assume its duties to drive South Africa out of the territory, but East West relations prevented this from happening.

To date, the South African administration has been in place for about 70 years. The territory was reduced to the status of a province of South Africa. The South West Africa Legislative Assembly (elected by an exclusively white voters) was left with minimal functions like creating roads, and schools. The police and military forces of Namibia were integrated with those of South Africa and African administration placed under the umbrella of the South Africa Department of Bantu Affairs and Development.

The South African government extended the territory the security laws in force in the Republic which engulfed, among other things, the destruction of political organizations for indefinite periods of time without their recourse to higher courts.

Political militants argued that if the UN could send thousands of its soldiers to fight in Korea against oppression and communism in 1951, there was no moral justification as to why the same could not be done in Namibia.

Hauling away that military option was out, South Africa went ahead with ruling the territory in a province and divided the territory into homelands within various ethnic groups.

The homelands were created along the lines of tribalism in South Africa, and included Damara, Nama, Otjihau, Otjikaroa, Okarasang, Caprivi, Bushmanland, Herero, Tsumkwe and Nama. The biggest concentration of land was allocated to the whites.

Twenty-three years have passed since the South West African People's Organization decided to free its homeland from South Africa's control in use of the longest struggles for independence in the continent.

To be continued on Sunday.
SA team to fly to Brazzaville for big signing

PRETORIA.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced today that a South African delegation would leave for Brazzaville tomorrow to sign the protocol which deals with the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, its verification and other related matters.

However, the Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that Cuba's Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ricardo Alarcon, said the issue now facing South African, Cuban and Angolan negotiators was when to sign the accord.

He expressed puzzlement at South Africa's abrupt departure nine days ago from talks in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville, describing a question on why South Africa refused to sign a preliminary agreement as "a very good one".

Mr Alarcon speculated that the reason for South Africa's move was perhaps that it did not want to commit itself to the part of the deal bringing independence to SWA/Namibia. He said Cuba feared that the SA government now wanted to shift signing to beyond parliamentary elections in South Africa.

PAID HIGH PRICE

He admitted in an interview on CBS that Cuba had paid a high price in keeping troops in Angola for more than 12 years — "But the costs would have been higher if Angola had been occupied by South Africa and become a sort of colony like Namibia.

"I think that the Angolans are certainly better off even having suffered a very cruel war," he said.

Swapo, meanwhile, already recognised by the UN General Assembly as the sole, authentic representative of the Namibian people, has scored a diplomatic success in obtaining the right to distribute its documents at the UN just as if it were a member state.
SA 'to sign draft tomorrow'

By Gerald L'Ange, The Star's Africa News Service

The search for independence for Namibia continues to be a cliff-hanger in what appears to be its final days.

It is not yet clear whether all the difficulties that prevented a signing of a protocol in Brazzaville on December 2 have been resolved.

The Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ricardo Alarcon, said yesterday the only question remaining was not whether the protocol would be signed but when.

The South Africans, who went to have left today for Brazzaville, now say they will leave tomorrow to sign the protocol that will provide for a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and implementation of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia.

Diplomatic sources were quoted in Havana as saying the signing will take place on Wednesday.
2 men in court over 184 tusks of ivory

By JIM FREEMAN

TWO men appeared in the magistrate’s court at Grootfontein in Namibia yesterday for allegedly smuggling 184 elephant tusks in a false compartment of a truck.

The two men, a Portuguese citizen and a Tswana, were remanded after being arrested at a roadblock at the town on Sunday.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said the weight and value of the ivory had not yet been determined. The ivory would have to be sent to experts from the Namibian directorate of nature conservation for grading before a value could be established, he said.

Inspector Du Rand added that the ivory was on its way to South Africa from either Zambia, Botswana or Zimbabwe.

He said the police diamond and narcotics branch, which also dealt with ivory and rhino horn smuggling, had been tipped off at Katima Mulilo that a large consignment of tusks would be smuggled into Namibia.

Inspector Du Rand said the ivory had not been poached in Angola, nor had the SA Defence Force been implicated.

A nature conservation spokesman in Windhoek, Mr Jan Joubert, said Namibia was a smuggling conduit into South Africa. Its vast borders meant smugglers could enter easily, while border controls between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe were far stricter.
SWA, Angola: Count-down to regional peace

DECEMBER 22: Agreement to be re-affirmed at a formal treaty-signing in New York. An unspecified prisoner exchange will take place.

JANUARY 21, 1989: The parties agree to form a joint commission within 30 days of the signing of the tripartite agreement in New York. The commission will facilitate the resolution of disputes with regard to the interpretation and implementation of the agreement.

APRIL 1: South Africa implements seven to 12-month UN plan for Namibian independence. Cuba withdraws 3,000 of its 50,000 troops from Angola.

MID-MAY: The UN plan requires the repeal of all discriminatory legislation in Namibia by this time.

JULY 1: South African military withdrawal from Namibia to a maximum of 1,500 troops.

JULY: All Cuban troops will be north of the 15th Parallel — a line running from the harbour at Namibe to Tito, about 300km north of the border.

OCTOBER: 25,000 Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola. The rest of the Cuban troops will be north of the 13th Parallel — the Benguela railway line — about 550km from the border.

NOVEMBER 1: Elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia charged with the adoption by a two-thirds majority of an independence constitution.


JUNE 30, 1991: Last Cuban troops leave Angola
Pik gets praise on race stance

BRAZZAVILLE. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday drew two sustained ovations when he told the Congolese president the South African government was removing racial discrimination and wanted to be accepted by its “African brothers”.

He drew the applause from a large gathering of African dignitaries who attended the official signing of the Brazzaville Protocol in the Palais de Peuple.

He was one of the four delegation leaders to address President Denis Sassou Nguesso after the signing, following immediately after the US mediator and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

Mr Botha repeated his analogy of a zebra and said it was futile to think that if one shot the animal in the white stripes it would not die.

"A new era has begun," he said. "We are removing race discrimination." (Loud applause).

"We want to be accepted by our African brothers (more applause). We need each other," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha spoke at length on the difficulties which had faced the negotiators and praised Zaire’s President Mobutu Sese Seko for having encouraged him and General Magnus Malan to sign the accord for Africa’s sake.

"I am not sure what role the Soviet Union played... but whatever it was, it was not disturbing," he said.

Mr Botha said African countries had to stand together economically and South Africa stood ready to play its role.

"Africa needs peace and understanding. We were never given the opportunity to catch up with the industrialised powers," he said.

He said the industrialised powers had determined the prices of Africa’s commodities and products and made Africa pay for technology.

"The time has come to stand together economically... if we don’t we will never catch up with the industrialised nations, who will not worry about us either. "I appeal to you as a brother," he said.

Mr Botha, who as a young advocate helped fight South Africa’s case on its League of Nations mandate over South-West Africa in the World Court 30 years ago, said that experience had now proved that “might was right”. He said though South Africa had won its case legally, world opinion and politics had decided the matter against it. — Sapa-Reuters
Crocker’s finest

IN the end, it took Dr Chester Crocker only eight months to achieve what he tried to accomplish in the eight years he has been in charge of America’s Africa policies — independence for SWA/Namibia and Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

During those eight months Dr Crocker shuttled between Africa, Europe, and America, keeping close contacts with Soviet officials and proving in the end that “constructive engagement”, although now banned from the political vocabulary, could indeed have its constructive side.

While the first breakthrough occurred in January this year when the MPLA regime in Luanda told Dr Crocker it would agree to a schedule for a Cuban withdrawal, it was only in May that the quadripartite negotiations got under way.

In that month representatives from Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States met in London for what was to become the first of a series of meetings in Europe, Africa, and the United States over the next eight months leading to the treaty signed in Brazzaville, Congo, yesterday.

The London meeting was significant in that for the first time Cuba, Angola, South Africa, and the United States formally sat around a table to talk about a Cuban withdrawal and independence for SWA/Namibia. "Linkage" had been formally and publicly accepted.

For many foreign observers, the fact that the South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, was accompanied by top-level military personnel was also of significance.

The perception had been that in South Africa the "over" were the Foreign Affairs officials whose efforts were sometimes sabotaged by the "hawks" in the military. Foreign analysts interpreted the presence of military officials in Mr van Heerden’s delegation as a sign that he was also speaking on their behalf.

It was in fact to become a characteristic of all the South African diplomatic efforts around the Angola-SWA/Namibia question that the military would always be present whenever statements were made about the negotiations.

Subsequent accounts of the London meeting disclosed that the chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, talked privately for 90 minutes with the Cuban armed forces chief of staff, General Ulises de Toro, and told him that the proposal for a four-year period before total Cuban withdrawal was too long.

The reported response was that Cuba was open to offers, convincing many that it was ready to negotiate. At that meeting Angola scalability its rhetoric about Cuban withdrawal being linked to an immediate end to all aid to the rebel movement, Unita.

But while the London talks were surrounded by great publicity and hope, it was clear that there was still some some tension on the ground and South Africa remained suspicious of the United States, now openly seen to be working with the Soviet Union in putting an end to regional conflicts.

Thus, shortly after the London talks a South African delegation met top-level Angolan officials in Brazzaville.

South Africa was then at the beginning of a diplomatic offensive in black Africa and the Brazzaville meeting was held by many analysts as an attempt to get the talks to be seen as part of African diplomacy and not of the superpowers.

Cuba was said to have been furious at its exclusion from the talks and the Angolan government then refused to hold any more discussions in Africa for fear of being used as a "Trojan horse" for the South African offensive in Africa.

It took Dr Crocker a lot of effort to arrange the second round of talks in Cairo, a compromise between South Africa’s stand of "no talks unless they are held in Africa" and Angola’s refusal to use an African country. As an African and Middle Eastern country, Egypt was seen as a compromise which was accepted by advised withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Cairo talks achieved little more than to show that the Soviet Union was now actively involved in behind the scenes efforts to put an end to the war in Angola.

Soviet foreign affairs official Vladilen Vasey was reported to have been sent to Cairo to cool down the Cuban delegation after verbal combat with the South Africans had threatened to disrupt the talks.

The tensions that were so evident in Cairo, however, resulted in an armed clash at the end of June in which 12 South Africans and an undetermined number of Cubans and Angolans were killed.

It was another triumph for Dr Crocker and proof that the military situation was a stalemate. All parties agreed to meet the following month in New York where the first breakthrough was achieved when the parties involved signed a set of 14 "principles for a peaceful settlement in southern Africa".

Although the 14 principles were stated in vague language, for the first time South Africa agreed in writing to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 455 for the independence of SWA/Namibia while Cuba and Angola agreed to a supervised withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

These principles were soon to be translated into the first practical measures of the talks when in Geneva a ceasefire was signed at the beginning of August and a date for the implementation of resolution 455 — November 1 — agreed on.

While Cuba, Angola and South Africa then agreed to form a joint military monitoring commission, at the end of August in Brazzaville the most difficult problem — a timetable for a Cuban withdrawal — began to be discussed.

For Dr Crocker the question was, to use one of his favourite phrases, “to narrow the gap” between the Angola-Cuba proposal of a three-year withdrawal period and South Africa’s for less than a year.

After this round of negotiations, diplomats chose a more low profile approach and few details emerged from the following rounds of negotiations. These took place in Brazzaville in September, New York in October and finally in Geneva from November 10 to 14.

At Geneva when the champagne bottles were ordered at the end of this year’s negotiations, it seemed that agreement had been reached. But the celebration was premature.

The negotiators met again in Brazzaville on December 2 amid widespread expectations of a protocol being signed to give effect to the agreement reached in Geneva on the timing of the Cuban troop withdrawal. But they were unable to agree immediately on how the withdrawal should be verified.

However, the South Africans took back home with them verification proposals that were endorsed by their government and they were able to go back to Brazzaville yesterday with pens for the signatures that would mark the beginning of the end of the long road to SWA/Namibia independence.
It took years of fighting and negotiation to bring agreement on independence for SWA/Namibia. But when it finally came, it came in a rush.

JOAO SANTA RITA of the Argus Africa News Service reports.

The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker ... efforts crowned with success at last.
Namibia still faces problems

Political Correspondent

The way has been cleared for Namibia's independence, but huge administrative problems still have to be overcome, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

South Africa has completed its work regarding the process of independence for the territory, and it is now up to the United Nations to set up the mechanism for achieving independence, he said in an interview.

"Unless something unforeseen happens, Namibia will get its independence," he said, speaking after yesterday's signing of the Brazzaville Protocol.

The agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola regulated the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and set the start date for United Nations' plans for Namibian independence at April 1 next year.

The protocol will be formally concluded in a peace treaty to be signed by the three countries in New York on December 22.

The United Nations plan for Namibia's independence, embodied in Security Council Resolution 435, provides for independence elections in the territory seven months after the start date — which would put the election date at November 1 1989.

In the run-up to the elections, South Africa would be required to begin its withdrawal of troops from the territory.

According to South African diplomatic sources, the UN will have to find 7,500 troops for its international peacekeeping force to monitor the elections as well as setting up a civilian structure to arrange the poll.

It was understood today that only Namibia's whites have voters' rolls, so it is not known if lists would have to be compiled of all voters before the election.

Mr Botha said the UN Security Council and General Assembly would have to authorise expenditure for all of this.

See Page 13.
By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Namibia's Finance Minister, Mr. Dirk Mudge, says he is not optimistic that the country will receive much in budgetary aid after independence.

PROMISES
Speaking in the National Assembly in Windhoek, Mr. Mudge said the experience of other independent African countries had shown that, despite promises, there was often little substantial financial aid forthcoming after independence. He said he did not expect that Namibia would be an exception.

Mr. Mudge also warned that people would have to pay more for everything after independence.

The Finance Minister assured state officials that the authorities in Windhoek were examining their claims for a pay rise, in the wake of the significant increase recently to South African civil servants.

Mr. Mudge said that during the current period of political uncertainty, civil servants were particularly vulnerable, but that their loyalty to the government should be rewarded with pay increases.

Earlier this year, Mr. Mudge warned that Namibians would probably face tax increases next year to balance the country's budget, in the wake of slashing cuts in direct South African financial assistance.
Police investigations

A week ago the police investigation in the 7-11 store on Corner Oriel and Gervais was boosted after a man told them that he had seen a young man leave the store with something suspicious.

The man, who wanted to remain anonymous, told police that he saw the young man wearing black pants and a black shirt, carrying a bag that appeared to be heavy. He said he thought the young man might have stolen something from the store.

The police are currently searching for the young man who they believe may have information about the theft.

Free After 14 Months

Nambian church worker

Nambian church worker

South News

This week

8 December 8 to 14 1988
Namibian plan gets going on April 1

Namibian plan gets going on April 1

Aspects of the settlement.
Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in disclosing the content of the protocol on route to Brazzaville yesterday, said the SA government was now satisfied with the verification arrangements.

The only outstanding documentation was the Geneva protocol which would be released with the New York signing. It is known that the Cubans have opposed the publication of this document.

Botha said the agreement provided that, with the Namibian independence implementation date designated as D-Day, Cuba had to withdraw 3 000 troops by that date, 25 000 (80%) by D-Day plus seven months (election date)

Global links in Namibia

PRETORIA — An Angolan Mig 21 fighter pilot yesterday landed in Namibia.

An SADF spokesman said the pilot landed about 70km from Otjiwarongo and was safe. The aircraft, slightly damaged, was tracked on radar above cloud at about 500 knots.

The spokesman declined to comment on the circumstances but said the pilot landed on his own accord.

The commission will deal with any disputes arising from the implementation or interpretation of the tripartite treaty, but will not prejudice any parties’ right to seek redress via the Security Council, or “pursue such means of dispute resolution as are available under International law”.

The parties have, in the preamble to the protocol, thanked Congo Brazzaville’s President, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso and his government, for their “indispensable contribution to the cause of peace” and hospitality and called on the international community to provide economic and financial support for “all...
Cubans to go for Namibia, Freedom It's agreed: Peace
PRETORIA. — An Angolan MiG-21 fighter pilot yesterday landed his aircraft on Namibian territory of his own accord, Defence Force headquarters said last night.

An SADF spokesman said the pilot landed the jet on the farm Okongomugo owned by Mr H R Schneider-Waterberg about 70km outside Ojitwarongo.

A MiG-21

The pilot was safe and uninjured, but the aircraft was slightly damaged in the landing, the spokesman said.

The jet was tracked on radar flying at high level above cloud cover at about 500 knots, he said.

The spokesman said further details concerning the landing might be released today. — Sapa
SA signs protocol that sets April 1 as date for the freedom of Namibia

Countdown to independence

D-DAY!

From Page 1

Zeph donates R2,000 to aged

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SOWETAN
BRAZZA VILLE
South Africa yesterday signed a four-point protocol here with Angola and Cuba that set April 1 as the trigger date for implementation of UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

The protocol detailed a timetable for a complete Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola within 27 months of the trigger date.

The three leaders agreed to meet in New York on December 22 this year to formally sign a tripartite agreement, on which date they will also exchange "prisoners of war.

A joint commission is to be set up consisting of South Africa, Angola, Cuba, and with the US and USSR invited to join as "observers." with an

Invited

To Page 2

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The money donated was given to Mr. Mphabeteng by the South African Minister for Economic Affairs, who presented the cheque to the residents of the home.

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A joint commission is to be set up consisting of South Africa, Angola, Cuba, and with the US and USSR invited to join as "observers." with an
THE signing of the Brazzaville Protocol will have a domino effect, triggering a chain of actions in South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Angola, Cuba and America.

These events will culminate in SWA/Namibia gaining its independence next year and in the departure of Angola and Benin, who have had a major impact on the military balance in Southern Africa and the politics of the sub-continent.

The key date now, is April 1, the start of the independence process set out in Security Council resolution 435. Nearly all the other actions will be tied to that date.

But before then several important preliminaries must be dealt with.

The next move will be a meeting in New York on 22 December 21 which South Africa, Angola and Cuba, will sign a triple agreement putting the final seal on the Brazzaville pact.

By January 22 a five-nation joint commission will be set up to monitor implementation of the agreement.

Possibly before then, but certainly shortly thereafter, the UN Security Council will meet in New York to endorse the pact.

By February at the latest, and possibly as early as next month, the blue-helmeted United Nations troops who will monitor the implementation of resolution 435 and their backup civilian group, UNTAG, will start flying to Windhoek before dispersing throughout SWA/Namibia.

They will need at least six weeks to get into position to begin their job on April 1.

They will immediately start monitoring the first stage in the 435 implementation process, which is a "general cessation of hostilities" and the confinement to base of all South African forces in SWA/Namibia and all Swapo forces which are said to be based in the territory.

The UN force will also start patrolling the border with Angola to prevent infiltration, which has never been specified but is presumed to include stopping unauthorised deployment of Swapo combatants in SWA/Namibia.

At the same time there will be a general release of political prisoners, presumably including the several hundred disarmed, in accordance to be held by Swapo in Angola.

The Cubans will evacuate a token 3,000 of their 50,000 odd troops in Angola before April 1. From that date the South Africans will start withdrawing their estimated 50,000 troops and by May 14 the number will be down to 12,000.

The UN special representative, Mr. Maartet Ahitsaari, who will establish himself in Windhoek from April 1, and will publish the rules for the independence election.

SWA/Namibian exiles will start returning under UN supervision. All racially discriminatory laws will be repealed. Citizen Force, commandos and ethnic military units will be disbanded and their arms and ammunition placed under UNTAG's control.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, will be working closely with Mr Ahitsaari in implementing 435. They will jointly decide whether any commandos or other local armed forces will be deployed for any reason necessary for the implementation of 435.

By June 11 the South African Defence Force presence will be down to 5,000 men and all political prisoners will have been freed.

By June 25 the SADF forces will have been reduced to 1,500.

All SADF bases along the border will by now be "deactivated" or put under civilian control and UN supervision.

By the end of July all the Cuban troops in Angola will have been moved north of the 15th parallel, about 360 km north of the border.

On June 25 the election campaign will officially begin and will continue for about four months, taking it up to about October 15.

By the end of October the Cuban troops will have been moved north of the 15th parallel, 560km from the border, and by the date of the election 25,000 of the Cuban troops will be out of Angola.

The actual date of the election, which will be for a constitutional assembly, will be decided on by Mr Pienaar in consultation with Mr Ahitsaari. A week after the certification of the election result the constitutional assembly will be convened to start drafting a constitution for SWA/Namibia.

The timetable for the independence process is vague at this point but appears to envisage no more than two months for the assembly to produce a constitution.

Formal independence for the country will follow immediately thereafter but there is still uncertainty on several important points, notably whether the majority group in the constituent assembly will automatically form the government or whether another election will be held to elect a parliament.

In some South African circles the view is that a second election will be necessary. Either way, SWA/Namibia's independence is now assured and next Christmas it could already be a member of the United Nations and of the Organisation of African Unity.

The Cuban troop withdrawal will continue after independence, by April, 1990, 3,000, or 26 percent of the total, will have been withdrawn and by September of that year the number withdrawn will have reached 25,000.

The last Cuban troops will be out of Angola by March, 1991, by which time SWA/Namibia will have been independent for more than a year.

In the meantime, however, Angola's MPLA regime will have had to wrestle with the problem of what to do about Unita, whose challenge to the MPLA was what brought the Cubans into Angola in the first place and which has vowed to keep fighting until the MPLA agrees to peace talks.

The international attention that has been focused on gaining independence for SWA/Namibia will now switch increasingly to effecting reconciliation in Angola.
Angola agreement big blow to ANC

JOHANNESBURG.—The African National Congress has been dealt a heavy blow with the signing of a peace agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

The price South Africa had to pay for this appears to be the severing of direct military support for Unita.

An informal understanding between South Africa and Angola concerning the ANC and Unita apparently formed an integral part of the Brazzaville Protocol agreed to by the two countries and Cuba this week.

According to diplomatic and security sources it is clearly understood that an implicit part of their agreement is ending all direct aid by Angola to the ANC and by South Africa to Unita.

Understanding

The understanding is apparently embodied in the New York Principles agreed to earlier by the three countries and which is ratified by the Brazzaville Protocol.

Diplomatic and security sources say that although this agreement does not say it explicitly, all the parties understand that it means direct support for Unita and the ANC must be cut once the trilateral agreement formally adopting the Brazzaville Protocol is signed by the three countries in New York next week.

South African security sources say the understanding reached with Angola is a major setback for the ANC. Angola is expected to honour the understanding for fear that Pretoria could retaliate by giving Unita bases in South Africa.

- At the United Nations talks resumed on measures for verifying the withdrawal of Cuban troops. A UN spokesman said details still had to be worked out for the signing of the final agreement.

The Security Council is expected to be called into session next week to consider sending UN military observers to Angola.

- In Luanda, Swapo welcomed the signing of the Brazzaville agreement and pledged its readiness to play its part in Namibia’s transition to independence.

It was ready to proceed with the implementation of Resolution 435 and to play its “leading role” in moves to independence. — Political Correspondent, The Argus Foreign Service and Argus Africa News Service.

Angolan pilot ‘inexperienced, lost’

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Angolan pilot of the MiG21 jet fighter which landed in Namibia this week was clearly inexperienced, probably completely lost, and had no hostile intentions, according to the South African Defence Force.

Asked whether the Air Force had been prepared to intercept the MiG21 as it strayed more than 300km into Namibian airspace on Tuesday afternoon, a SADF spokesman said:

“The Defence Force knew he had exceeded the operating range of his aircraft. Therefore he could not have returned to Angola because of insufficient fuel.”

“The Defence Force was fully aware of the movements of the aircraft, including its flight path, because it was tracked on radar for a long time and the pilot’s radio transmissions were monitored.

“From this it was clear he was inexperienced and probably completely lost and confused because of the thick cloud base.

“From all these facts it was obvious that the aircraft posed no threat, had no hostile intentions and would be forced to land.”

The plane landed in a hay field on a cattle ranch about 70km from Otiwarong in northern Namibia.
Halting of SADF murder trial invalid

Argus News Service

WINDHOEK. - A Full Bench of three judges of the Supreme Court in Windhoek has declared invalid a certificate issued by President Botha halting the murder trial of four SADF soldiers.

The certificate, in terms of the Defence Act of 1957, was issued by Mr Botha acting on advice from the SADF. Four SADF soldiers — C J Harmse, F J Herps, D F Esselen and J Fernando — were all indi- cted for the murder in November 1985 of Mr Frans Uapot a, a resident of Owamb o.

According to a post-mortem performed on Mr Uapot a, he had a broken neck, broken ribs and other injuries after being interrogated by the four, who were on counter-insurgency operations in Owamb o at the time of the killing.

After a police investigation of the case in late 1985 and early 1986, the four men appeared in court on murder charges on June 24 1986.

"GOOD FAITH"

The trial was stopped three days later in terms of the certificate issued by Mr Botha, which said the men had acted in "good faith" in "combating terrorism in an operational area".

President Botha made his decision after being given a report on the incident prepared by Colonel C de Klerk of the SADF.

A challenge on the validity of the State President's certificate was later mounted by the dead man's wife, Mrs Victoria Mwewuhanga, and the case was heard yesterday.

Mr Justice Harold Levy, Mr Justice Chr. Mouton and Mr Justice Herbert Hendler concurred in declaring the certificate invalid.

WORRYING INROADS

The court found that the issuing of such certificates made serious and worrying inroads into the discretionary powers of the Attorney-General to decide on prosecutions.

Legal sources here say that the ruling will open the way for the alleged killers of Mr Uapot a to stand trial, and could also set a precedent for another action pending against a State President's immunity certificate — that of six SADF officers charged with the murder of a Swapo official, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1986.
The centroid is 0.00 centimeter in SW/N.

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New rulers of Namibia will face titanic obstacles

BY BRENDAN SEERY,
The Star's Africa News Service

There are few who doubt that Swapo will win power in Namibia. What problems are a Swapo government likely to face?

WINDHOEK — By Christmas next year, Windhoek's imposing Tintenpalast (Palace of Ink) government building, a legacy of German colonial rule, will have new occupants.

In all probability, they will wear flamboyant African-print open-neck shirts or "Ma's suits" and will call each other "Comrade".

Now that the United Nations Resolution 435 settlement and independence plan for Namibia is to come to fruition at last, it appears likely that Swapo — re-elected for the past 22 years by the Establishment as a Marxist, terrorist organisation — will get its chance to run this vast, arid country.

Few realistic political observers believe that Swapo will be defeated in the one-man, one-vote polls envisaged under the UN peace plan, although, if its opponents form an alliance to fight the elections, then there is a possibility a coalition government will have to be formed.

Priorities

A policy of national reconciliation, similar to that pursued by Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party after Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, will have to be a major priority.

A fractious territory of 11 different race and ethnic groups, Namibia needs above all to forgive and forget, if it is to get on with the vital tasks of nation-building after a war.

The biggest ethnic group in the country, the Ovambo, accounts for about half of Namibia's total population of just less than 1.5 million and makes up the majority of Swapo's support.

Other black and coloured ethnic groups also have representation within Swapo's membership, although many of the groups have already spirited away most eggs in South Africa.

The estimated 18,000 Germans in Namibia have largely held on to their Federal Republic passports and would expect the Boon government to help them out if things went awry after independence.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has said on a number of occasions that there will be no retribution against whites, but much more than that will be needed to convince whites they have a home here.

Apart from the flight of capital that would accompany a white exodus, there would be a flight of skills which could well cripple the fledgling nation.

Neglect

Swapo, which professes to admire what has been achieved in Zimbabwe since independence, may take a leaf out of Mr Mugabe's book and perhaps appoint whites to crucial Cabinet posts.

Money will be needed to finance a whole range of reconstruction and resettlement projects aimed at improving the lot of the majority of the people, so long neglected under colonialism and South African rule.

If independent Namibia wants an army, it might have to start virtually from scratch, for even if the South African military's Namibian arm, the SWA Territory Force, is not handed over, the South Africans are unlikely to leave it much equipment.

Neither will there be an air force once the SAAF withdraws with the rest of the South African forces under Resolution 435.

It seems likely of "constructive engagement" and "Cuban linkage", which Swapo has said delayed independence.

Links with other Western countries would probably be better.

South Africa would, of course, continue to exercise a tremendous influence over the emerging nation, not in the least because all of Namibia's transport routes, and the only port on its coast, are in the hands of Pretoria.

While attempts would be made to reduce dependence on South Africa economically, few observers believe much progress would be made in the short or medium term.

Mr Nujoma has said Swapo would not allow the ANC to establish military bases on Namibian soil.
SHAWN JOHNSON

"South Africa had forgotten that the function in a town most of the PWV flyby in a minor

If we ever learn that the

Each side wins to play... Wits has Bay..."
Certificate invalid, says Supreme Court

State President's immunity revoked

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A full Bench of three judges of the Supreme Court in Windhoek has declared invalid a certificate issued by the State President, Mr P W Botha, halting the murder trial of four SADF soldiers.

The certificate, in terms of the Defence Act of 1957, was issued by Mr Botha acting on advice from the SADF.

Four soldiers — Mr C J Harmee, Mr F J Herps, Mr D F Esselen and Mr J Fernando — were all indicted for the murder in November 1985 of Mr Ernias Uapota, a civilian resident of the northern Namibian war zone of Ovamboland.

According to a postmortem performed on Mr Uapota, the dead man suffered a broken neck, broken ribs and other injuries after being interrogated by the four, who were on counter-insurgency operations in Ovamboland at the time.

After a police investigation of the case in late 1985 and early 1986, the four men appeared in court on murder charges on June 24 1986. However, three days later, the trial was stopped.

The State President, in issuing the certificate halting prosecution, said the men had acted in good faith in “combating terrorism in an operational area”. Mr Botha made his decision after being given a report on the incident prepared by a Colonel C de Klerk of the Defence Force.

A challenge of the validity of the State President’s certificate was later mounted by the dead man’s wife, Mrs Victoria Mweubanga.

Mr Justice Harold Levy, Mr Justice Chris Mouton and Mr Justice Herbert Hendler concurred in declaring the State President’s certificate invalid.

The court found that the issuing of such certificates made serious and worrying inroads into the discretionary powers of the Attorney-General.

Mr Justice Levy commented that the evidence which was submitted to President Botha before he made his decision was “mostly misleading” and that the Transitional Government in Windhoek should not have been told by Pretoria to go ahead and issue the immunity certificate.

A similar certificate was issued earlier this year to halt the trial of six SADF officers who had been charged with the murder of a Swapo official, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, during a violent clash at a Swapo rally in Windhoek in November 1986.

The issue of that certificate has also been challenged before the courts, although a decision has not yet been handed down.

Legal sources in Windhoek say the latest ruling by the three judges in Windhoek will open the way for the alleged killers of Mr Uapota to stand trial, and could also set a precedent for the other action pending against a state president’s immunity certificate.
3 Namibian parties form new group

WINDHOEK. — Namibian political parties have begun with pre-
liminary organisation for the United Nations-supervised pre-
independence elections sched-
uled for next year.

Three political parties announced in Windhoek yesterday they had es-
established a common front to contest
the elections in terms of UN Security
Council Resolution 435.

The parties are the SWA National
Union (Swanu), the Caprivi African
National Union (CANU) and Action
National Settlement (ANS).

The leader of Swanu, Mr Moses Kat-
jiuonga, the leader of CANU, Mr Se-
seho Simasiku, and the leader of ANS,
Mr Eben van Zijl, told a news confer-
ence the new political group would be
known as the National Patriotic Front
of Namibia (NPFN).

Mr Katjiuonga said on behalf of the
three parties the formation of the po-
litical front was not completed as
several other parties were consider-
ing joining the new group.

Mr Katjiuonga is also Minister of
National Health and Welfare in the
Namibian transitional government
while Mr Van Zijl was previously a
member and deputy leader of the ex-
clusively-white SWA National Party.

Mr Van Zijl broke away from the
SWANP leadership after differences
over a draft constitution for Namibia.

A declaration of intent by the NPFN
said it would work for the mainte-
anence of a democratic state based on a
multi-party political system and an in-
dependent judiciary.

Earlier, the Democratic Turnhalle
Alliance said it had begun to upgrade
and expand its organisation for the
UN-supervised elections expected
next November.

Meanwhile, the leader of Swanu-
Progressives, Mr Verkuil Rukoro, said
Swanu-P favoured a broadly-based
government of national unity in Nam-
ibia.

The party was trying to identify po-
tential political allies to enter with it
into an election pact.

Swanu-P had already held informal
talks with a number of political
groups to establish a basis for co-
operation, Mr Rukoro said.

Swapo's main leaders are in exile
and are due to return to Namibia after
implementation of the UN settlement
plan on April 1 next year.

There are no indications that Swapo
would seek to form an election front
with other parties. — Sapa
Peace pact triggers Namibian countdown

SIGNING of the Brazzaville Protocol will trigger a chain of actions in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Cuba and the United States.

The culmination comes with Namibia gaining its independence and the departure from Angola of Cuban troops.

The key date now is April 1, the start of the Namibian independence process set out in Security Council resolution 435.

But before that, several important preliminaries must be dealt with.

Next move is a meeting in New York on Thursday at which South Africa, Angola and Cuba sign a trilateral agreement, putting the final seal on the Brazzaville pact.

By January 23, a five-nation Joint Commission will be set up to monitor implementation of the agreement.

Possibly before then, but certainly shortly thereafter, the UN Security Council will meet in New York to endorse the pact.

By February at the latest, and possibly by next month, the blue-helmeted United Nations troops, who will monitor the implementation of Resolution 435, and their back-up civilians group will start flying into Windhoek and dispersing throughout Namibia.

They will need at least six weeks to get into position to begin their job on April 1. They will monitor the first stage in the 435 implementation process, which is a "general cessation of hostilities acts" and the confinement to base of all South African forces in Namibia and all SWAPO forces which are based in Namibia.

The UN force will also start patrolling the border with Angola to prevent infiltration, which has never been specified but is presumed to include stopping unauthorised deployment of SWAPO combatants in Namibia.

There will also be a general release of political prisoners, presumably including the several hundred dissidents reportedly held by SWAPO in Angola.

The Cubans will evacuate a token 3,000 of their 15,000 odd troops in Angola before April 1.

From April 1 the South Africans will start withdrawing their estimated 53,000 troops from Angola and by May 14 the number will be down to 12,000.

UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who will establish himself in Windhoek from April 1, will publish rules for an election.

Namibian exiles will start returning, under UN supervision. All racially discriminatory laws will be repealed.

Cuban force, commando and ethnic military units will be disbanded and their arms and ammunition placed under UNGA's control.

The Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, Mr Louis Fienaar, will work closely with Mr Ahtisaari in implementing 435.

By June 11 the SADF presence will be down to 8,000 men and all political prisoners will have been freed.

Bases deactivated

By June 25 the SADF forces will have been reduced to 1,500 and confined to the bases at Groenfontein, the main SADF base in Namibia, and Oshakati, about 150 km from the border.

SADF bases along the border will by now be deactivated or be under civilian control under UN supervision (these include the bases at Oshakati and Rundu in Ovambo and Katima Mulilo and Mpacha in Caprivi Strip).

By the end of July, all Cuban troops in Angola will have been moved north of the 15th parallel, about 300 km north of the border.

On June 25 the election campaign will officially begin and will continue for about four months, taking it up to about October 15.

By the end of October, Cuban troops will have moved north of the 12th parallel, 550 km from the border, and by the election date 35,000 of the Cuban troops will be out of Angola.

The date of the election, which will be for a constituent assembly, will be decided by Mr Fienaar in consultation with Mr Ahtisaari.

A week after the certification of the election result the constituent assembly will be convened to start drawing up a constitution for Namibia.

The timetable for the independence process is still vague, but appears to envisage no more than two months for the assembly to produce a constitution.

Formal independence will follow immediately thereafter, but there is still uncertainty on several important points, notably whether the majority group in the constituent assembly will automatically form the government or whether another poll will be held to elect a parliament.

In some South African circles the view is a second election will be necessary.

Either way, Namibia's independence is now assured and by next Christmas it could already be a member of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity.

The Cuban troop withdrawal will continue after independence. By April 1990, 33,000 will have been withdrawn.

By September of that year the figure will climb to 38,000.

The last Cuban troops will be out of Angola by March 1991, by which time Namibia will have been independent for more than a year.

Angola's MPLA government will have to wrestle with the problem of what to do about Unita, whose challenge to the MPLA was what brought the Cubans into Angola in the first place, and who have vowed to keep fighting until the MPLA agrees to peace talks.

The international attention that has focussed on Namibian independence will increasingly switch to effectively reconciling in Angola.

The author is Editor of Saturday Star's Africa News Service.
KEN VERNON takes a somewhat different look at that protocol signing ceremony in Brazzaville, Congo, this week which cleared the way for independence for Namibia.

Wedding was a bash; now for happy ever after

BRAZZAVILLE — The best man sat in the wings waiting expectantly while the father of the bride tried to steal the show, the matchmakers congratulated themselves — and the bridegroom wasn't allowed to attend the ceremony.

In Brazzaville this week, if the traditional question — whether anyone could show just cause why the bride, Namibia, should not be given away — had been posed there would no doubt have been any number of objectors.

Prudently the questions remained unasked, and Uncle Savimbi and the Turnhalle cousins will have to hold their opinions for another time.

First to speak at the ceremony in the tastefully decorated People's Palace in Brazzaville was the chief matchmaker, Dr Chester Crocker, who cocked a snook at those critics who had said his "constructive engagement" methods would never reach fruition.

"Just as men cannot eat slogans," he said, "so statesmen cannot solve problems with rhetoric and empty words."

He chided his critics, saying that while his long engagement method was not one that produced instant solutions, it worked.

Father of the bride, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, pointed out that the coming wedding would be an "African solution to an African problem," adding that it showed "Africans could solve their own problems" — a point that might have slighted the role of the chief matchmaker, who might have replied that Africans also often caused them.

Mr Botha drew applause from the congregation of assembled diplomats and Congolese officials when he assured them that South Africa was removing racial discrimination, "we want to be accepted by our African brothers" (more applause), "we need each other" (still more applause).

Warming to his theme, he said it was difficult to imagine two more different sets of governmental parents than South African and Cuba/Angola, yet they had sat around a table and decided that a marriage had to take place.

He hinted that the Soviet Union had also dabbled in the matchmaking, adding he was not quite sure what they had done "but it wasn't harmful".

For the parents of the groom Angola's Defence Minister, General Antonio Franco "Ndalu", replied first, saying a new era was opening for the bride, and he hoped the in-laws would respect each other's territorial integrity and not fight any more.

Cuba's deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Richardo Alarcon, was miffed because he had not been told to prepare a speech, but gave one anyway in which he pointedly ignored the South African role in the forthcoming wedding.

Just as everyone was about to leave for the reception the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister decided to make an unscheduled speech. It was expected he would spring to his country's defence, but he merely praised the US role in securing the protocol.

This spurred on the best man, United Nations representative Marti Abissai, to say that he had been waiting for 10 years and he hoped the process could now get under way.

At the reception, Mr Botha produced his trump card, a few dozen bottles of ouzo and marula juice, to get the party under way with a bang.

After the formal signing of the wedding contract in New York next month the bridegroom, who is as yet unknown, will still have to win an election before he can take the hand of the bride.

All the participants agreed that the Brazzaville Bash was a historic step in the family relationships of southern Africa, but it remains to be seen if the marriage will be consummated.
GERALD BENDER, director of the School of International Relations at the University of Southern California and a part-time adviser to the MPLA, is the author of a thoroughly silly article that appeared on the New York Times commentary page this week.

Unfortunately, his views are shared by the hive of supposedly enlightened American opinion. Bender opines that the Namibian independence/Cuban troop withdrawal agreement to be signed in New York this week was reached "only as a result of help from Moscow" and that therefore neither the Reagan administration nor Dr. Chester Crocker should receive much credit.

This is special pleading at its most pernicious, but there has scarcely been a Press analysis of the settlement that has not made a similar assertion: I daresay many South Africans are operating under the same delusion. Mikhail Gorbachev has managed to find their erogenous zones too.

To praise Moscow for its role in the agreement is to grant accolades to a pimp who has decided to retrain his string of prostitutes because he can no longer afford the penalties imposed on procuring.

Gorbachev co-operated in the deal because he concluded that the MPLA was no longer earning its keep as his streetwalker — that it was, in other words, a wasting, palsied asset — and that he could make a virtue of its dismissal.

He cut the Angolans and the Cubans loose because they were getting in the way of his primary objective — the maintenance of his party's minority rule in the Soviet Union.

He knew that this small, tactical retreat not only would save him a great deal of money, but would also earn him further approval from Western politicians and financiers who secretly despise their own democracies and have proved, from the '30s onwards, all too eager to go and belly up to totalitarian thugs, especially the kind who kiss children and pretend to be interested in "peace".

Angola had become costly to the Kremlin because, in a rare moment of spine, the Americans had decided to make it so by providing a few Stinger and Tow missiles to Dr. Jonas Savimbi of Unita without having to provoke a crippling national row about it.

Ignoring the red herring of the South African connection, a bipartisan consensus in the US Congress believed that arming Unita was a good thing.

Bender, and all who are tempted to go gaga over the suddenly loveable Russians, might also note who it was who mediated the settlement and who, for eight years, had to suffer the oppressor of failure before the Soviets finally knuckled under.

Anatoly Adamishin and Vladimir Vasev were not the gentlemen at the head of the table. The diplomacy was not their idea. They had no useful suggestion for gaining Namibia's independence, no strategy for defusing the Angolan conflict. For years, their Government could only pour in billions of dollars-worth of weapons.

Crocker initiated the process, synthesised positions and cajoled the parties towards a settlement while the grey Soviet eminences hovered with mysterious importance in the wings, intervening only when their clients appeared to get uppity. Crocker and his administration were the peacemakers.

For which Bender and the hive will not forgive him. Reagan and his men were not supposed to make peace, they were supposed to make the world an infinitely more miserable place.

Alas, they disappointed. The very toughness that the hive decried paid off. The Soviets were forced to realise that they could no longer compete as they had in the past. Their sclerotic dictatorship could not continue as it had without seriously weakening itself.

They are now obliged to pursue the Cold War by other means, replacing tank divisions with the sweet preenence that the conflict is past, prissyup their totalitarianism and imperial ambition with glasmest and perestroika — reform dictated from above — and oh-so-charming spokesmen like Gennadi Gerasimov and Vladimir Posner.

And, with the help of Bender and the hive they are succeeding, matching a victory greater than any the Brezhnev Doctrine could have afforded them.

Having inspired and underwritten the brutalisation of Angola — and much else of the Third World — they are now engaged in conquering the hearts and minds of the West by simply moderating their more egregious expansionism.

How hugely amusing they must find our gullibility.
SA offers to swap pilot, for soldier held in Cuba

In a dramatic move, South Africa yesterday offered to return the Angolan MIG 21 aircraft which landed in Namibia and to swap the pilot, who apparently defected, "Sgt B/Peter Pampu" being held in Cuba.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Fikile Mbalula, said the exchange could take place in New York to coincide with the signing of the ceasefire agreement.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry's offer was said to be a reaction to the matter of the MIG 21 fighter jet and its pilot, "as soon as we can get the facts at its disposal".

It is being speculated that the pilot planned to defect to Windhoek, but landed in a disused military airfield not far from the border with South Africa on the night of his arrival in Namibia. He was later arrested on charges of espionage.

As SADF spokesman, Maj Deep Martini, said in Pretoria, his offer was not countermanded because the pilot was under investigation by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A large military intelligence was guarding the aircraft in the small field where it landed.

"The pilot, Schrader-Watserberg, said he flew by Namibia to South Africa. He said he wanted to go to the South African government and to the UN for the safe return of the pilot from South Africa."}

Things look good, but there’s still a long way to go.

By CONNIE MOLUSI and SAMKÉ KUMALO

NAMIBIA is on the verge of long-desired independence in terms of UN Resolution 435 - provided nothing drastic occurs along the way between now and April 1 next year.

The historic signing of the Brazzaville Protocol by South Africa, Cuba and Angola on Tuesday sealed an agreement that Namibia’s independence process is to begin on or before April 1.

By the end of June 1992, all the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola will have been withdrawn in terms of the agreement.

The event in Namibia - the end of a series of peace negotiations since May this year - has brought the signatories of the ceasefire into the fold of the Namibian people.

It means that the South Africans can now take action for the restoration of a sovereign government - and is likely to have far-reaching effects as far as South Africa’s own political future is concerned.

However, some analysts have warned that much can go wrong before April. Any of the parties can "call the shots" and the whole peace and independence process will fail.

South Africa, Cuba and Angola will meet in New York on December 27 to sign the final tripartite agreement of the peace negotiations.

The terms of the Brazzaville agreement are:

- Angola: Cuba and South Africa will meet the UN secretary-general before the ceasefire to confirm the timetable for the withdrawal of the estimated 50,000 Cuban troops in Angola.
- South Africa: Currency and a meeting between the UN secretary-general and the South African government is to be arranged.
- Angola: South Africa will withdraw its forces from Namibia by July next year.

The agreement requires South Africa to begin implementing UN Security Council Resolution 435 - the UN’s 19-year-old independence blueprint - on April 1 next year.

The UN plan requires the speed of all disarmament talks in Namibia by mid-May.

Elections will be held on November 1 for a constituent assembly charged with the adoption by a two-thirds majority of an independence constitution.

South African Foreign Minister Fikile Mbalula, told people attending the signing ceremony in Brazzaville that South Africa was restoring national self-determination and welcomed the process of self-determination.

"Africa needs peace and understanding. We are never given an opportunity to catch up with the industrialised countries."

He said the industrialised powers had determined the pace of Africa’s economic growth and productive work for Africa and the industrialised countries.

Mandela agreed with this, he added.

The move to Pretoria was not part of a staged release of the pilot, but has already been moved from one prison to another, he said.

The State had released photographs of Mandela’s new home and the swimming pool on the property, as well as the wire fence around it.

18 killed in OFS during New Year's strikes

By PETER STERN

Five pregnant women were among the 18 killed in recent killings in the Overberg farming district.

BRASS TACKS

Our Xmas wish

City Press will not be published next week due to the Christmas holidays.

Our first page after the break will appear on Friday, December 30. We therefore take this opportunity of wishing all our readers a peaceful Christmas, with the hope that the New Year brings positive change to our land, which can be shared by all of its people, all of the time - free of racial, political and religious vengeance and free of fear and hate.
Angolan pilot terrified of capture by Unita troops

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Angolan pilot who crash-landed his MiG-21 jet fighter on a farm in northern Namibia last week at first feared he was in Unita territory and that he would be tortured and killed.

A Windhoek newspaper, the Times of Namibia, reported that the Angolan flyer, First-Lieutenant Domingo Jose de Almeida Vinez, had expressed his fears to a fellow Angolan and former Unita fighter who now works on the farm where the aircraft landed.

The former Unita man, Mr Johannes Nampolo, spoke to the Angolan in the Otjimbundu dialect and told him he was in Namibia.

Lieutenant Vinez then apparently became even more scared and asked if there were Unita soldiers in the vicinity. After assurances that there were no Unita people in the area, the Angolan asked about the Schneider-Waterberg family, the owners of Ocouzongominja farm, on which he landed.

The pilot told Mr Nampolo he was not afraid of the "ozombruru" (white people) but only of Unita.

The Angolan flyer, who is due to be married soon, said he took off from the Lubango air base in southern Angola about 6am on Tuesday, bound for Benguela where he was to refuel.

He became lost in heavy cloud, his radio was not functioning and neither was his compass, he told Mr Nampolo.

The aircraft itself is understood to be still at the SAAF air base at Grootsfontein, and Lieutenant Vinez is somewhere in South Africa, awaiting possible exchange for South African prisoner-of-war Sergeant Johann Papenfus.
Optimism at good news

From MARK VERBAAN

WINDHOEK. — The people of Namibia this week received the best news in decades — that South Africa had agreed to dismantle its colonial administration of the territory and grant the country independence in four months time.

Not all, however, have received the news favourably.

It was at lunchtime Tuesday that the news of an agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba began filtering through.

And although South Africa's utterances are regarded by most Namibians with some caution, the fact that Pretoria has actually signed a protocol specifying a date for the start of Namibia's independence process was cause enough for celebration.

Impromptu parties were being planned in the Katutura township outside Windhoek, and the rejoicing continued late into the night.

Progressive groupies, which for years have been calling for the immediate implementation of UN security council resolution 435 providing for Namibian independence, were meeting late this week to discuss the logistical implications.

However, not everyone is optimistic that Pretoria is really sincere in its desire to give up its colony after almost 75 years of rule.

South Africa agreed to implement resolution 435 in Namibia when it was first adopted by the security council 10 years ago.

An executive member of a pro-resolution 435 organisation said while the news was positive, most Namibians would only believe that independence was on its way once they saw the troops of the UN transition assistance group "marching down the street".

Several members of the conservative white population in Namibia reacted with anger to the latest news.

Some accused South African president PW Botha of selling them out, and gave the assurance that they would cross the Orange River and live in South Africa if resolution 435 were implemented on April 1.

And while the announcement of a date for independence was undoubtedely seen as a promising step, it is widely speculated that the transition will not be a smooth one.

There is still a powerful military presence in Northern Namibia, and so far there have been no signs that South African troops are preparing to withdraw.

If Pretoria has an ulterior motive in signing the Brazzaville protocol, it should manifest itself before the end of January, said one analyst.
The prospect of a settlement in Namibia could lead to an easing of sanctions and loosened restraints on the flow of foreign capital into SA, says the Asssocien Review for the fourth quarter of 1988.

"If peace can be achieved after the years-long international dispute about Namibia, is there any reason why a similar 'peace' cannot be achieved after the long years of political disputations which are impoverishing this country?"

"The inducements must be emphasized. A cessation of terrorism and the relaxation of the state of emergency would change foreign perceptions and encourage overseas investors to abandon their pariah rating of this country."

The review says economic predictions for 1989 are mixed. Some economists forecast a slow and inadequate growth rate while others, though more optimistic, do not expect a rate equal to population growth.

Meanwhile in Pretoria, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said yesterday it would serve no purpose to comment at this time on speculative articles about improvement in the relationship between SA and the Soviet Union.

He was reacting to an article in the Washington Post by Lally Weymouth which said the Brazzaville accord could foretell the forging of diplomatic links between SA and the Soviet Union, Sapa reports.

Botha added SA's position on relations with other countries had always been based on SA's interests.

Weymouth said American officials predicted SA and the Soviet Union could establish diplomatic links within a few years.
Wrangle over size of peace force

By Neil Larsen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The UN Security Council has taken the first step to implementing the peace accord to be signed in New York tomorrow, amid disagreement over the size of the peacekeeping force to oversee elections in Namibia.

At the request of Cuba and Angola, the Security Council decided unanimously yesterday to establish a mission that would verify the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

The body — Unavem — will fall under UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and will be based in Luanda, during the 31-month withdrawal period.

While the establishment of the 70-officer Unavem has gone smoothly, the establishment of another UN force, Unita, that will oversee Namibia’s elections, has become controversial because of an American attempt to reduce its size.

The US wants to cut the military force by about half to save costs, but Third World countries, especially the Africans, object on the grounds that a reduced force would encourage South Africa to interfere in the elections.

Behind the American plan is an expected budget squeeze in 1990. The US Congress will have to authorise funding to pay for 30 percent of Unita’s costs, and this could be a political problem.
Peace agreement to be signed tomorrow

Political Correspondent

South Africa, Cuba and Angola sign a formal tripartite agreement in New York tomorrow, formally agreeing to peace in south-western Africa.

The agreement is the culmination of delicate negotiations between the three countries since May this year, when the United States chaired talks at the first round in London.

Cuba's 50,000 troops in Angola are to be repatriated and South Africa will grant independence to Namibia.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan are to sign the agreement on behalf of South Africa.

* See Page 3.
Fresh bid for peace

Brazzaville pact paves way for conference in SA

SA delegation leaves to sign peace accord in New York

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, left Jan Smuts Airport for New York last night to sign a trilateral peace accord which will bring independence to Namibia and remove Cuban troops from Angola.

The accord is to be ratified by the United Nations at its signing by Cuba, Angola and South Africa tomorrow.

It will incorporate the Brazzaville and Geneva Protocols signed during eight months of negotiations since talks began in London during April this year.

Another matter that will receive attention on Thursday is the exchange of Sergeant Johan Penfus, who is being held in Cuba, for an Angolan fighter pilot being held in South Africa.

Accompanying the two ministers are two chief South African negotiators, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Neil van Heerden, and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys.

This will be the fourth time that the two ministers accompany their negotiating team and, if all proceeds according to schedule, it should be the last time cabinet members will be involved in the peace process.

The signing will put the final seal on an agreement which provides for the UN to implement its Namibian independence plan (Resolution 435/76) from April 1, and for Cuban troops in Angola to redeploy northwards and finally withdraw from Angola within 27 months of that date.

The trilateral peace accord also makes provision for a system of verification of the withdrawal by a United Nations body, the UN Angola Verification Mission, which, in turn, for an exchange of prisoners, and the establishment of a Joint Commission to deal with disagreements between the parties on the interpretation and the implementation of the agreement. — Sapa
Caution urged over accord

A former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, has urged caution in dealing with the Soviet Union on the eve of the historic signing of the Angola/Namibia accord.

ALAN DUNN reports

MIAMI — Dr Henry Kissinger, yesterday advised a water-tight verification agreement to ensure all 50,000 Cuban troops left Angola, warning against American euphoria at the so-called new thinking introduced by Soviet President Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr Kissinger, held in the highest regard by foreign policy analysts and widely considered a model for modern-day US secretaries of state, was speaking at a University of Miami conference on new Soviet thinking and Soviet/Cuban strategies in Angola and Namibia.

"Drawing on his first-hand experiences in trying to settle the Vietnam conflict, he said that the Communist members of the verification panel would never find a violation of the agreement, no matter how ingenious.

"Therefore the viability of any agreement depends on penalties for non-compliance or reward for compliance," he said. "That is something to which we have to pay attention."

Dr Kissinger posed the question of whether the gradual Communist encroachment in Vietnam could be prevented in SWA/Namibia.

"Peace required equilibrium between the superpowers," he said. "The question now facing the US is how to define that equilibrium with the Soviets and how to maintain it."

Dr Kissinger said it would affect the settlements in Afghanistan and Angola.

Dr Kissinger cited two noteworthy developments in this connection last year: The US Congress decided there should be peace negotiations in central America, the Soviet Union decided there could be peace in southern Africa.

The US had thus halted aid to the rebels fighting the Marxist Nicaraguan regime to give peace a chance. The Soviets, however, promptly sent 16,000 of the best Cuban troops into Angola. They moved close to the SWA/Namibian border, "drew South Africa into battle and won it or, at least, exposed South Africa to losses it was not prepared to take."

Dr Kissinger also said the US/infatuation with Mr Gorbachev was dangerous for everybody, including the Soviets. One man alone could not guarantee peace.

Dr Kissinger said history showed that Americans perceived every decade that Soviet leaders had finally grasped the need for economic change in their state, that Communism was at an end.

The US needed to continue foreign policy by long-range planning and projections, he said, not applying temporary solutions to immediate problems on personal, emotional or anecdotal levels.
Clash over peace troop plan

NEW YORK — African nations are clashing with the US, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France over how much to spend for UN peacekeepers to oversee SA's withdrawal from Namibia.

US Secretary of State George Shultz and the foreign ministers of SA, Cuba and Angola are scheduled to sign accords this morning at the UN declaring the independence process for Namibia will begin on April 1.

At the same time, Cuba and Angola will sign an agreement with the UN to have 70 UN military observers monitor the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola over a 30-month period, beginning in January.

The Security Council met on Tuesday evening and approved secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar's request for the military observers for the Cuban pullout, to be called the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem).

The 15 council members voted unanimously to set up the force as soon as Cuba, Angola and SA sign their accord today.

Unavem, estimated to cost $30m during its 31-month mandate, is relatively inexpensive and has not aroused any controversy at the UN.

But on Monday, non-aligned nations, led by black African nations, vigorously denounced plans by the five permanent Security Council members to reduce the much larger peacekeeping force planned for Namibia.

The decade-old Security Council plan for Namibia's independence calls for about 2,000 civilian administrators and military police to back about 7,500 UN peacekeepers as SA troops withdraw and a civil government is organised.

The force will be called the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

UN officials have estimated Untag will cost $600m-$800m in one year, far more expensive than any other ongoing UN peacekeeping venture.

The five permanent Security Council members believe that cost is much too high, and diplomats say Perez de Cuellar agrees it can be trimmed.

Cut battalions

On Tuesday, diplomats from the Big Five members of the council — the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — conferred privately with the secretary-general, who said afterwards they had discussed cutting costs.

Perez de Cuellar and the diplomats would not elaborate on their plans, which have to be approved by a majority of the 15-member Security Council.

One suggested plan, diplomats say, is an American proposal to cut Untag's military peacekeeping contingent of 7,500 by more than half, from seven battalions to three.

British Ambassador Sir Crispin Tickell said on Tuesday the original Security Council plan assumed there would be ongoing hostilities by SA and Swapo.

Swapo and SA had agreed to cooperate with the plan, Tickell noted, so a smaller force would suffice.

Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Belonogov said the five permanent council members agreed the force should cost only about $450m.

Black African nations have said Untag should have even more military police to supervise SA's military police, who will be responsible for maintaining law and order while an election campaign is conducted for a national assembly.

SA has built up its military police force since 1978, when the Security Council passed its Namibia independence resolution.

The Namibian elections are scheduled for November 1.

UN officials point out military police are less expensive to maintain in the field than soldiers, suggesting a possible compromise in which military police would replace some of the UN peacekeepers.

The secretary-general had asked for a report on the necessary size and cost of the force, said his spokesman, Francois Ghigliani, on Tuesday.

The Security Council was expected to meet to approve the formation of Untag in early January.
NEW YORK — Lowering grey skies and rain showers have failed to dampen the sense of satisfaction and achievement here as delegations from South Africa, Cuba and Angola come together at UN headquarters for today's historic signing of the accords which promise Namibian independence and Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

"No one is being humiliated here," Dr. Chester Crocker, the US mediator in the negotiations between the three countries, said yesterday. "No one is being defeated here, no one has been defeated here. And that is the way diplomacy ought to be done," he added with a smile.

Dr. Crocker added that he hoped an environment had been created in which the MPLA government and the Unita rebels could "reach out to each other like brothers — and find peace."

The US would continue to aid Unita as long as the Soviet Union sent military supplies to the MPLA.
Diplomatic gains for all concerned

By ALAN DUNN,
The Star's Foreign News Service

Academics at a conference in the US this week reckoned SA will benefit most from a south-western Africa peace pact.

NEW YORK — All parties to the south-western Africa accords to be signed at the United Nations in New York today were winners, prominent US observers of the region have agreed.

Some of America's top academic experts on Angola and Namibia said at a symposium in Miami, Florida this week that all signatories emerged with greater or lesser diplomatic victories.

But they differed at a University of Miami conference on new Soviet thinking and Soviet/Cuban strategies in the region on which country emerged with the biggest prizes.

Some argued that South Africa had gained most by depriving the African National Congress of its bases in Angola, forcing 50 000 Cuban troops out of that country, having another "fatally weak" country on its borders and buying time for more necessary internal South African reforms.

South African-born Professor Owen Khan, a political scientist at the University of Miami, warned however that the international community would not allow South Africa much respite for agreeing to sign this accord.

"This will give South Africa only brief relief," he said of world demands for the country to change its own policies.

A leading Soviet academic on South Africa, Dr Apollon Davidson of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and Moscow State University, said procrastination in negotiations had been South Africa's fault.

The progress and success of the talks had been due to Soviet intervention, he claimed. Dr Davidson also said South Africa had, in dealing with the Soviet Union, been trying to play a diplomatic card against the ANC and South Africa's Western allies.

CRYING OUT FOR AID

He noted that recent talks between Soviet and South African officials on the sidelines of the peace negotiations in Brazzaville and Cairo had been purely about Angola and Namibia. "There is no chance of diplomatic relations between South Africa and the Soviet Union," he said in broken English.

Dr Davidson was joined by a few other academics in predicting that if the Angola-Namibia agreements were to be broken, it would be by South Africa.

All agreed that a newly independent Namibia would be weak and poor, crying out for foreign aid.

The new country would be beholden to any source of assistance, said Professor John Marcum of the University of California. He felt that South Africa would retain control of Walvis Bay, the territory's key port.

Professor William Griffith, political scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, likened Namibia's future economic and military relationship with South Africa to that of Botswana or Mozambique.

Most of the observers, while optimistic that today's agreements on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and independence for Namibia would be fulfilled, cautioned that 27 "tortuous" months lay ahead.

They forecast a tricky process that would face many obstacles and tests, particularly on verification and interpretation of the rules. At least one predicted that the definition of who were Cuban settlers — now naturalised Angolans — and who were Cuban forces merely disguised as civilians would present a major problem in the months ahead.
S Africa, Cuba and Angola will sign historic pacts today

From NEIL LURSEN of The Argus Foreign Service in New York

LOWERING grey skies and showers have failed to dampen the sense of satisfaction and achievement in New York as delegations from South Africa, Cuba and Angola come together at the United Nations headquarters for the historic signing today of the accords that promise independence for SWA/Namibia and the departure of 50,000 Cuban troops from Southern Africa.

"No one is being humiliated here," Dr Chester Crocker, the chief American mediator in the negotiations involving the three countries, said on the eve of the signing.

"No one is being defeated here, no one has been defeated here. And that is the way diplomacy ought to be done," he added with a smile.

Dr Crocker said he hoped an environment had been created in which the MPLA regime in Angola and the Uitna movement could reach out to each other - like brothers and find peace. In the meantime, the UN would continue to aid Uitna as long as the Soviet Union sent military supplies to the MPLA.

The South African delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan, arrived late yesterday. "This is an important and historic occasion," a cheerful-looking Mr Botha told reporters.

Two agreements are to be signed today in the UN's economic and social conference hall in the presence of the American Secretary State, Mr George Shultz, and the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The first is a tripartite agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola setting out in treaty form the various principles and accords negotiated in New York, Geneva and Brazzaville on ending the conflict in the region, withdrawing foreign forces from Angola and starting the process of independence for SWA/Namibia.

The second is a bilateral agreement between Cuba and Angola on the withdrawal of the Cubans. The delegations will celebrate the signing at a gathering where Mr Shultz will preside.

The Americans, obviously delighted by a bold diplomatic success that came to fruition in the last stages of the Reagan era after many years of patient effort, are full of praise for the parties - and for the Russians, too, who they concede played an important role in bringing Cuba and Angola to the negotiating table.

"These are delegations that have conducted themselves with great skill, and have committed themselves to the path of peace without losers," Dr Crocker said.

The United States intended to maintain its role as a mediator to ensure that the agreements turned into peace without losers, he added.

One of the first beneficiaries will be Sergeant Johan Papenfus, the captured South African soldier who is being held in Havana after being treated for injuries.

South African and Cuban officials are discussing a prisoner swap which is expected to go into effect soon. At one point there was speculation that the exchange would take place in New York to mark the signing of the agreement.

Also taking place behind closed doors are discussions between South Africa and Angola on African National Congress camps in Angola and South African military support for the Unita guerrillas.

Dr Crocker said the United States believed there had been substantial progress in the South Africa-Angola talks which, he said, derived from principles agreed on in New York in July.

"Once signed, the two documents will set in motion a series of UN activities and international groups designed to monitor the implementation of the agreements and to head off any disputes that could crop up.

One of the most important will be the joint monitoring commission to hear complaints. It will have members from South Africa, Cuba and Angola and, by invitation, the United States and the Soviet Union. As soon as it is independent, SWA/Namibia will also have a seat.

Already set up is a 70-member international force known as Unamir whose job is to make sure that Cuban troops do leave Angola in terms of the six-month departure timetable.

Still to be decided is the final composition of the UNITAG force to monitor SWA/Namibia's elections in terms of UN Security Council resolution 455 - the 10-year-old plan to bring, in the words of Dr Crocker yesterday, "self-rule to Africa's last colony and an end to its white domination".

Prompt action is expected in the UN Security Council to pave the way for these bodies to start their work and change the face of Southern Africa.

But the size of the UNITAG force is still the subject of a dispute with the United States asking that its seven battalions be reduced by about half to save costs.

But African states, suspicious of South Africa's intentions in SWA/Namibia, object to any reduction in the size of UNITAG's military component.

Henry Kissinger warns against euphoria

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Miami, Florida

FORMER American Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger has on the eve of the historic signing of southern African settlement pacts urged caution in dealing with Russia.

He advised a watershield verification agreement to ensure that all 50,000 Cuban troops left Angola and warned against American euphoria about the so-called new Soviet thinking introduced by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dr Kissinger, held in the highest regard by foreign policy analysts, was speaking at a University of Miami conference on Soviet thinking and Soviet-Cuban strategies in Angola and SWA/Namibia.

Referring to his experiences in trying to settle the Vietnam conflict, he said communist members of the verification panel would never find a violation of the agreement, no matter how egregious. They had refused to see 15 divisions of North Vietnamese troops infiltrating South Vietnam.

Consequently, there was no unanimity in the verification process, and there was never a formal finding of any violations.

"Therefore, the viability of any agreement depends on penalties for non-compliance or reward for compliance. That is something to which we have to pay attention."

Peace required equilibrium between the superpowers, he said. The question now facing the United States was how to define that equilibrium with the Soviet Union and how to maintain it. It would affect the settlements in Afghanistan and Angola.
Bouquets for Brazzaville peace: South Africa’s Malan and Botha, US mediator Crocker, Angola’s Franca and De Moura, and Cuba’s Abarcon after the signing of the protocol.

Pretoria’s confident of controlling Nujoma

By SHAUN JOHNSON

THE South African government has not only come to terms with the idea of an independent Namibia — it has also accepted that its northern neighbour will almost certainly be ruled by President Sam Nujoma of Swapo.

Pretoria is prepared for this eventuality, say observers, because it believes an independent Namibia cannot pose a major threat to its power in South Africa.

“Why is it that no one is willing to lose a war?” asks Sam Nujoma.

“They’re hoping Nujoma will turn out to be about as effective as King Mswati of Swaziland,” said one observer at this week’s historic signing of the Brazzaville Protocol.

Continued Overleaf
War of words breaks out at UN ceremony

NEW YORK An accusatory attack by Cuba on South Africa's internal policies and an American attack on Namibia's internal policies in southern Africa provided the basis for sharp exchanges at yesterday's meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations here.

In an apparent reference to future meetings of the council, the US accused Cuba of being interested in resolving difficulties that may arise from the agreement which paved the way for UN-sponsored independence for Namibia, and the phased withdrawal of all Cuban forces from Angola - could be tense events. In sharp contrast to statements at the signing ceremony by the representatives of South Africa, Angola, the United States and the Soviet Union, the Cuban representative, Foreign Minister Mr Isidoro Malmierca, was confrontational.

He accused South Africa's "racist regime" of having imposed a cruel war on Angola, illegally occupying Namibia and destabilising the sub-continent with apartheid.

In an apparent reference to the US undertaking that it will continue to assist the Unita rebels as long as Angola's regime receives weapons from Moscow, he said that the possibility of peace was being hindered by the US which had taken over the "interfering role" now given up by South Africa.

Mr Malmierca's remarks earned him a rebuke by the US Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, who said he did not appreciate them, and a challenge by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who offered to spend the rest of the day debating human rights in South Africa as compared with the situation in Cuba.

He also offered to provide a list of African leaders who wished Cuba to leave Africa.

Mr Malmierca tried to respond to the challenge but was interrupted by Mr Shultz who called on the Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin, to speak.

Mr Adamishin said his government was satisfied by the fruitful end of the protracted Angola/Namibia negotiations.

He said he wanted to stress the "spirit of realism" displayed by the South African Government.

The Angolan representative at the signing ceremony, Foreign Minister Mr Alfonso van Dam, praised the US role in the negotiations and said he hoped for normalisation of relations between Luanda and Washington.

Mr van Dam pledged that his government would honour the agreements and said there was a need for further "mechanisms" to support a dialogue that would end all the regional conflicts in southern Africa.

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

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See Page 11.
Accord will prove a triumph for UN

NEW YORK — The tripartite agreement handed yesterday to UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has eight provisions that aim to end conflict in the south-western region of Africa.

Specifically, they seek to end the conflict by paving the way for Namibian independence and by removing all foreign forces from Angola — namely Cuban and South African.

The first provision is that the three parties — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — ask the Secretary-General to proceed with implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 which sets out the UN-sponsored procedure for Namibia's independence.

The second commits SA forces to withdraw from Namibia in accordance with Resolution 435. Other provisions cover an agreement by South Africa and Angola to co-operate with the Secretary-General to ensure Namibia's independence through free and fair elections. They commit the signatories to respect Namibia's borders and not to allow their own territories to be used for acts of war, violence, and aggression against any other state.

One provision says that the parties will respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the region's states. Another commits them to a course of negotiation and a "spirit of co-operation in settling disputes arising from the agreement".

The agreement went into effect the moment it was signed by Mr Pik Botha for South Africa, Mr Afonso van Dunem for Angola, and Mr Isidoro Malmierca for Cuba, their flags on display behind the podium where they sat, next to the blue-and-white UN flag.

HONOUR

When it was time to hand the signed document to Dr Perez de Cuellar, US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz asked Dr Chester Crocker to take centre stage. It was an honour that Dr Crocker, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, had earned through patient effort to bring the parties together for yesterday's historic event at the UN headquarters in New York. — The Star Bureau.
NEW YORK — South Africa is ready to disband the Koevoet police counter-insurgency unit in Namibia as a gesture of goodwill during the transition to independence, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told a news conference here.

And the number of policemen in the territory would be reduced from 8,000 to roughly 7,000, he added. The Foreign Minister was responding to a question about the number of security personnel in Namibia during the election process next year and allegations that abuses and ill-treatment of civilians had occurred.

Mr Botha said that wherever there were police and security operations, rumors and allegations would be made — sometimes true and sometimes distorted. There had been isolated cases in Namibia but anyone who was aware of the operations and style of the SAP would know that these were not tolerated.

The SAPD had not intended to take action against any members of the security forces acting improperly.

Mr Botha said the quintessence was probably referring to the unit known as Koevoet because of the bad publicity surrounding this unit. As a gesture of goodwill, this unit would be disbanded and the total number of police in Namibia reduced.

The size of the police force has become an issue at the UN because of an American effort to reduce the size of the international UN force to monitor Namibia's elections in terms of Resolution 435. The Americans say that the current UN plan to send seven battalions is too big and too expensive, but Third World nations say the force as originally envisaged is necessary to monitor possible police intimidation of voters during the elections.

Financial burden
Mr Botha said he supported the US plan to cut the UN force and suggested that the savings could be used to promote essential development in the region.

During his address at the signing of the tripartite agreement yesterday, Mr Botha made it clear that South Africa could no longer be expected to carry the financial burden of Namibia. In recent years, he said, South Africa's contribution to the territory's budget had exceeded $1 billion, and it demonstrated the country's vital interest in the well-being of Namibia.

"Namibia represents an enormous financial burden on the taxpayers of South Africa — and it must now end," Mr Botha said. "We would remain a willing neighbour, prepared to assist the fledgling country, but we call on the international community to recognise the need for tangible assistance for Namibia.

Rightful place
Mr Botha said that the people of Namibia deserved their independence but that achieving it would require good faith and understanding. "In the same way in which we have endorsed an African solution to an African problem," he said, "my country stands ready to address its challenges in an African mode.

"And we look forward to assuming a rightful place in Africa amongst the nations of Africa." Mr Botha added.

He said the SA Government hoped that the fundamental concept of abandonment violence and a commitment to peaceful negotiation would form the basis for solving other problems in southern Africa. "With confidence that what happened here today will serve as an encouragement to all the leaders of southern Africa to resolve the problems of the region," he concluded.

South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Alfonso van Duren (right) sign the agreement, watched by UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz.

**Accord will prove a triumph for UN**

NEW YORK — The tripartite agreement handed yesterday to UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and the US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, to negotiate an end to the conflict in the south-western region of Africa.

Specifically, they seek to end the conflict by opening the way for Namibian independence and democracy by removing all foreign forces from Angola — mainly Cuban and South African.

The first provision is that three parties — Angola, Cuba and South Africa — ask the Secretary-General to proceed immediately with negotiations. The second commits SA forces to withdraw from Namibia in accordance with Resolution 435.

The agreement was sơned by the Secretary-General and the US Secretary of State at the UN Headquarters.

MR. 29/11/85

**Propaganda**

General Malan forecast an intensified propaganda campaign against South Africa because of the agreement. It would be accused of introducing delaying tactics and of providing continued assistance to Unita.

An effort would be made to drive a wedge between Unita and its leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi. General Malan said South Africa would respect the agreement in spirit and in context. — The Star Bureau.
NEW YORK. — Yesterday's Southern African peace-signing ceremony erupted into verbal warfare with Cuba's foreign minister attacking Presi-
dent Ronald Reagan and South Africa hitting back at its critics.

At the United Nations ceremony, South Africa, Cuba and Angola signed a historic pact to bring independence to Namibia.

A second agreement, signed separately by Cuba and Angola, calls for the phased withdrawal of Cuba's troops from Angola by July 1, 1991, meeting a South African condition for Namibian indepen-
dence.

The proceedings were far from harmonious.

Cuban Foreign Minister Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli accused the US of manipulating and distorting the causes of conflict in Southern Africa.

"It is not surprising to see that the president of United States, in his statement to the General As-
sembly when referring to the conflict in Southern
Africa, did not even mention apartheid, the main cause of conflict in this region, nor Namibia's inde-
pendence," he said.

"He pretended to attribute all the merit of the negotiations to the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. In addition to this, just a few days ago he said that this agreement put an end to what he termed Cuban military imperialism, calling a new and bizarre phrase in international terminology."

Mr Peoli blasted South Africa for sending its troops into Angola in support of Unita guerrillas.

SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha departed from his text to deliver a sharp rebuttal and challenged Cuba to an on-the-spot debate on which of their countries showed greater respect for human rights.

"I will say no more to my colleague from Cuba today other than that I am quite prepared to submit evidence of African heads of state who would wish the Cuban troops to leave Angola immediately," Mr Botha said.

"If needs be I will disclose the names of my African brothers, some of whom actually asked South Africa not to leave Namibia before the last Cuban soldier has left Angola."

His voice rising, Mr Botha added: "I am quite prepared and ready. . . to enter immediately after this ceremony with you in a public debate on the extent to which fundamental human rights are maintained in Cuba and in South Africa."

The South African government would immedi-
ately return to the aid of Dr Jonas Savimbi if the Cubans broke an agreement not to attack Unita, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said. He said that with the signing of the trilateral treaty the pressure against SA as an aggressive destabiliser would mount.

"We are going to be accused of assisting Unita, just as we're accused of helping the MNR in Mozam-
bique," he predicted. — Sapa-Reuter
NEW YORK — In a UN ceremony marked by unexpected tensions, the Foreign Ministers of SA, Cuba and Angola yesterday signed a brief 642-word treaty formally paving the way for Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

The treaty language was a more specific version of the statement of principles reached between the parties in New York last July and appeared to leave unresolved the key issue of SA support for UNITA and Angola's provisions of bases to the ANC.

Combined with a second pact signed between Angola and Cuba, the treaty commits SA to the implementation of the resolution 435, the Namibian independence plan, on April 1 and Cuba to the staged redeployment north and departure of its troops starting in January.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha referred to "a number of tacit understandings" reached in the course of the eight-month negotiation, suggesting important aspects of the agreement would remain undisclosed.

The tone of the Foreign Ministers' speeches — delivered to the packed chamber of the UN economic and social council — indicated the settlement remained fragile.

The bars started flying after Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli blasted the US for its continued support of UNITA and said the agreement "by no means implies any change in the essence of the SA racist regime, whose policy of apartheid embodies the real destabilising factor in southern Africa".

Departing from his prepared text, Botha responded by challenging Malmierca to a debate on their countries' relative human rights records and threatening to name a long list of African countries that wanted Cuba out of the continent.

US Secretary of State George Shultz, appeared to take a swipe at both in his closing remarks. "I am compelled to say that much of what has been said by some of the participants I do not appreciate and I do not agree with."

Significantly, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin declined to side with the Cubans, praising SA for its "realistic approach which we hope will continue".
Koevoet to be disbanded

WINDHOEK. — The notorious Namibian police unit Koevoet will be disbanded next year.

The commissioner of police in Namibia, General Dolf Gouws, said yesterday that the disbanding was "making good progress".

Koevoet was the counter-insurgency arm of the police in the territory and often operated against SWAPO guerrillas inside Angola until the massed Cuban troop movement south which restricted the unit's free-ranging operations. The unit was credited with the most "kills" in the war against SWAPO.

Koevoet has been accused in courts of atrocities in the northern Namibian war zone.

The announcement of the disbanding of Koevoet was made earlier by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, at a news conference in New York. He said it would be done as a gesture of goodwill.

BARRY STREEK reports that the first military observers to verify the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola are due to arrive in Luanda on January 3.

The United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVM) will consist of about 75 to 80 soldiers who will be headed by a Brazilian brigadier-general. The brigadier's deputy will be a Norwegian colonel.

The mission has been established by the UN secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, to oversee the withdrawal of the Cubans in terms of the agreement signed in New York this week between Angola and Cuba.

Other members of the mission are expected to come from Spain, Sweden, India and the Congo.

The UNAVM operation is separate from the UN peacekeeping force, UNTAG, which will move into Namibia on April 1 to oversee the Namibian elections. South African forces will gradually withdraw from Namibia, or be restricted to bases.

The negotiations over the composition of UNTAG have apparently not yet been concluded.

However, a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman in Dublin said yesterday that about 7500 Irish police and troops would be sent to Namibia to oversee the transition to independence.

**It's over, PW tells Savimbi** — Page 2
HAVANA. — Cuba hailed the signing of peace accords on Angola and Namibia, saying the history of Africa will never be the same again.

"History of Africa will be different before and after Cuito Cuanavale," the official daily newspaper Granma said in a front page headline yesterday, echoing a statement made by President Fidel Castro this year.

Cuito Cuanavale was the site in southern Angola of a major battle in January during which Cuban troops stopped a South African offensive.

Cuba has said that joint Angolan-Cuban military pressure forced South Africa to go to the negotiating table and finally sign an historic accord at the United Nations on Thursday for UN-supervised independence for Namibia.

TRANSCENDENTAL MOMENT

Angola and Cuba signed a separate accord calling for the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola in stages until mid-1991.

Granma said in a front editorial that "mankind will justifiably see this event as a transcendental moment of contemporary history and of the struggle of African people for their total independence after centuries of colonial and neo-colonial exploitation."

"Pretoria could not evade the inexorable march of history," it added.

Granma stressed that difficulties remained ahead, including the implementation of the accords.

Cuban troops first went to Angola in 1975 to support the Marxist government in its fight against Western-backed rebels and 300,000 Cubans have been stationed in the African country since then.

It is reported in Brussels that the European Community is to give Angola aid worth R185.6 million following the signing of the accords.

The EC's executive commission said the money would be used to help repatriate refugees and people displaced by civil war in Angola, for rural and infrastructure development projects and job-creation and training schemes.

A commission spokesman said four EC countries — Spain, Italy, Portugal and France — had already said they would be contributing extra money to the refugee programmes, a move also being considered by other members of the 12-nation bloc.

He said Angola had asked the EC that the money due to it under the Lome Convention (the trade and aid pact with African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries), should be targeted to cope with the problems of rebuilding an economy ruined by civil war.

NEW APPOINTMENT

• Brigadier-General Pericles Ferreira Gomes of Brazil has been appointed chief military observer of the UN Angola Verification Mission, to monitor the pullout of Cuban troops from Angola.

Ferreira Gomes, 67, has served in a variety of posts in the armed forces of Brazil since he joined the army in early 1952.

In 1967, he was a member of the Brazilian contingent of the First United Nations Emergency Force in Sinai.

From 1977 to 1979, he served as an advisor at the United States Military Academy.

Ferreira Gomes has been commander of the second brigade of coastal and anti-aircraft artillery since 1987.

He also has served as commander of the first group of self-propelled field artillery. He was a member of the command staff of the Fourth Military Region and of the general staff of the army. — Sapa-Reuters-AP.
It's over, PW tells Savimbi

Papenfus home before New Year?

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE South African prisoner-of-war being held in Cuba, Sergeant Johan Papenfus, could be freed before the New Year.

Sgt Papenfus is expected to be exchanged for the Angolan pilot of the MiG-21 which made a forced landing in northern Namibia last week.

Sgt Papenfus was captured by the Angolans earlier this year and transferred to Cuba for medical treatment. He was subsequently released from hospital and has been held by the Cubans ever since.

The probable release of Sgt Papenfus, a Pretorian, was raised by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, at the signing of the peace accord between South Africa, Angola and Cuba in New York on Thursday.

General Malan confirmed that the matter had been discussed but that because of practical considerations it would not be possible to have Sgt Papenfus home by Christmas.

However, his exchange could be expected soon after that, General Malan said.

It had been hoped that the exchange would be completed before this weekend so that he could spend Christmas with his family.

Meanwhile, representatives of the International Red Cross officially visited Angola MiG-21 pilot Lieutenant Domingo Vines on Tuesday, a Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr. Madelaine Gercke, said in Pretoria yesterday, according to Saps.

"They were granted full facilities to interview him and afterwards expressed themselves as being fully satisfied with the treatment he had received," she said.

"They confirmed that Lt. Vines had no complaints."

Lt. Vines is understood to be held in the Pretoria district, but the Department of Foreign Affairs has declined the media access to him.

South African tanks, armoured cars, heavy artillery and warplanes

Dr. Savimbi said he expected the offensive to begin next April or May. Without Cuban support for the MPLA, he claimed that UN forces could carry the offensive even though they had lost their South African ally.

American arms are being ferried by air into Dr. Savimbi's main landing strip, which has lights for night flights, presumably from a US military base at Kamina in Zaire.

At least one CIA officer is permanently posted at Jamba to supervise the delivery of weapons which are rapidly moved by trucks up logistics lines to the warfronts further north.

The 54-year-old Dr. Savimbi in unusually subdued form said he regretted that the MPLA had not responded to UN calls for a cease fire.

"The MPLA line has hardened against us," he said. "We think they will attempt a military solution and to that end they begin to come to their senses."

The UN mission appealed to Britain to urge Nigeria to play a "very positive and constructive role" in achieving Angolan peace. Britain was better informed than the Americans on Southern African complexities. He went on: "I think Britain, if she should not be able to olate from a role of influence, now that South African and Cuban troops are leaving this area."

Dr. Savimbi expressed alarm at the disparity in sizes of the UN forces which will supervise the seven-month South African withdrawal from Namibia, and the 27-month Cuban pull-out from Angola.

While 7500 UN troops have been allocated to Namibia, 70 will be in Angola. "I doubt that 70 people can ensure that 75 000 Cuban troops will leave Angola," he said. "Much of the country will be without observation."

He added that the US said its satellite monitoring of Cuban troop locations would render the United Nations mission merely symbolic.

"If the Americans honours this commitment, it will help us tremendously."

Jamba. - South African aid to UNita reb- els was cut off this week.

President PW Botha told Dr. Jonas Savimbi that as from Thursday all South African military and civilian aid to the rebel leader's UNITA movement would be stopped.

Dr. Savimbi said at his bush headquarters in south-east Angola that the South African decision became effective from the moment of the signing of the New York accord on Namibia and Angola.

President Botha gave his decision to Dr. Savimbi when the two men met secretly in Pretoria this week.

"President Botha told me that South Africa would no longer be able to do anything for us because he wants to observe the spirit and the letter of the New York agreement," said Dr. Savimbi. "The decision is total and categorical from today onwards."

Dr. Savimbi, who has fought a 13-year guerrilla war with South African support against Angola's ruling Marxist MPLA government and its Cuban allies, said he anticipated no early settlement of the Angolan conflict.

Though a ceasefire between UNita and the 25 000 Cubans, who must leave Angola by 1991, was holding, the signs were that the MPLA was preparing for another big armoured thrust into UNita's territory. The last MPLA offensive in late 1987 was beaten back only after intervention by
Praise for signing of peace accord

HARARE — The official signing of Namibia's independence agreement by Angola, Cuba and South Africa was an important step to achieve peace in Southern Africa and should be fully implemented for the benefit of the region, a Chinese Foreign Ministry official said, the national news agency Ziana reports.

Abolition

In a statement released by the Chinese Embassy in Harare, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said the abolition of apartheid 'would establish regional peace and stability.'

'We hope that all the parties concerned will implement the agreements in earnest so as to ensure the sovereignty and security of Angola and other Southern African countries and the realisation, as scheduled, of the independence of Namibia,' the spokesman said.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Saturday welcomed this week's accords signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa designed to bring peace to Angola and independence to Namibia.'
R650 000 to aid Swapo

THE HAGUE - Spokesmen for the "liberation fund" of the Holland Committee on Southern Africa report that its latest fundraising campaign has collected more than R580 000.

Part of the money would be used "to counteract the massive anti-Swappo propaganda which South Africa is pouring over Namibia", spokesman Mr Klaas van Uruk said in Utrecht.

Funds would also be needed to help finance the return and resettlement of 70 000 to 80 000 Namibian refugees from Angola after Namibia's independence, he said.
Hoping for the fruits of peace

LONDON — After 42 years of bitter dispute and 13 years of a bloody and fruitless war, South Western Africa has taken its first real steps towards peace. If that journey is completed without serious mishap, the tripartite agreement signed by South Africa, Angola and Cuba at the United Nations in New York last week could mean more than the independence of Africa's last colony and the hope of national reconciliation in Angola.

It could mark the beginning of a long-delayed era of economic stability and cooperation in Southern Africa as a whole. For this reason, alone, the agreement deserves to be hailed as the most important diplomatic breakthrough in Africa since the colonies first began to emerge into independence some 30 years ago.

Mutual

In itself, however, and given the enduring mutual suspicion between the three signatories, the treaty is not an automatic guarantee of success. The complicated implementation of UN Resolution 43 and the staged withdrawal of Cuban troops into the north and ultimately out of Angola are both fraught with opportunities for bad faith and non-compliance.

Nevertheless, there are indications that the peace process has gained momentum which will make it increasingly difficult for any of the participants without crashing their economies and incurring diplomatic injury. It is therefore not too early to give the new treaty a chance to live and examine the political and economic changes which a Namibian peace would bring for the whole of Southern Africa.

Gain

For South Africa, the most important domestic gain is the end of fighting and financial drain. The agreement will also make it easier and cheaper to govern the territory and to make the South African economy more efficient.

In Namibia, the benefits of international recognition will depend largely on whether its leaders welcome the councils of the world which the treaty will bring up with regional and international bodies.

In Angola, the benefits of international recognition will depend largely on whether its leaders welcome the councils of the world which the treaty will bring up with regional and international bodies.

An international community which has agitated so long for Namibia's freedom cannot allow a country, blessed with natural resources, a small population and a well developed infrastructure, to fall into the hands of another African dictatorship.

FORTIFIED

The departure of the last Cuban troops from Angola must also lead to the beginning of the process of building a stable government which can be trusted to live up to its commitments. The peace process must be sustained until the new government can be established and the peace process is completed.

The new government which has been elected in the last election in Angola must be stable and able to work closely with the international community.

Robert Mugabe

ROBERT Mugabe

This is a Times of London leader on Namibian freedom

An international community which has agitated so long for Namibia's freedom cannot allow a country, blessed with natural resources, a small population and a well developed infrastructure, to fall into the hands of another African dictatorship. An international community cannot afford to allow a country which has been a source of conflict to become a source of instability.

The peace process must be sustained until the new government can be established and the peace process is completed.

The policy of destabilisation has its roots in the belief, carefully fostered by South Africa's military strategists, that their country was faced with a Moscow-inspired total onslaught. The Soviet
Text of accord plan for Namibia

NEW YORK — The following is the text of the agreement among Angola, Cuba and South Africa setting April 1, 1989 as the start-up date for the UN independence plan for Namibia contained in Security Council resolution 435 of 1978.

The governments of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cuba, and the Republic of South Africa, hereinafter designated as "the parties".

Taking into account the "Principles for a Peaceful Settlement in south-western Africa", approved by the parties on 20 July 1988, and the subsequent negotiations with respect to the implementation of these Principles, each of which is indispensable to a comprehensive settlement.

Considering the acceptance by the Parties of the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), adopted on 29 September 1978, hereinafter designated as "UNSCR 435/78".

Considering the conclusion of the bilateral agreement between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba providing for the redeployment toward the North and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola,

Recognising the role of the United Nations Security Council in implementing UNSCR 435/78 and in supporting the implementation of the present agreement,

Affirming the sovereignty, sovereign equality, and independence of all states of south-western Africa,

Affirming the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states.

Self-determination

Affirming the principle of abstention from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of states,

Reaffirming the right of the peoples of the south-western region of Africa to self-determination, independence, and equality of rights, and of the states of south-western Africa to peace, development, and social progress,

Urging African and international co-operation for the settlement of the problems of the development of the south-western region of Africa,

Expressing their appreciation for the mediating role of the Government of the United States,

Desiring to contribute to the establishment of peace and security in south-western Africa,

Agree to the provisions set forth below.

1. The Parties shall immediately request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to seek authority from the Security Council to commence implementation of UNSCR 435/78 on 1 April 1989.

2. All military forces of the Republic of South Africa shall depart Namibia in accordance with UNSCR 435/78.

Withdrawal

The Parties shall respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders of Namibia and shall ensure that their territories are not used by any state, organisation, or person in connection with acts of war, aggression, or violence against the territorial integrity or inviolability of borders of Namibia or any other action which could prevent the execution of UNSCR 435/78.

4. The People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba shall implement the bilateral agreement signed on the date of signature of this agreement, providing for the redeployment toward the North and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola, and the arrangements made with the Security Council of the United Nations for the on-site verification of that withdrawal.

5. Consistent with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the Parties shall refrain from the threat or use of force, and shall ensure that their respective territories are not used by any state, organisation, or person in connection with any acts of war, aggression, or violence, against the territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, or independence of any state of south-western Africa.

6. The Parties shall respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the states of south-western Africa.

7. The Parties shall comply in good faith with obligations undertaken in this agreement and shall resolve through negotiation and the spirit of co-operation any disputes with respect to the interpretation or implementation thereof.

8. This agreement shall enter into force upon signature.

Signed at New York in triplicate in the Portuguese, Spanish and English languages, each language being equally authentic, this 22nd day of December 1988. — Sapa Reuter.
NEW YORK — The United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, and the foreign ministers of South Africa, Cuba and Angola will today sign accords here declaring that the independence process for Namibia will begin on April 1, after 73 years of South African rule.

An hour later, Cuba and Angola will sign an agreement with the United Nations to have 70 UN military observers monitor the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola over a 30-month period, beginning in January.

South Africa is hoping that Sergeant Johan Papenfus, the prisoner-of-war being held in Cuba, will be handed over at the signing ceremony for the Angolan pilot who landed his MiG fighter in Namibia last week.

The South African soldier’s freedom has been a matter of intense diplomatic activity here in recent days.

The South African delegation arrived in New York yesterday for the ceremony which will be held in the hall of the UN economic council today.

The ceremony will be attended by, among others, Mr. George Shultz; his assistant secretary, Dr. Chester Crocker; and the secretary-general of the UN, Mr. Janvier Perez de Cuellar.

The American state department announced that Dr. Crocker’s Soviet counterpart, Mr. Anatoli Adamishin, had also been invited to attend the ceremony.

In addition to the signing ceremony, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will also attend a lunch hosted by the Americans and the talks with Dr. De Cuellar. The South African delegation leaves for home tonight.

Mr. Shultz will chair the meeting at which the Angolan, Cuban and South African ministers will first sign the agreement on Namibian independence.

Its text has not yet been published, but according to a preliminary protocol signed in Brazzaville last week it sets April 1, 1990 as the start-up date for a 1988-UN plan leading to elections and independence.

Each of the signatories will sign three copies of each of four books, one of which will be handed to Dr. De Cuellar.

Mr. Shultz will then make a brief statement, to be followed by the Angolan, Cuban and South African foreign ministers, who will each speak for about 10 minutes.

A statement is also expected from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Anatoly Adamishin, who played a major role while the agreement was being brokered.

Some 50 minutes into the ceremony, the accord on the Cuban troop pull-out, to be completed by July 1991, will be signed by Angola and Cuba at a table in front of the rostrum where the first phase of the proceedings takes place.

"It will be separate, therefore, from where the first agreement was signed," the UN spokesman said, literally putting distance between the two parts of the package.

Asked to explain why, if there was no connection between the Cuban pull-out and Namibian independence, the Security Council had set up a UN observer mission to check on the Cuban withdrawal, the spokesman replied: "Because it has been asked to do so by the governments of Angola and Cuba." — Sapa-Reuters
Swapo torn ‘by brutal in-fighting’

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Swapo, which has crushed a series of internal revolts and dissent over the years, must explain the fate of possibly hundreds of its own members who have “disappeared” or been detained, the respected newsletter Africa Confidential has said.

Africa Confidential said many Swapo members were “disturbed at the prospect of Swapo taking power in its present form” when the independence process started next year.

The reason is simply that the leadership of Swapo has behaved with incompetence and brutality towards its own cadres.

“Those are in a position to speak about this — the UN, the support groups and above all the churches — have the courage to do so. They fear rocking the boat.”

SAM NUJOMA ... Not the most important person in Swapo

The newsletter said the Swapo leadership had to explain the fate of at least 100 and possibly hundreds of its own members, before the UN-sponsored transition process began in Namibia next April.

It said that however Swapo handled the issue it would be embarrassing, too many of the cadres who had “disappeared” were well known.

Africa Confidential said power still lay with a “handful of people” who had brutally resisted any challenge from the younger generation and those outside their own ethnic group.

While it seemed South Africans would leave Namibia next year and Swapo would take power, the organisation was still controlled by the Kavango tribal faction, which is the leading sub-group of the Ovambos.

The leading Kavango figures were Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya and Mr. Peter Swapo.

Mueibange, who hold the information and defence portfolios respectively.

Other Kavangas leaders were finance minister Mr. Lucas Pohamba and the Plan (People’s Liberation Army of Namibia) chief of staff Mr. Dimo Amambo.

Africa Confidential said Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma came from a minority group of Ovambos and was “not the most important person in Swapo”. Mr. Nujoma, it said, knew his survival depended on his legitimising the Kavangas control.

Other non-Ovambos in high positions, like Mr. Ben Gurrab (Foreign Affairs) and Mr. Moses Garoab (administration secretary), took care not to mix with southerners in case they faced charges of being spies, said Africa Confidential.

In 1989 one of Swapo’s most promising young members, Mr. Tauno Haukunjila, a Nanyumba from Windhoek, was said to have committed suicide while in Swapo detention.

There was disbelief among cadres a year later when central committee members Mr. Beres Stepphanus and Mr. Ben Boys were detained as South African spies.

They were among a number of prominent non-Kavango Swapo figures who had “disappeared” or faced apparently trumped up charges of spying for South Africa.

‘Spies’

Two top cadres who have disappeared were based in Britain. Mr. Othniel Kaunuma, who had been studying law at Warwick University, disappeared after flying to Angola in 1989.

Ms. Bience Gawana, a barrister admitted to the London Bar earlier this year, flew to Luanda in August to visit her daughter and was arrested by Swapo on her arrival. It is believed she is being held in Lubango, although Swapo denies knowledge of her.

Africa Confidential said Swapo officials unscrupulously accused members of being spies or dissidents.

It said: “The pattern of accusations suggests that anyone who comes into conflict with a senior Swapo official is being labelled a South African agent and detained at the pleasure of the leadership. “This is reported to include women who reject the sexual advances of their superiors.”

A number of Namibian students in Europe were so fearful that they refused to return to Angola or Zambia after completing their studies.

The newsletter said the resulting fear in Namibian communities must give cause for satisfaction to enemies.

‘Sensitive talks’ on Papenfus’s release

PRETORIA. — Negotiations for the release of the South African prisoner of war in Cuba, Sergeant Johan Papenfus, are continuing but are of a sensitive nature and cannot be commented on at this stage, a Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr. Pieter Goosen, said here yesterday.

It appears that the prisoner-swop negotiations are becoming protracted because Luanda and Havana have demanded more POWs than the single captured MIG pilot Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha had offered for Sgt. Papenfus.

Last week Cuba dashed hopes that Sgt. Papenfus, 28, would be home for Christmas when it demanded the return of more Cuban and Angolan POWs it said were being held by Pretoria.

The dummy said it would require time to track down these POWs because Unita may be holding many of them.

Unita may complicate the exchange because the New York peace treaty had disadvantaged it militarily, and the rebel movement may thus demand some compensatory relief in return for its POWs.

Sgt. Papenfus is from Gezina, Pretoria.

The Angolan MIG pilot, Lt. Domingo Víner, was captured in Namibia this month after he had strayed into the territory’s airspace and made an emergency landing. — Sapa
Settlements disappear like mirages

Namibians still cynical about new peace deal

WINDHOEK — Among the world's most hardened cynics, Namibians are adopting a strictly neutral attitude to the latest international agreements on the country.

"I don't know yet whether I should take seriously anything that begins on April 1," quipped National Education Minister Andrew Matjila.

Like all Namibians, Matjila has seen many peace efforts arrive and then vanish like mirages.

The latest negotiations after more than 22 years of war were conducted among sovereign states and did not involve Namibian politicians or officials who were also not kept abreast of developments behind the scenes.

Even SA's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Louis Pienaar, earlier this year made a public statement on the holding of second-tier ethnic elections in Namibia only hours before Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced November 1 as a target date for implementation of the UN resolution.

"The international community regards the holding of ethnic elections as illegal and the two clashing statements caused considerable confusion."

Namibia's politically controversial and expensive second-tier ethnic authorities are among the structures to be dissolved once the UN peace plan takes effect.

Ironically, UN resolution 435 will achieve what the majority parties of the SA-sponsored transitional government in Windhoek have failed to carry out.

A full bench of five judges of the Windhoek Supreme Court ruled earlier this year in an advisory opinion at the request of the transitional cabinet that the racial discrimination inherent in the second-tier system clashed with the country's Bill of Fundamental Rights.

Namibian legislation provides for the establishment of a second-tier authority for each of the country's officially recognised 11 ethnic groups, but in argument before the court it was submitted the white community was classified by race and not by ethnicity. — Sapa.
Petulance proves the treaties are more than paper

SIMON BARBER in Washington

Cuban leader Fidel Castro has resolved the crisis with his neighbors and the world. In his "just struggle." As ominous as it might have seemed at the time, such a spasm was a mere indication that everything was on track.

Not only during the ceremony or the subsequent Press conferences did any of the parties say anything that actually conflicted with the accords or did not turn out, upon closer inspection, to be so much hot air. Even the Angolan's pledge on the ANC, which might seem to the unin-structed to flirt the agreement's non-aggression clause, was careful doubletalk. "Support and solidarity" are one thing, the provision of bases and arms quite another.

The various ministers and their spokesmen were doing was trying to reassure themselves and their constituents that in accordance to the unavoidable they had done the right thing.

They are the leaving the MPLA to soldiers in search of an eventual peace that somehow excludes Dr. Jonas Savimbi and the UN to turn off its regret to the rebels. Contrary to earlier belief, its failure to find such a solution should not imply either Cuban withdrawal or Namibian independence.

Both are now inevitable, albeit with hiccup and verbal recrimination. If they were not, the delegations in New York last week would probably have been far more receptive to each other since they would have had no need to continue to display. In addition, they would be required in relatively fewer complex instruments to carry the agreement out.

One of the most startling elements of the deal is the brevity of the treaty and the token nature of the compensation prior to which they will be carried out.

It cannot seriously be believed that Unaven, the UN Angola Verification Mission's massive efficiency in the Security Council last week, will be able to monitor the new amounts of 58,000 Cubans, a veritable river of the cut, with just 70 men, even with the help of American cy satellites. But serious men have done to believe it just as they have done to believe that there are 58,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola. It is not a few months ago Castro himself said there were 58,000.

Nor is it realistic to support the 7,000 Cuban soldiers in the 2,500 support person- nel opted to oversee implementation of Un蓝天ners 633 in Namibi- a have the numerical strength to do so in such a manner laid in the hands of the former red, the one which was dominated by former reds.

But everyone has agreed that the UN troops would work just fine, a sufficient, possibly even reducible, and that the plan will produce a plausible result.

To accept at face value that Unaven and Unaven will be able to perform efficiently even half the tasks assigned to them is to believe in a loop of faith or to know that it will take no difference to the final outcome what they do. In this case the parties know in advance. To be sure, they will frequently be making things up in the months ahead by pretending they do not, but that- like the Thursday's crumbling in New York the day the new committee was launched, "Protest and support," Soviet Foreign Deputy Minister Anatoly Dobrynin did nothing to clear his names, signing his unlettered letter. In this instance, the gesture was not a moral exhortation, but something between a statement of fact and a command. The fix is in.

 scare problem with all these talks

SCOTT, SKIET en DONNER/John Scott

my back but, it used to be my
Two people killed by landmine in Namibia

Two civilians died and another was seriously injured when the vehicle in which they were travelling detonated a landmine 25 km north-east of Oshakati in northern Namibia on Christmas Eve, the SWA Territory Force announced in Windhoek yesterday.

The dead were a man and a woman.

The injured person, Mr Petrus Nakali, was taken in a South African Air Force helicopter to Ondangwa military hospital.

His condition was described as "critical but stable".

The SWATF said the blast was caused by a Soviet-made landmine that had been laid on a connecting road in the densely populated Owambo region of northern Namibia.

The road was being used regularly by traffic — which indicated that the landmine had been laid recently, the SWATF said.

Landmine experts confirmed that the mine had been primed recently, it added.

The SWATF did not say who was responsible for the blast, but Namibian security forces have in the past blames Swapo insurgents for laying landmines of Soviet origin. — Sapa.
First steps towards peace...
The Wiehahn Commission had completed investigations into the Namibian labour situation and its report would be tabled next month, the Manpower Services deputy director for Namibia, Edgar Snyman, said yesterday.

"The nine-man commission, which began work last year, is chaired by Professor Nic Wiehahn, who headed the SA Wiehahn Commission that changed industrial relations machinery a decade ago."
Is Resolution 435 strong enough?

Up to now, the prospects of a settlement in Namibia appeared to have been largely dependent on the presence of Cuban and, indeed, South African forces in Angola. That has been taken care of by virtue of the historic Brazzaville protocol last week and, mirabile dictu, everyone worldwide has taken time off to join the approval. The process of effecting Namibia's independence is on the threshold of beginning. That may be — although one obstacle bothers. It is one about which no provision has been made in the 10-year-old document guaranteeing the long-overdue independence for Namibia — Resolution 435.

Special:
At once, the South-West African Territory Force and Koevoet, a special task force initiated by South Africa, come to mind. There could well be many discerning analysts presently trying to figure out the detrimental consequences of "free and fair" elections on account of the existence of these groups.

Somehow they could pose a problem — in spite of assurances in the appendage to the UN Security Council's Resolution 435 allaying fears of interference and intimidation. The latter will have been under the constant scrutiny of the UN Special Representative, it has been declared.

In Namibia, it is believed, there are roughly 30,000 South-West Africa Territory Force soldiers actively exercising influence. No known curbs are being or will in the foreseeable future be imposed on them — although, of course, South African Defence Force soldiers, in terms of the UN plan, will withdraw from Namibia.

Concern
Koevoet will carry on existing as part and parcel of the police force in the region whose one task would obviously be to ensure that everything will go well during the election period. This, naturally, has to be a cause for concern and, more so, considering that Koevoet are not as such legally a segment of the South African Defence Force.

By SHAHADATH AHMAD KHAN
South African Defence Force.

In the past, observers indicated that the track record of South African-created forces had left much to be desired. Non-observance of basic rights of the individual had been a common occurrence.

Fears could now be, consequently, looming as to the accompanying problems during the elections in the knowledge that obvious dissenting elements would be in motion. It has been said that most of black Koevoet recruits are not all that well educated, but they do earn attractive remuneration for the kind of knowledge they have acquired. There have been allegations, too, that several of them had been abducted by armed South African-backed Unita bandits and forcefully conveyed across the Namibian border.

Positive
Whilst, no doubt, the UN's attendance on Namibia's independence process will be, as has been noted by political observers, "a positive step in the right direction," it remains to be seen whether or not the forthcoming elections would be maliciously or wantonly nullified.

Some sources in Namibia, however, have contended that the international community appears to want to get the burden of Namibia off its shoulders without due consideration of the people of Namibia themselves. Peace was not necessarily around the bend, as it were, all because Resolution 435 was on the verge of being implemented.

The formal expression of the will of the people, according to them, was not adequate guarantee to ensure the government elected into power, especially in the tricky situation of Namibia, would be free of hazzles.

The South-West African People's Organisation (Swapo), for instance, which has been widely tipped to take over the government of Namibia after open elections, could well find itself in a spot because of the obvious disfavour it currently has from the police and army forces in Namibia. Its mammoth task would be to stay in control in the absence of support from them.
Swaso guerrillas, the sources have pointed out, could find an effectively tough going to preserve order in a conventional situation. Consequently, South Africa could still exist as a power to be in rivalry with.

What this signals, now that Resolution 435 is under the hammer, is that there has to be an administration of justice firmly agreed on by the parties concerned and based on the doctrine that mutual dependence was necessary to the well-being of an independent Namibia.

Therein would be the essence of not just peace, but lasting peace.

Hopefully, the strong desire of the South African Government to have Resolution 435 implemented — particularly after some time of demanding a guarantee of group rights — will not, in the nature of things, be the beginning of another age of revolution.
Confrontation with SA over accord

LUSAKA — Six Front-line States in confrontation with South Africa held their first summit here yesterday since Angola, Cuba and Pretoria's Government signed a regional peace accord.

The leaders of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe will meet for most of the day to discuss the implications of the pact and other Southern African issues, officials said.

Under the accord, signed in New York last Thursday, South Africa will grant independence to mineral-rich Namibia while Angola and Cuba will send home some 50,000 Cuban troops within 72 months.

The so-called Front-line States and their chairman, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, have spearheaded African efforts to end Pretoria's policy of apartheid and to seek independence for Namibia.

Kaunda has guardedly welcomed the US-mediated accord, but has echoed other black leaders' fears that South Africa will renge on the agreement.

- The Angolan Parliament has approved an amnesty for Unita rebels if they surrender, renounce violence and help rebuild the war-stricken country, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported yesterday.

"The amnesty, which comes into effect next February and lasts one year, applies to all those who have committed subversive crimes inside or outside Angola," Angop said in a report monitored in Lisbon. — Sapa.
3 released
LAGOS—Nigeria's military government yesterday ordered the immediate release of three leading trade unionists who have been detained without charge since July, state radio said.
NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1989

JANUARY - FEBRUARY
Pik's stand on principle may inhibit settlement in Namibia

FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha has many admirable qualities, but it is also fair to say that had he, rather than his exceedingly able adjutants, conducted most of the negotiations on Namibian independence and Cuban troop withdrawal, we might not now have a treaty.

Virtually alone of his Cabinet colleagues, Botha has the vision to lead South Africa out of its quagmire. He is a Protean figure on a stage of wizened spirits. His problem is that his temperament which seems to distil many of Afrikanerdom's most tragic failings.

To put it simply, Botha believes that to be right is enough. Unfortunately, in politics and diplomacy it seldom is.

He is firmly of the opinion that once the implementation of United Nations resolution 435 gets under way on April 1, SA's financial responsibility for the territory ends. Thereafter, it is up to the UN and the rest of the world to ensure the birth of an economically viable new nation.

Technically, of course, Namibia remains SA's soil until the SA flag finally comes down for the last time, in theory early in 1990. Nonetheless, the Foreign Minister has a point.

The UN has always regarded Namibia as its preserve even while SA has been making its population if not happy at least one of the most subsidised on earth. Now that the UN is getting what it has asked for these many years, why should the subsidy continue, especially when the United States Congress seems determined to maintain trade and investment sanctions on the place until formal independence?

Furthermore, why should not the UN pay for the facilities its blue hats and support personnel will use during the transitional period, facilities put up at no mean expense to the SA taxpayer and which might otherwise be dismantled and brought home?

In short, having paid for the establishment of a national infrastructure that should be the envy of most of the continent, why should SA be asked to pay for its abandonment?

Such is Botha's thoroughly understandable view. It also seems to be an unshakable one, so I asked him while he was in New York for the signing ceremony what would happen if the rest of the world declined to share it. The answer came back that the rest of the world would be shown up as a bunch of immoral hypocrites.

Obviously, Botha faces some quite serious political constraints — many SA taxpayers will not look kindly on being forced to foot the bill for what is supposed to be a money-saving retreat — but simply highlighting the inadequacies of the UN and the West is not a policy any more than pointing out that "Africa is dying". We know. The question is what is to be done under the circumstances.

The Minister may have a few ideas on the subject, but he, they and SA generally are not going to get far if their primary goal is to demonstrate moral superiority to a world that could not care less about the demonstration.

The real objective should be a prosperous Namibia whose new, presumably Swaper, rulers will privately, at least, wish to live an amicable, mutually beneficial and respectful terms with their neighbour. Moral grandstanding will not achieve this.

Statesmanship, subtlety and an altogether clearer definition of goals might.
UN set to nurse finance headache

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

The United Nations will be nursing a major financial headache next week when it starts implementing the peace process in Namibia.

The UN, already strapped for cash, will have to foot a bill of at least R40-million to finance the peace-keeping force, Untag, inside Namibia and the withdrawal of the estimated 50 000 Cubans from Angola.

The UN Security Council is expected to try to cut the cost next week. A figure of R11-million — instead of R17.5-million — for the Namibian part of the operation is said to be the target.

The "Big Five" permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France — will have to shoulder the bulk of the UN’s responsibilities.

One way to cut costs would be to reduce the size of Untag from the present 7 500 military personnel and 2 000 civilian contingent to 7 000 overall.

It is expected that South Africa will protest strongly at such a reduction because of fears that a smaller force would not be able to adequately protect the civilian population from Swapo intimidation.

Next week will see the formal creation of Untag, which will start the biggest UN peace-keeping operation since the Congo in 1964.
Namibia: Business as usual?

WINDHOEK. — The major mining companies that form the backbone of Namibia’s economy believe it will be business as usual when the territory finally gains its independence after 76 years of South African rule.

“Mining is the mainstay of the economy,” said Zebedik Ngavirwe, chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation’s Rossing Uranium mine. “Any government that comes to power here would have to take that into account.”

Businessmen and foreign diplomats in the Namibian capital believe that the Marxist-leaning South West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo), which has waged a guerrilla war against SA since 1966, will win a majority in United Nations-supervised elections next November 1.

One of the new government’s first tasks will be to restructure the economy away from the future leaders regard as an exploitative capitalist system set up by SA.

But Swapo has been at pains to reassure the 75,000 whites, who make up about 6% of Namibia’s population of 1.2 million people, that it will co-operate with SA to ensure the territory’s economic survival.

“We will have to work together with SA for some years until we can stand on our own feet,” Andimbo Tolva Ja Toivo, Swapo’s secretary-general said in the Angolan capital of Luanda at the weekend.

He added, however, that Swapo’s long-term aim would be to free Namibia’s economy from dependence on SA.

Mining executives here are confident Swapo will recognise the crucial importance of the mines to the economy and the big contribution they make to tax revenue. That could help temper the new government’s policies with pragmatism.

Namibia is Africa’s fourth biggest minerals producer. Uranium, diamonds and base metals like lead and zinc account for 65% of total exports.

Marginal tax rates upwards of 60% underline the importance of the mines to the exchequer.

“A Swapo government would probably want to renegotiate some new arrangement on the shareholding of the mining companies. I think it is doubtful they would want to nationalise the mines outright,” said Abel Gower, director of Consolidated Diamond Mines Ltd (CDM), a subsidiary of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

“We have negotiated with governments all over Africa and we are confident we will be able to talk to the new government here,” said Gower.

“We are simply continuing our operations as usual,”

Swapo last month released an economic policy document apparently intended to dispel Western fears of blanket nationalisation of industry.

It stressed that Namibia’s development would remain dependent on the private capital and foreign investment.

Encouraged by such pronouncements, CDM last month invested R63m in a new diamond mine, north of its existing mining complex at Oranje-

mund. — Reuters
UN fails to meet SWA force deadline

NEW YORK. — The United Nations Security Council failed to meet its year-end deadline for agreeing on the composition of the UN force to monitor the transition to independence of SWA/Namibia.

The five permanent members of the Security Council are pushing for a reduction in the size and cost of the transitional assistance group (Untag) envisaged in the UN plan for SWA/Namibian independence.

But non-aligned members of the 15-nation council, concerned that South Africa will "interfere" in the elections this year, want the full contingent of about 7,500 troops and 2,000 civilians.

The council failed to reach agreement during three hours of consultations and is due to take up the matter again this week, with five new members which began their two-year term on Sunday.

Under the independence plan, the UN is to send seven infantry battalions, 360 policemen and about 2,000 civilian administrators.

But the Brazzaville agreement on Angola will in no way change the hostile policy of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) towards South Africa.

OAU President Moussa Traore of Mali made this clear in an interview he gave to the Paris-based weekly magazine, Jeune Afrique, in his capital, Bamako.

He was asked: "Will the Brazzaville agreement change the OAU's policy towards South Africa?"

He replied: "Not at all. The Southern African conflict can be broken up into three elements: South Africa's intervention in Angola's home affairs, the illegal occupation of Namibia, and apartheid.

"While the Brazzaville agreement constitutes a major hope for the solution of the first and second elements, it does not affect the third, apartheid."

"Consequently, the OAU's views on South Africa are not affected. As long as apartheid is allowed to continue there, there is no question of its government joining us."

See page 3.
‘Swapo welcomes a mixed economy’

LONDON — If Swapo wins the November election in Namibia it will “welcome foreign companies either on a joint venture or mixed economy basis”, says the party’s leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in an interview published in London.

He says that after the election operating rules will have to be altered so that the country’s resources are not exploited. "We will talk to anybody and we are aware that we need to retain international companies’ expertise."

Mr Nujoma’s interview appears in this month’s issue of Africa Markets International magazine, which is published by Business International. — Sapa.
Nujoma hits out at change to plans

HAVANA — South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) leader Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday disruption of law and order by South African troops in Namibia meant conditions did not exist for free elections in the territory.

Mr Nujoma, in Havana to attend celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution, said that Namibia had suffered "a complete breakdown of law and order".

Mr Nujoma denounced plans to amend a United Nations plan on independence for Namibia as contained in tripartite accords signed in New York on December 22 last year.

He said Swapo was disturbed by the fact that the United States and some UN Security Council members had been attempting "to amend the UN plan and call for a reduction of Unita forces from 7,500 to 3,000".

"The reduction to 3,000 men would make a mockery of UN responsibility and is an invitation to South Africa and its surrogates to rig the elections," he added. — Sapareuter.
Many Swapo members are worried rather than pleased at the possibility of their organisation taking power in Namibia after independence, says the London newsletter, Africa Confidential.

"The reason is simply that the leadership has behaved with incompetence and brutality towards its own cadres," says the newsletter.

"None of those in a position to speak out about this — the United Nations, the support groups, and above all the churches — has had the courage to do so. They fear rocking the boat."

Africa Confidential says the leading Swapo power-holders "make and enunciate policy as they see fit.

Patronage

"The central committee has become a rubber-stamp. There has never been a formal congress. Power lies above all in the exercise of patronage, in a movement which receives abundant external funds, which enjoys the legitimacy endowed by UN and church support, and in which the Swapo leaders enjoy unchallenged power over their charges."

"It is impossible for any internal dissident to find a platform to criticise the leadership."

The newsletter says Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma is not the most important person in Swapo but understands well that his survival depends on his role of legitimating control by members of the Kwanyama sub-group of the dominant Ovambo tribe. Mr Nujoma himself is from a minority Ovambo group.

It says a number of Swapo members in exile have been accused of being South African spies. Among them were some of the young activists from south or central Namibia who had revived Swapo's political campaign inside the territory in the 1970s and whose arrival in exile had created tension between the old generation which runs the movement and the young lions.

Non-Ovambo in high positions take care not to mix too closely with southerners for fear of being labelled as spies.

Outshone

"One explanation for the behaviour of the Swapo old guard is that they could expect to see themselves outshone by better-educated youngsters in a future Namibian government, where technocratic skills will be more in demand."

Says Africa Confidential. This, it says, may explain the disappearance in recent years of two British-based members after they had gone to visit Swapo centres in Angola and Lusaka.

No one doubts that South Africa uses spies to infiltrate anti-apartheid organisations, says the newsletter, "but few also doubt that, under conditions of war and exile, unscrupulous Swapo officials attach the label 'spy' to any dissenter."

Labels

Swapo has no judicial apparatus to investigate accusations and the pattern of these suggests that anyone who comes into conflict with a senior Swapo official risks being labelled a South African agent.

"Although accused by South Africa of being a communist organisation, in recent years Swapo has been keen to reassure white Namibians of the survival of the private sector after independence."

"In fact, there is rather more concern about Swapo's handling of political and ethnic diversity."

— Sowetan Africa News Service.
Nujoma claim 'rubbish'

THE SADF has strongly rejected claims made in Cuba this week by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma that disruption of law and order by SA troops in Namibia meant conditions did not exist for free elections.

Nujoma, speaking in Havana, said SA troops were 'out of control carrying out mass massacres, maiming children and women, raping women and breaking into people's properties'.

He asked how, in the light of this alleged breakdown of law and order, free and democratic elections could take place.

An SADF spokesman yesterday described Nujoma's statement as 'rubbish'.

He said: "He is afraid that Swapo will lose an election under UN supervision and is therefore already trying to create a climate which will enable him to dismiss the election as unfair and undemocratic should Swapo lose.

"While trying to discredit the SADF with this statement, all he achieved was to insult the UN, an organisation that he, over the years, has claimed is the only impartial observer."

The spokesman said this kind of "climate creation" would increase as the implementation of UN resolution 485 progressed.

A Foreign Affairs department spokesman said the department was not inclined to reply substantively to the immoderate comments Mr Nujoma reportedly made in Havana.

He said: "Throughout the peace negotiations, SA has clearly demonstrated its willingness to abide by the spirit and letter of all the agreements which would lead to the implementation of UN resolution 485 and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

The department did not comment on the proposal to reduce the UN contingent force that would oversee Namibia's transition to independence from 7,500 to 3,000."
SA—Namibia rail link cut off by rains

WINDHOEK — Rail traffic between Namibia and South Africa has been cut after heavy rains measuring up to 155 mm fell in the south.

The superintendent of passenger services of the National Transport Corporation, Mr Johan Maartens, said the lines between Ariamsvlei and Kokerboom in southern Namibia were washed away on Wednesday.

Mr Maartens said the train from De Aar to Namibia would go as far as Upington and the train from Windhoek south would turn round at Karasburg.

A temporary bus service would be available between Karasburg and Upington, he added. — Sapa.
Independent Namibia Likely to Get Commonwealth Invitation

Washington, D.C. - The Independent News Service

George Bush, then director of the CIA, was notified yesterday that it was unlikely the MPL could be recognized until it had started with the

Washington sources said yesterday that it was unlikely the

Although it has acknowledged the misstep of setting the

For the moment, the world has not been able to recognize the

The contact group disbanded in 1993 when the United

The Lee-Speed Agreement was signed in 1979, which

Group which helped to end the independence process after

The first official talks between the government and the

The Independent News Service will be invited to join the

As for Namibia, the first talks with the government and the

The Prime Minister of Namibia is expected to be the first

The prime minister of Namibia is expected to be the first

Consequently, it is to be offered Commonwealth membership.

London - The Independent News Service
HARARE. — US black civil rights leader the Rev Jesse Jackson said yesterday that South Africa was giving Namibian citizenship to Angolan rebels and other foreign blacks so they could vote in the territory's independence elections.

"We know that there is some activity inside Namibia where some UNITA forces are being given identity badges to be Namibian citizens so as to vote in that election," he told reporters.

Mr Jackson's remarks appeared to echo fears in black Africa that Pretoria is planning to rig the Namibian poll to prevent SWAPO from taking power.

Mr Jackson, who arrived in Zimbabwe on Thursday for a four-day private visit, said Pretoria is building a full military force from local para-military units and arming arms in Namibia. This force could become a rebel group to destabilise a future Namibian government opposed to Pretoria, he added.

The Namibian independence process, under UN supervision, is due to begin on April 1.
UN deadlock could delay Resolution 435

WASHINGTON. — Namibian independence could be delayed by continued deadlock between the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and non-aligned countries over the size and cost of the monitoring force, a senior UN official warned yesterday.

Even if the issue is resolved this week, there is growing concern that the April 1 deadline for implementation of UN Resolution 435 may not be met.

The enabling resolution needed to put 435 into effect cannot be passed until the Security Council agrees on the size of the UN transitional assistance group.

The permanent members — including the Soviet Union — who between them must share 50% of the overall costs, are seeking to cut by half the 7,500-man force envisaged in the secretary-general's 1975 report.

The non-aligned states, who will not be footing the bill, claim this will enable South Africa to bias the election process against Swapo.
UN deadlock may delay independence

WASHINGTON - As the first Cuban troops begin their withdrawal from Angola today, a senior UN official has warned that Namibian independence could be delayed by continued deadlock between the five permanent members of the UN Security Council over the size and cost of the monitoring force.

Even if the issue is resolved this week, there is growing concern that the April 1 deadline for implementation of UN resolution 435 may not be met.

The enabling resolution needed to put 435 into effect cannot be passed until the council agrees on the size of the UN transitional assistance group (Untag).

The permanent members — including the Soviet Union — who between them must share 97% of the overall costs, are seeking to more than halve the proposed 7,500-man force.

Assuming the enabling resolution is passed next week, the General Assembly is unlikely to approve Untag's budget until the end of the month. It will then take until the end of February before the contributing countries have paid their assessments.

Since the UN does not have sufficient funds to start purchasing equipment before the assessments are in, this will only leave four weeks to ready Untag in time for April 1. Delivery time for important equipment is about 80 days.

Meanwhile, Sapa-Reuters reports from Luanda that the first contingent of Cuban soldiers to withdraw from Angola will receive a ceremonial send-off today.

The 480 soldiers will fly out after a parade through the streets of Luanda. A further 1,000 Cubans are expected to depart by ship in the next few days.

**Key Market Movements**

| Jan. 06 to Jan. 09 |

**Reuters**
SA ‘upper hand’ worries Cubans

Protests over cut in UN Namibia force

PARIS — Cuba and African nations yesterday pressed their campaign against any reduction in the size of a United Nations military force which will help to bring Namibia to independence.

Cuba said at a 140-nation gathering in Paris that slimming down the Untag (UN Transition Assistance Group) force would leave South Africa with the upper hand in the territory.

The six African Frontline states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe — made the same point at a meeting in Paris with Britain, one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The Security Council says the planned force of 7,500 neutral troops and 2,000 civilians and police is too big and expensive.

“The reduction of Untag will signify without doubt the continuation of the structures and mechanisms of power implanted by racist South Africa,” said Cuban Foreign Minister Mr Isidoro Malmierca Pecci.

Ministers of the non-aligned movement also said any cost-cutting should not include a reduction in Untag’s military component.

The five major powers — the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, China and France — will have to foot more than half the bill for the UN force. It is estimated to amount to R150 million.

They say a far smaller contingent will be able to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops and oversee elections now that Pretoria is committed to April 1 as the starting date for transition to independence.

But Mr Malmierca said that even 7,500 troops would be inadequate.

‘Puppet’ army

He claimed that South Africa had 100,000 soldiers in Namibia; had created a “puppet” Namibian army of 20,000 men; and doubled the territory’s police force since 1978.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, and delegates from other Frontline states expressed concern about the proposed cost reduction at a meeting on Monday at the conference with Mr William Waldgrave, Britain’s Junior Foreign Minister.

“I said it was for the UN Secretary-general to make an assessment of what is needed,” Mr Waldgrave told reporters. — Sapa Reuter.
Koevoet will become ordinary policemen

MANDY JEAN WOODS

Swapo propaganda.

"More than 100 civil cases of assault were lodged against Koevoet, many of which either never made it to court or were chucked out of court," he said. Only two charges of murder were brought against Koevoet, both of which resulted in a guilty verdict, he said.

The disbanding of Koevoet would mean "an extra few million rand in the Namibian police budget". With less ammunition used and fewer vehicles damaged, there would certainly be big savings on the budget.

Meanwhile the 7 000-strong police force would carry on as usual until independence, he said.

"Only the less than 400 seconded policemen will return to SA. Most policemen are optimistic about resolution 435 and there is no talk about leaving," he said.

AWB members ‘pressed’ to oust leader

AWB rebels and their supporters had brought "undue influence" to bear on some of the movement's Hoofraad members to get them to back their call for the removal of leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, a spokesman for Terre'Blanche said yesterday.

Terre'Blanche's legal adviser C P Beyers did not elaborate but said some members might be called on to give details at a January 21 Hoofraad meeting.

The 300 elected members will settle the dispute between Terre'Blanche and four of his top leaders who were suspended after insisting Terre'Blanche quit.

One of the four, deputy AWB leader Jan Groenewald, declined to comment yesterday, but said the dissidents would probably decide at the weekend whether to attend the meeting.

Beyers said the suspended members received assurances on Tuesday they would be allowed to put their cases to the Hoofraad.
Peace breaks out ... but Namibia's call-ups continue

LARGEnumbersofyounghomibianshavebeenconscriptedinto the SWA Territorial Force despite the country's impending independence and the earlier-than-required Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

Progressive groups and lawyers have condemned the call-up as an act of bad faith in the light of South Africa's promise to implement Resolution 435 in less than three months.

At least one white Namibian has refused to serve in the South West African Territory Force. Richard Paklepapa, a Windhoek resident and education co-ordinator for the National Union of Namibian Workers, was due this week to report for two years military service but has announced his decision not to go.

He said it was the duty of young Namibians to "cancel" the call-up as the authorities had not done so.

The director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek, David Smuts, said this week that he found the January intake inexplicable, especially on the eve of the implementation of Resolution 435.

In terms of Resolution 435, the South African Defence Force is required to withdraw from Namibia, including its units grouped in the SWATF.

"Either these members must withdraw from Namibia, or the units themselves must be disbanded within the next few months," Smuts said.

It was recently decided to disband the police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet. "One questions the motive of those in authority by calling up those people if security force units are already being disbanded," he said.

Smuts confirmed that several Namibians had approached the centre for advice on their options regarding conscription.

"People have come to us on the grounds that, although not hardline Swapo supporters, they in principle oppose conscription into the South African Defence Force and its units in Namibia. Hundreds of youths have been called up for two years in Namibia - although independence is months away, Mark Verbaan reports the SWATF," he said.

On Tuesday morning, hundreds of young Namibians, speaking a diversity of languages, collected at various points around Windhoek to await transportation to Lüderitzbahn base on the outskirts of the capital.

It is understood that officers in the SWATF will be seconded to camps in South Africa where they will complete two years' national service.

According to Sapa, Swapo said yesterday South Africa was trying to sway the Namibian elections set for November 1 by forcing young men to join the army.

"More than 5,000 new conscripts are to begin their basic training this week before being deployed to serve in the SWATF," said the Namibian Press Agency.

The new recruits would "perform an intimidating role during the planned elections, thereby influencing the results of such elections in favour of South African collaborators in the territory".

Earlier this week, a Swapo representative said South Africa was trying to influence the elections by giving Angola's Unita rebels Namibian citizenship.

Commenting on the allegations, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said Swapo was "afraid of losing an election in SWANAMIBIA."

"This silly statement is aimed at creating a climate which will enable Swapo to dismiss the elections as unfair and undemocratic if they lose. The Defence Force predicted ... that this kind of climate creation would increase as the implementation of Resolution 435 progresses."

"Furthermore, Swapo's ... record since their unilateral declaration of a cessation of hostilities on September 1 last year paints a dismal picture of incompetence, duplicity and a total lack of control" over insurgents.

Commandant Fanie Krige, of the SWATF Italian department, said various factors had contributed to the SWATF's decision to go ahead with this year's national service intake.

The most important factor was that the safety of Namibia and its residents was still being threatened, as indicated by two recent land mine incidents in Owamboland.

"The enemy faction, Swapo, has still not made any formal announcement regarding the halting of its terrorist activities," said Krige. "If Swapo does not make this announcement, and if there is nothing to prove the contrary, we will go forward as planned."

Fond farewell. A teenager joins the army in Windhoek. Picture: JoHan LieBenBerg
Is Namibia settlement testing ground for SA?

The countdown to a UN-supervised settlement of the Namibian dispute, initiated by the exit of the first Cuban troops from Angola, raises questions about the prospects of an internationally recognised settlement of the equally protracted conflict in South Africa itself.

The questions are neither idle nor abstract. Namibia or South West Africa was once regarded as South Africa’s fifth province and enjoyed direct representation in South Africa’s Parliament; moreover, as the administering power of Namibia, South Africa was a key party in the negotiations which led to the inter-related Angola-Namibia settlement.

The central question, of course, is whether settlement of the Namibian war will promote a negotiated end to increasingly bitter civil strife in South Africa. There is no clear answer, but there is consensus that it may give impetus to a settlement in South Africa.

Run-up to independence

Much will depend on what happens in Namibia both during the run-up to the independence elections in November and during the period immediately after the takeover by an independent Namibian government.

Professor David Welsh, of the University of Cape Town, says Namibia may have served as a testing ground for South African policy in the past and that developments in Namibia often preceded the adoption of similar policies in South Africa.

Partial abandonment in South Africa of grand or territorial apartheid — the establishment of nominally independent tribal states for black people — came only after it had been tried and rejected in Namibia. The pass laws and the crasser forms of segregation — the laws against inter-racial sex and marriage — were scrapped in Namibia before they were rescinded in South Africa.

Similarly, Professor Welsh suggests, abolition of the Group Areas Act in Namibia may herald its repeal in South Africa.

A factor in the Angola-Namibia negotiations, which will have a direct bearing on the chances of negotiations in South Africa, was the cooperation between the US and the Soviet Union, Professor Welsh continues. “The array of forces against South Africa is far more formidable than it has been. The pressures for settlement are immense.”

Professor John Barratt, director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, counsels against deducing too readily that settlement in Namibia-Angola infers that settlement will come to South Africa.

He concedes that the hand of the pro-negotiation camp in South Africa, which, he says, includes top members of the bureaucracy, may be strengthened substantially. “But”, he adds, “there are those who see the Namibian settlement as a way of buying time to continue the process of step-by-step controlled reform from above”. Their plans for imposed reform do not include unbanning the ANC, still less negotiations with it, he says.

Developments

Developments within Namibia in the coming months may, however, affect South Africa profoundly, he reckons.

If the South African Defence Force’s much talked of programme to win hearts and minds in Namibia fails, then the generals at home may conclude that their carefully orchestrated campaign to wean black people from “revolutionary movements” in South Africa will fail too; it may help tip the balance towards negotiated settlement.

Increasing use of the UN by the Soviet Union, a policy favoured by Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev, may facilitate superpower co-operation within the UN. Of particular importance to South Africa would be less use by the US of its veto in the Security Council to protect South Africa from the clamour in the General Assembly for tougher action, Professor Barratt says.

His colleague at the institute, Mr Andre du Pisani, predicts: “These two superpowers will act increasingly in concert on South African domestic and southern African regional issues. We are going to have to learn to live with it, whether we like it or not.”

Rising cost

What helped bring about settlement in Namibia and Angola was the rising cost of the dispute, in lives and in money, Mr du Pisani says, adding that at its height the war was costing R800 million a year while the fiscal transfer to the Namibian budget stands at R340 million.

If the costs of maintaining the status quo in South Africa escalate, President Botha’s Government, with its huge foreign debt, may well be forced along the settlement path, says Mr du Pisani. He sees Britain, with its vast financial interests in South Africa and the esteem enjoyed by its Prime Minister in Pretoria as a possible mediator.

“I believe that pre-negotiations — informal talks and talks about talks — are not all that far off,” Mr du Pisani says.

Professor H W van der Merwe, director of the Cape Town-based Centre for Inter-Group Studies, distinguishes between negotiations per se and the earlier “facilitation stage”. South Africa is still in the facilitation phase, he avers.

Battle has been joined in Government circles between those in favour of a negotiated settlement and those opposed to one, he says. His prognosis is hopeful.

“I believe that in the long run those in favour of negotiation will prevail. The final decision will be made by the President. He is a pragmatist. His decision will depend on who can deliver the goods.”
LONDON — An independent Namibia would be welcomed into the Commonwealth, an official said yesterday.

Commonwealth Secretariat information director Patsy Robertson said Commonwealth heads of government had already indicated this (83/72).

She added that Swano, fancied by most to win next year's elections, had already indicated to the Commonwealth it "would be interested in pursuing discussions about membership".

Membership would provide Namibia with access to a wide range of technical, scientific, educational and developmental assistance programmes.

The Commonwealth Secretariat in 1986/87 received a budget of £122m to fund technical cooperation between member states. It also received £1m for youth programmes and £425,000 for the Commonwealth Science Council.

An EC spokesman said an independent Namibia would also be welcomed as a member of the Lome Convention—a trade, aid and co-operation agreement that allows black African (bar Angola), Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries access to the EC for industrial goods, most agricultural products and an export-earnings stabilisation scheme for certain agricultural commodities.

Under the Third Lome Convention, which expires in 1990, EC countries will provide about £45m in aid to ACP countries and the European Investment Bank will lend an additional £85m.

Particularly attractive for Namibia is an agreement by the EC to provide assistance for the acquisition of fishing equipment, fisheries management and the processing and marketing of fish products.
Nujoma offers Namibia whites 'full citizenship'

NEW YORK. — Swapo President Sam Nujoma, hoping to become Namibia's first Head of State, has offered the territory's white population "full and free citizenship in a fully free, democratic society" after independence.

Asked whether he felt it necessary to allay white fears after independence, Mr Nujoma expanded at length on the experiences gained by leading Swapo members during their long exile, which, he said, had made them come to appreciate "the value of the human person".

He condemned Namibian blacks who had served in the SWATF who had, he said, "been involved in nasty acts of brutality against their own people". He praised those blacks and whites who had refused "because of their own humanity" to take part in the "massacres".

Decent life

But he pointed out that Namibia was a large country with a small population and possessed huge resources.

Those resources, he added, would ensure for all Namibians "a decent life," with no one lacking education or medical care.

All Namibian whites had to do, he said, was to accept their responsibility to "harmonise" with all the territory's other citizens.

"Indeed, I welcome them to make Namibia their home," he said. "The choice is theirs to become Namibian nationals."

In a lengthy interview with the Swapo leader, I was able to draw only one single-syllable response to a specific question. This was when I asked him if he envisaged a Bill of Rights in the new Namibian constitution.

"Yes," he said.

Mr Nujoma enlarged on this reply only when I pressed him on the need for the rights of minorities to be entrenched.

"It is not what is written in constitutions that matters," he replied.

"The United States has a Bill of Rights. It's supposed to be democratic. But there is still racism there.

Free of prejudice

"We need, in our minds, to be freed from prejudice, and not depend on what is on paper."

The tall, graying Swapo leader, who is in New York on his way back to Swapo headquarters in Luanda after talks with Cuba's President Fidel Castro in Havana, expressed confidence that Swapo would win a two-thirds majority in the forthcoming UN-sponsored elections, expected to take place in November.

Asked whether this would enable Swapo to dictate the shape of the new constituent assembly, Mr Nujoma replied: "The Namibian people will decide, unless they are otherwise prevented, Namibia's future."
Namibia chief stresses violence must end

WINDHOEK — Namibia Administrator-General Louis Piennar says preventing violence is the greatest challenge before independence.

He added in an interview, there would be problems in implementing UN resolution 435 and difficulties involving resettlement of refugees and drafting election legislation.

"Perhaps the most important thing of all will be the ability of Namibians and UNFAP forces to restrict and eradicate all violence and intimidation as a means of promoting political policies," he said.

"You are dealing with 9,000 active combatants who have for 10 years done nothing but stimulate violence. Similarly, the demobilized forces have also been engaged in violence for the past 10 years, and both know little else."

"Violence is not democracy; intimidation is not a democratic practice," said Piennar.

Other issues being considered by him include release of political prisoners, health care and the control of refugees.

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Hartbeespoort Dam Rd WED 18 January 2.30 p.m.

CLIFTON STANDISH HOTEL
Hartbeespoort Dam Rd MON 16 January 2.30 p.m.

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Swapo president appeals for reconciliation

Nujoma expects to return in triumph

By Ramsey Milne
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, who has lived in exile for 22 years, expects to return in triumph to Namibia within weeks.

He made a strong appeal in New York at the weekend for reconciliation between all the peoples of Namibia, including white South Africans, in a free, independent and democratic country which he believes will be ruled by a Swapo majority.

In a rare personal interview, Mr Nujoma, who is in New York on his way back to Swapo headquarters in Luanda after talks in Havana with President Fidel Castro of Cuba, expressed confidence that Swapo would win a two-thirds majority in the United Nations-sponsored elections, expected in November.

Asked if this would enable Swapo to dictate the shape of the new constituent assembly, Mr Nujoma replied: "It was the Namibian people, who fought long and heroically, who have brought us to this stage where we are today, when the South African Government has accepted the principle of independence.

"And it is they who will decide, unless they are otherwise prevented, on Namibia's future."

All creeds

What was important, he added, was that "this sad page in history, with its death and destruction", should be put aside and that people of all creeds and colours in Namibia should be able to take their full place in the new dispensation.

Swapo, he said, would endorse the principle of mandatory and periodic elections after independence.

He pointed out that Swapo itself, by holding party elections every five years, already endorsed these principles.

Mr Nujoma, though not discounting the possibility of an eventual one-party state, said Swapo had no intention of imposing one-party rule.

The Swapo leader did not reject outright the question of whether Swapo would allow the ANC and PAC to launch guerrilla operations into South Africa from an independent Namibia, preferring instead to declare that so long as "apartheid and oppression exist in South Africa, so the resistance there will continue."

But that resistance, he said, would be "carried out by South African forces there."

Mr Nujoma was decidedly enthusiastic about Namibian membership of the Southern African Customs Union in its present form, saying the subject would have to be reviewed.

"The union is dominated by South Africa," he said, "which has imposed its will on other neighbouring countries. We have striven over many years for our freedom and our independence, and we would hate to have it curtailed or be dictated to by anyone else."

Mr Nujoma seemed to offer the same conciliatory spirit to the 100 South African spies detained by Swapo in Angola and elsewhere.

Asked whether they would be allowed to return and take part in the elections, Mr Nujoma replied: "The war will have come to an end, and therefore everyone who was involved on every side, obviously has that right to take part in free and democratic elections."

Nujoma offers whites citizenship in Namibia

NEW YORK — With every expectation of becoming Namibia's first head of state, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma has offered the territory's white population "full and free citizenship in a fully free democratic society" after independence.

Mr Nujoma expanded at length on the experiences gained by leading Swapo members during their long exile, which, he said, had made them come to appreciate "the value of the human person."

He condemned those Namibian blacks who had served in SWATF who had, he said, "been involved in nasty acts of brutality against their own people" — and praised those blacks and whites who had refused "because of their own humanity" to take part in the "massacres".

He pointed out that Namibia was a large country with a small population and possessed huge resources. These resources, he added, would ensure for all Namibians "a decent life", with no one lacking education or medical care.

All Namibian whites had to do, he said, was to accept their responsibility to "harmonise" with all the territory's other citizens. "Indeed, I welcome them to make Namibia their home," he said.

Asked if he envisaged a Bill of Rights he said: "It is not what is written in constitutions that matters. The United States has a Bill of Rights. It's supposed to be democratic. But there is still racism here. We need, in our minds, to be freed from prejudice."
Resolution 435 leaves uncertain future for SWATF

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

THE countdown to implementation of Resolution 435 has begun and for many of the 30-odd men of various races who make up the South West Africa Territory Force — scheduled for disbandment on April 1 — the future is murky.

To date the South African Government has not stated how it intends to handle this situation.

When an expatriate government withdraws from its subject territory its locally recruited soldiers always find themselves out on a limb.

The armed forces of Angola are studded — particularly at senior level — with former members of the Portuguese colonial forces.

The SWATF’s situation is unclear at the moment, particularly because the nature of the post-independence government is not known.

The worst scenario, from the SWATF members’ point of view, is that it will consist of a militant Swapo regime, bent on fulfilling its long-standing threats to “liquidate” all “puppets” and “traitors”.

On the other hand, this type of statement is now not heard as often as it was in the past, and various expert observers believe that the post-independence government will comprise not one party but some sort of working arrangement between the major scorers in the electoral race.

Ethnic

The SWATF’s conscripts would have little to worry about in either event; at worst they would be required to complete their service. It is the men of the all-volunteer border battalions — one Ovambo, one Damara, two Bushman, one Kovango and one Caprivian — who, no doubt, are experiencing some qualms.

In the event of a government of national co-operation (if not reconciliation at this stage) it is possible that most of the ethnic battalions would be temporarily disbanded or placed in suspended animation, then absorbed in whole or in part into whatever defence force the new nation raises.

As the Zimbabweans discovered, it is neither cost-effective nor wise to throw out highly trained soldiers while the nation’s affairs are unsettled.

Another factor favouring the volunteer units’ retention is the fact that simply disbanding them would seriously harm the regional economies of all the border areas.

The options are murkier, however, for two units now serving in SWA/Namibia — 32 Battalion and 201 (Bushman) Battalion.

Thirty-two Battalion is an anomaly because it is the only purely mercenary regiment in either the SANDF or the SWATF.

North

It was formed in 1976 when a faction of Angolan’s now-defunct FNLA insurgent movement was marooned in the hostile south by Pretoria’s forced withdrawal; the FNLA men were then ferried over the border into SWA/Namibia and the desire to reserve jobs for citizens rather than stateless persons.

Borders

The largest question is how and where the unit will be employed.

Various observers believe that whatever the immediate destination of 32 Battalion’s men and their small array of documents, they will eventually be deployed along the north-eastern Transvaal or northern Natal borders.

From Pretoria’s point of view this would certainly make good sense. The men speak Portuguese, like the Mozambicans across the other side of the border, and are vastly experienced bush-fighters.

In addition, their presence would be good insurance in the event of a future deterioration of relations, not only for use as a deterrent.

They are also strongly anti-Marxist, a legacy of 1975 which the older members of the unit have passed on to their sons.

Repression

The Bushman unit’s problems are more complex. Recruited partly from Caprivians and partly from surrounding areas of southern Angola — so that it could be regarded as partly mercenary — it is officially part of the SWATF.

However, there has long been an unwritten understanding that it, too, would withdraw with the SANDF; the main reason for this, it is understood, is that Bushmen in that area have a long history of repression by the local blacks — one reason why so many joined the unit.

Some observers believe they could be stationed along the Botswana border if this short route to the Pretoria/Witwatersrand is no longer a viable industrial heartland; others envisage greater use by African National Congress infiltrators re-
It is certainly true that the Bushmen — highly trained bush-fighters and superlative trackers — would be extremely effective in this role. Another possible "withdrawal problem" concerns individuals rather than units: it is possible that numbers of ethnic SWA/Namibians will demand to go along, such as members of the now-disbanded SWA Police Counter-Insurgency Unit (better known as "Koevoet"). "Koevoet" spent much of its entire short lifetime wading through accusations of committing atrocities — at least some of which were proved true in court — but it accounted for so many insurgent "kils" that many of its former members might well feel unsafe for as long as the South African government would let it stay, whether for reasons of hostility, embarrassment, fear of harming relations with Angola or located from Angola.

The battalion's impending departure has never been in doubt. Its formation pre-dates that of the SWATF and was not transferred when that force was formed; when the South Africans pull out 32 Battalion will go with them.

In addition, it is unlikely any new government would let it stay, whether for reasons of hostility, embarrassment, fear of harming relations with Angola or located from Angola.
Cubans

Resolution 435, which established conditions for Namibia independence under UN supervision, was approved in 1978, but its implementation was delayed by a dispute over the Cuban presence in Angola.

"I think we can work with this resolution," Walters told reporters. He said an effort would be made to cut costs without affecting the efficiency of the UN operation.

The General Assembly at a meeting expected to be convened shortly will have to approve the financing of UNTAG.

Elections

The Council resolution that set an April 1 start for UNTAG directed Perez de Cuellar to re-examine the situation "in order to identify where possible tangible cost-saving measures without prejudice to his ability fully to carry out its mandate... to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations."

The president of SWAPO, Mr. Sam Nujoma, said he would hold a news conference today in New York.

He has been here for several days conferring with Council members, including General Walters. He came to New York from Cuba after talks with President Fidel Castro.  

Sapa-Reuters AP

NEW YORK. — The Security Council has agreed unanimously to an April 1 start for the United Nations operation that will give Namibia independence from South Africa.

This was agreed on December 22 when representatives of South Africa, Angola and Cuba signed an accord here on the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from Angola, Pretoria's condition for Namibian nationalization.

In a separate resolution, also approved unanimously yesterday, the Council welcomed the signing of the tripartite agreement and called on all the parties as well as all UN members, to co-operate in its implementation.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar was directed to arrange a formal ceasefire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization.

The UN Transition Assistance Group, UNTAG, is to lead the territory to independence after UN-supervised elections.

The Council called on South Africa to "reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia to achieve reasonable balance between these forces and UNTAG to ensure effective monitoring by the latter."

"The size of the military component of UNTAG and the cost of the entire operation were a subject of intense private consultations among Council members, which delayed the formal decision taken yesterday."

The United States, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China are expected to pay more than half of the cost, which at one time was put as high as $1.600-million.

The General Assembly will have to reconvene to examine the financial aspects and diplomatic sources said the cost of UNTAG was likely to be set at "much less than the first estimates."

After the council adjourned one of its briefest meetings, Lieutenant-General Vernon Walters, chief United States delegate, told reporters that modern technology should enable the United Nations to do its job in Namibia for much less money than was envisaged 10 years ago.
SIMON BARBER IN WASHINGTON

Effort in Namibia Wreak the Peace

The men out to
Namibian Cabinet members to meet Botha

WINDHOEK — Namibian transitional Cabinet members were due to meet SA President P W Botha in Cape Town on Friday, Cabinet chairman Andreas Shipanga said yesterday.

He said the meeting was at the request of Botha, but the agenda was not yet known.

Shipanga said the Cabinet would convene tomorrow for its first regular weekly meeting of the year and would request Administrator-General Louis Plaatje to make the agenda available to the Cabinet before the meeting.

Political commentators thought the meeting with Botha had to do with the dissolution of the Namibian transitional government before the implementation of April 1 of UN Security Council resolution 435, concerning the country’s independence.

Political leaders in the transitional government said they were keen to relinquish their positions to devote all their time to campaigning for the proposed UN-supervised elections.

Shipanga said the transitional Cabinet had not yet taken a formal decision on a dissolution date “but it is generally acknowledged March 31 will be the end of the transitional government.” — Sapa.
NEW YORK — The Security Council agreed unanimously yesterday to an April 1 start for the UN operation that is to bring Namibia to independence.

The Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was directed to arrange a formal ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo.

The council also called on South Africa to “reduce immediately and substantially the existing police forces in Namibia with a view to achieving reasonable balance between these forces and Untag so as to ensure effective monitoring by the latter.”

Untag, the UN Transition Assistance Group, is to lead the territory to independence after UN-supervised elections.

The size of the military component of Untag and the cost of the operation were a subject of intense private consultation among council members, which delayed the formal decision taken yesterday.

Lieutenant-General Vernon Walters, the chief US delegate, told reporters that modern technology should enable the UN to do its job in Namibia for much less money than was envisaged 10 years ago.

The General Assembly, at a meeting expected to be convened soon must approve the financing of Untag.

COST-SAVING

The resolution that set the date for Untag operations directed Dr De Cuellar to examine cost-saving measures.

The council also called on all UN members to consider how to provide economic and financial assistance to Namibians.
UN wants cuts in Namibian peace force

NEW YORK — The UN Security Council has voted unanimously to go ahead with deploying a peacekeeping force to monitor Namibia's independence from South Africa, but called for cuts in the cost of the force.

Approval of the force had been delayed for weeks as the five permanent council members — the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China — sought to pare the cost of the force, at one time estimated to cost $900 million (about R1.9 billion) a year.

The non-aligned nations, particularly the frontline states, lobbied for full deployment of 7,500 peacekeepers, at least 300 military police and 2,000 civilian administrators called for in a 1978 independence plan for Namibia.

But the five permanent members want to hold the cost to between $400 and $500 million ($960 million and R1.2 billion), diplomats said.

"There's going to be a considerable reduction in money," US ambassador General Vernon Walters said after the 15 council members voted.

"Well, I'm a soldier," said General Walters, a retired military general. "I can tell you that when you've got sensors and helicopters, you can cover a hell of a lot more ground than you can with soldiers just standing shoulder-to-shoulder."

Call for report

The resolution calls on UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to prepare a report estimating the size and needs of the force, to be called the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

That report should be ready in about two weeks. The council would then vote on a resolution authorising creation of the force.

The resolution made note of the peace accords signed in December between Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

The terms of the accords call for 50,000 Cuban troops to leave Angola by July 1, 1981, and Pretoria to begin the Namibian independence process on April 1.

The resolution also expressed "concern at the increase in police and paramilitary forces and the establishment of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) since 1978."

Swapo foreign secretary Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab argued that more peacekeepers were necessary.

"The number of South African troops has increased; they were about 45,000-strong in 1978; they are now 100,000-strong. South African police have increased from more than 2,000 in 1978 to more than 10,000 now," Mr Gurirab said.

He said the SWATF numbered 35,000 men and the paramilitary force more than 3,000 men. — Sapa-AP
LONDON. — The United Nations Security Council was seeking a compromise to defuse a row that had developed over the implementation of the UN resolution on Namibia's independence, the Guardian reported yesterday.

The newspaper said the number of troops monitoring the run-up to the Namibian elections was to be cut, but many Africans and non-aligned countries were opposed to the cuts.

The Guardian quoted a frontline states minister as saying: "The international community is not taking seriously, the desperate need to create a climate of confidence for Namibians to believe in the possibility for a fair transition to independence."

The newspaper said the compromise figures for the monitoring force, which also included about 2,000 civilian personnel to oversee the election process, were now to be worked out in the office of the UN Secretary-General, rather than in a bitter confrontation in the Security Council.

"The Secretary-General is being asked to prepare a cost estimate of the implementation of the 10-year-old Resolution 435, due to be implemented on April 1. Before that a ceasefire between South Africa and Swapo is to be signed," the report said. — Sapa
Go home appeal for Namibian refugees

HARARE — Delegates to an international seminar on Namibian and South African refugees yesterday called on the international community to help Namibian refugee women and children return to Namibia in time to participate in the independence process, which begins on April 1.

In a declaration issued at the end of the three-day seminar, organised by the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, about 100 delegates from more than 15 countries called for the establishment of an eight-member Eminent Women Support Group to monitor the conditions of South African refugees, publicise their conditions and needs and promote measures to alleviate their hardships, the national news agency Ziana reported.

They said governments, individuals and non-governmental agencies should help the frontline states and liberation movements to plan and implement more projects to alleviate the situation of refugees driven into exile by Pretoria's "repressive measures". — Sapa-Reuters
Namibia: troops still an issue

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — The Security Council's confirmation of April 1 for the launching of the UN military and civilian operation that will lead Namibia to independence has left unresolved the question of how many UN troops will patrol the territory before elections.

At a press conference in New York this week, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, continued to insist that a UN force of 7,500 would be barely adequate and that an increase even to twice that number was desirable.

Western officials say there is no way the Security Council's five permanent members, which must pay 57 percent of the costs, will agree to a force of that size. They said a compromise of no more than 5,000 troops and a total bill of about $920 million seemed likely.

The Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is expected to report next week on proposals for the UN operation.

Mr Nujoma, who has been taking his case for a much larger force to council members in private talks, discussed the question with Dr Perez de Cuellar on Tuesday.

Asked what Swapo would do if the Secretary-General proposed fewer troops than it believes to be necessary, Mr Nujoma hinted that he would have to go along with Dr Perez de Cuellar's judgment.

The Swapo leader accused South Africa of forming "murder squads" in Namibia and of planning to disrupt elections. He read the text of a communication from churchmen in the territory who urged the Security Council to require a UN force of no fewer than 7,500.
Freedom at Last!

It seems independence is the office for world’s most patient nation.

BY GERHARD WINDROCK

FROM MARK VEBEAN

Lunanda this week

A Queen consort stands guard over a Soviet-made bridge-laying vehicle in

The White Wolves claimed

that the South African Defence

forces had seized control of the

South African Border with

Namibia to force Namibia out of

South West Africa.

The Namibian government has

denied the claim, saying that

South Africa was responsible.

The Namibian government

said that it was preparing to

vote to take Namibia into the

United Nations.

The situation was becoming a

nuisance for many.

The South African government

had been trying to negotiate

a peaceful solution for months,

but so far it had been unsuccessful.

South Africa’s President,

P.W. Botha, had also

expressed concern about the

situation.

The Namibian people

were divided on the issue,

with some supporting the

government and others

opposing it.

The Namibian government

had been in power for over

20 years, but its

popularity had fallen.

The Namibian government

was facing a number of

challenges, including

poverty and corruption.

The South African government

had been trying to work

with the Namibian

government to find a

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Message is sinking in, but slowly

From BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

"I brought you into this world, I can take you out again."

The words of the angry parent to recalcitrant offspring in one of Bill Cosby's most famous comic sketches are ironically appropriate to the relationship between Pretoria and its political brainchild in Namibia, the "Transitional Government of National Unity".

Tomorrow the Windhoek politicians will be in Cape Town, anxiously awaiting the government's verdict about their future, now that the gears of the United Nations Resolution 43S peace and independence plan appear to be finally meshing. If all goes according to plan, the politicians will have to vacate their government building ahead of the arrival of UN special representative Mr Martii Ahtisaari on April 1.

On that date, the territory will be ruled jointly by Mr Ahtisaari and South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Plenaar.

Even at this late hour, some of those in the transitional government delegation may still entertain hopes that Resolution 435 is a nightmare from which the Pretoria will gently wake them.

In the past few weeks the leaders of two parties in the government have aired proposals which appear to totally ignore the reality of impending majority rule and independence — a process which becomes more difficult to halt with each passing week. Mr Hans Diergaardt, of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, the Minister of Agriculture, was revealed to be thinking of declaring the Rehoboth Baster "gebiet", about 60km south of Windhoek, an autonomous republic, with a corridor of access to the sea at the South African enclave of Walvis Bay.

Mr Kosie Pretorius, Minister of Sea Fisheries and leader of the National Party of South West Africa, appears determined to press ahead with plans for a whites-only election on March 1, in the sure knowledge that all will be invalidated when Mr Ahtisaari steps off the plane at Windhoek.

Other members of the administration, though, say they have accepted the inevitability of the UN plan and some, like Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, have been actively campaigning for the last four months with the eye on the planned one-man-one-vote election in November this year. For those such members of the transitional government, the visit to Cape Town will probably be more in the nature of finalising their own funeral arrangements.

There has been speculation among political observers here that Pretoria may ask, or order, the government to disband itself in advance of the deadline of midnight on March 31, to allow a smooth return of the administration to South African hands.

The departure of the government politicians will probably cause no noticeable disruption to daily life, as this territory has effectively been run for years by the civil service.
Nations move to help SA refugees

HARARE — Delegates to an international seminar here on SA and Namibian refugees called on the international community yesterday to help refugee women and children to return to Namibia in time to take part in the independence process.

Delegates from more than 15 countries called for establishment of an eight-member Eminent Women Support Group to monitor conditions of SA refugees and promote measures to alleviate their hardships, reports the national news agency Zian. — Sapa.
Pik takes over city talks on Namibia

Staff Reporter

THE dissolution of Namibia's transitional government is expected to be the main topic at talks in Cape Town tomorrow between the eight-member transitional Cabinet and Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha.

President Botha was to have met the visitors, but because of his illness the Foreign Minister was asked to take over arrangements for the talks.

The Namibian group, led by Cabinet chairman Mr. Andreas Shipanga, arrives from Windhoek today and is expected to return home on Saturday.

Political commentators in Windhoek believe the meeting will focus mainly on the dissolution of the transitional government before implementation of Resolution 435 on April 1.

Next budget

A consequence of the dissolution will be that responsibility for the next Namibian budget shifts to South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, who will be jointly in control of the country’s government with the UN Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr. Shipanga, who is also Minister of Economics, will be accompanied by the Ministers of Finance and Governmental Affairs (Mr. Dirk Mudge), National Education (Mr. A.N. Matjila), Justice and Information (Mr. P. Kosanquita), Agriculture and Conservation (Mr. H. Diergaardt), National Health, Civic Affairs and Manpower (Mr. M. Katjiaoanaqua), Transport (Mr. H. Booysen) and Water Affairs and Posts and Telecommunications (Mr. J. Pretorius).

Mr. Pik Botha said last night: “It is the wish of the State President that the meeting between members of the South African government and leaders of the transitional government of national unity and leaders of South West Africa should continue.”

UN sources said yesterday the advance team would report on matters such as logistics, communications, local staff recruitment and supplies.

There have been indications that in a bid to save money, many of the UN supplies could be obtained from South Africa — in spite of General Assembly resolutions calling for an economic embargo against the country.

See page 21.
SADCC to discuss Namibia

LISBON — The Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) will discuss future membership for Namibia at a meeting in Luanda next month, the official Angolan news agency Angop reported.

The agency, monitored in Lisbon, said the nine member countries — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Swaziland and Zimbabwe — would gather in the Angolan capital from February 1 to 3 for SADCC’s eighth annual meeting.

The group’s main objective is to reduce members’ economic dependence on South Africa.

"As well as general economic matters, the SADCC members will discuss Namibia’s future membership over the medium and long term," the agency said.

Namibia will move towards independence from South Africa this year. — Reuters
How the peace was won

Since 1963 SA’s Foreign Minister Pik Botha has been involved with the issue of Namibian independence — first as an advocate at the World Court in The Hague and at the end of last year as signatory to the New York peace accord. He gave his views to the *FM* in this exclusive interview.

*FM*: Are you happy with the accord?

*Botha*: Yes, I consider the tripartite agreement signed in New York as an event of historic proportions. When we accepted UN Resolution 435 in 1978, Cuban withdrawal was not part of the agreement. The later suggestion by the US that the Cubans withdraw from Angola was one of the most dramatic suggestions mentioned at a critical moment before an impasse was reached.

The situation could have resulted in more sanctions against SA, which could have brought us into more conflict with superpowers like the Soviets. All this has been averted. I have sincerely believed for years that the future of southern Africa would be determined more or less within the parameters of the Angolan-Namibian issue.

There was a period — and you played a major part in it — when SA often castigated the US for its role.

You’re so right, I’m almost sorry that you reminded me of it, but remember they also castigated us. We were at loggerheads mostly on occasions when we feared that Unita would be totally sacrificed in order to gain independence for Namibia. We had to guard against terrorist groups taking over power by means of violence.

We did not like Mr Mugabe but he came to power through elections and we accepted it. We didn’t like the Frelimo government in Mozambique but they came to power in terms of a valid international agreement with Portugal. In the case of Namibia Swapo boasted it could take over power with the force of their guns. It was points of this nature that caused us and the US to be at loggerheads with each other.

We also feared that we would be told that partial withdrawal of the Cubans would be enough. I don’t think my American friends would mind if I say today that there was a time when we were suspicious that in order to claim some credit internationally, they would go for something less than what we demanded.

Do you expect the US will now take a softer line on sanctions?

No, I must sound a note of warning. The information available to me is that the next thing we’ll hear is that President-elect George Bush might be tested at an early stage of his presidency on this very issue of additional sanctions against SA. Could they see the Namibian settlement as the result of the sanctions campaign?

Totally wrong. Mr Reagan and Mr Bush’s views are that constructive engagement and an understanding of SA’s position enabled this agreement.

It’s not going to change the view of the US Congress. Except that I think the momentum of the situation — our visits to Brazzaville, Cairo, Geneva and New York, the high profile of this agreement between opposing forces in Africa, the history of the dispute, with the US mediating a reached agreement to the point of directly involved SA — is important and will move Congress.

You have recently referred to ‘my African brothers’. Are we closer to Africa?
THE SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA ACCORD

Days of miracles and wonder

The full political and economic implications of regional peace are immense

After decades of false starts and dashed hopes, it finally looks like the real thing. Africa's last remaining colony, Namibia, is set to achieve nationhood later this year in terms of one of the UN's better-known resolutions — R 435 — adopted in 1978. It is an event of historic proportions which will have a major impact on SA itself, the controversial custodian of South-West Africa for over 70 years.

That it is happening at all is a combination of immeasurable events — not least the long haul of constructive engagement under the Reagan presidency; the realities of warfare in a foreign land and the impact back home; the shaky economic climate; and even the accession to power of Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.

Along the way, the process became even further complicated by foreign intervention in Angola — so that implementation of R 435, as agreed in the tripartite accord between SA, Angola and Cuba in New York last December 22, explicitly couples R 435 to the phased return of Cuban troops to Havana and Fidel Castro. The South Africans have withdrawn already.

On Monday, the UN Security Council officially confirmed April 1 as the date for implementing the independence process and further directed Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to arrange a formal cease-fire between SA and SWAPO. The OAU's ambassador to the UN, Omaru Garba Yusufu, declared that the announcement left him "not as worried as I was" by what looked like the Permanent Members' determination to cut the costs of funding the transitional assistance group, Unita.

He added uncharitably: "It would be sad if our programme for Namibia's independence is hijacked by questions of cost" — as the Unita force of full strength (7 500 soldiers and 2 000 civilian personnel) was necessary "to deter any possible mischief by SA," he claimed.

From April 1, the SADF and SWAPO's guerrilla army, Plan, will be confined to base. By the end of a seven-month transitional period, SA's forces will have been cut back to 1 500 troops.

An important side-effect of this massive military cutback is that it could lead to tax relief for the squeezed SA taxpayer — as Foreign Minister Pik Botha, for one, seems to think it should. Others, however, see in-
created military demands as the SADF deploys its forces in an iron ring around Fortress SA.

Aside from ending a war that has dragged on for 22 years between SA and Swapo, as well as SA's economically draining military involvement in far-off Angola, the accord marks “an event of historic proportions,” as Pik Botha describes it (see Face to Face).

Among the accord’s wider regional ramifications is that it will see off all 50 000 Cuban soldiers from Angola within 27 months of D-Day, as the April deadline has been dubbed. This will then squarely place the issue of national reconciliation between the ruling MPLA and the Unita rebels on the table. There are already moves to convene a series of meetings between the two sides in March and April. Angola knows that George Bush, who will be sworn in as president of the US this Friday, is committed to fully backing Jonas Savimbi’s Unita. Luanda is therefore expected to look seriously at coming to terms with Jamba.

Despite from punitive sanctions against SA following the accord is by no means automatic. Rightly or wrongly, sanctions are perceived, quite possibly by Bush as well, as a lever to extract internal political reform in SA; and with Namibia and Angola out of the way, the focus of attention could return to SA itself.

SA originally accepted R 435 but rejected the idea that the UN—which had declared Swapo “the sole, legitimate representative of the Namibian people,” could be imposed over Oslo’s “free and fair” elections in the territory. That obstacle has evidently been cleared. If things go according to schedule, UN-supervised elections will be held within seven months of D-Day and R 435 could therefore deliver a Swapo government in Windhoek.

While the unlocking of R 435 by the New York accord followed nine months of sustained negotiating under US supervision in Geneva, Brazzaville, London and Cairo (see box), the superpower consensus behind it was crucial. The Soviet Union, whose voice in support of the accord grew more discernible the closer agreement loomed, played a critical role — notably behind-the-scenes at Cairo — in bringing off the final leg of the deal, Cuban troop withdrawal.

But perhaps the route to Namibian independence really springs from SA’s diplomatic success in getting US support for — and later sufficient international acceptance of — its “linkage” of Cuban withdrawal from Angola, 13 years after Fidel Castro’s soldiers arrived to bolster the new MPLA govern-

Yes we are, there is no question about it. At the recent Paris conference African delegates had two options: a symbolic objection by simply walking out, or asking for an adjournment to request the credentials committee to report on our credentials with the danger that they might be withdrawn. They opted for the lesser of the two evils.

During the past year we’ve received a number of people — senior African officials and ministers. This has resulted in first-hand observation of each other’s problems.

Has the Paris incident tempted you to expose those countries who receive aid from SA?

No. It was an emotional thing. I know that in the caucus meeting of the African group important African voices sounded severe warnings against that type of action.

Is there something to be read in the fact that the Soviet Union did not walk out?

Yes, I think so. I’ve had useful discussions with Soviet representatives. I believe we have made progress; are beginning to understand each other better. That does not mean that overnight the two governments will change their minds on some very committed points of view. But it does mean a loosening of screws and bolts that became rusted over the years. If Mr Gorbachev finds it necessary to withdraw from regional conflicts, including this one, then we must be ready to ride that wave. Fully — diplomatically and economically — if it can be done.

Are diplomatic relations possible in the future?

That’s not for the minister of foreign affairs to decide. That’s the prerogative of the President.

But certainly the foreign minister has an important input?

To the extent that I’ll be given an opportunity to advise the President. I cannot tell you what my advice will be at this stage — but I can say that, whatever it is, it will be aimed at serving the interests of SA.

The Soviet Union has gained nothing from its African experience. On the contrary, it is a proud superpower. Within certain parameters the Soviets would wish to withdraw from certain regional conflicts; but outside those parameters, if they were to be seen as humiliated or defeated, they won’t.

I made it clear to the Soviets that I understand their global interests — but why support terrorists who will bring you no advantage in Africa, I asked them.

There have been rumours that military factors forced SA to accept the agreement.

It is not true at all, I assure you. I don’t want to re-open arguments which may jeopardise any of the agreements we have reached. I sincerely tried to restrain myself everywhere I went on this particular issue. I’ll merely say that taking into account SA’s position in the world — and as foreign minister I realise it is not good — for us to have achieved this agreement against those odds is surely a sufficient answer.

In international bargaining positions, no parties are equal. There is a very sophisticated, delicate but sensible realisation of the relative power of strength of the parties. All international agreements reflect this.

Cuba claims a victory.

Certainly you must by now realise the difference in style between Mr Fidel Castro and ourselves. Put yourself in his position.

He was responsible for sending thousands of soldiers through this mill. How many have died, disappeared, are malnourished or wounded? How can a man in that despotic regime admit defeat?

To what extent were the Soviets important in bringing pressure to bear on their clients?

We will never know the exact extent. They were very much in the background when the peace talks started. The closer we moved towards the conclusion of the agreement, the more open their presence became. It is speculation but I’m convinced in the light of my discussions with them that they played a constructive and useful role.

Will SA still aid Unita?

No. Since December 22 we were precluded, in terms of our commitment, from aiding Unita. We will not do so.

Could SA live with a Swapo government?

We are not going to say what kind of government we like or do not like. If the elections are fair and free, if there is no intimidation and if the Cubans leave Angola, then it’s for the people to decide on their government.

Do you see a likely improvement in relations with Zimbabwe after the peace accord?

I believe it would be in the interests of both countries and the region as a whole. Every time tension is reduced it improves the atmosphere and increases trust.

Could the peace accord result in a rightwing backlash in SA?

I hope not. It is possible — but I think that it will boomerang if any political party attempts, for its own selfish political purposes, to exploit this situation. The leaders of the territory themselves opted for independence.
unassailable. Failing that, wrangling over a constitution could drag on for perhaps two years.

Nonetheless, Swapo’s expected support is not confined to the Ovambos, Namibia’s largest single ethnic group ($87 000 or about 50% of the population). It has been putting out feelers to other groups inside the country and has dramatically toned down its Marxist rhetoric on nationalisation. Indeed, some argue it would be the better outcome for Swapo to emerge with a clear majority since this would make Sam Nujoma and his armed cadres feel less threatened and therefore more reasonable. That would be a sort of Mugabe scenario. It’s arguable: a clean sweep might tempt Swapo to institute a one-party State.

Others calculate that between them the other 10 ethnic groupings could well gain around 34%-35%, or just enough to prevent Swapo holding sway. And even if Swapo comes untrammelled to power, it will be forced to evince a degree of pragmatism vis-à-vis SA, if only because SA fully intends holding on to Walvis Bay, from where it could put a trade squeeze on Nujoma if he proves a problem.

Then there is the issue of regional relations as a whole. The closure of ANC bases in Angola could well lead to improved SA-Botswana relations, since the insurgents’ conduit from Angola through Botswana, which “poisoned” relations, will presumably close.

Whether this will result in a reduction of ANC terror in SA remains to be seen. However, in view of SA’s successful thumb-and-talk strategy towards its neighbours, which has led to the denial of ANC bases and transit facilities in those countries, the ANC could be forced to renounce violence and sue for a negotiated peace, Arafat-style.

The wild card remains Unita — which, if it makes dramatic gains in the months ahead, could cause the remaining Cubans to go into the field again; and that would doubtless cause SA to stall the election process in Namibia.

However, Angola’s President Eduardo dos Santos is under pressure from both the US and the Soviet Union to reach accommodation with Savimbi’s people. For Savimbi, a face-saving way out would be if he was persuaded to stay out of the negotiations in return for a regional government in the south, say.

There is considerable upside for Dos Santos in doing a deal with Unita. While President-elect Bush is known to be keen on continuing to supply Unita, the carrot being dangled before Luanda is an end to the Clark Amendment barring US recognition of Angola; and there is a Soviet commitment to buy more Angolan oil.

If these matters resolve themselves, Pik Botha’s role will come to be seen as pivotal and imaginative. There would remain the problem of SA — and who is to say that those diplomatic skills Botha can furnish, although sometimes a little rough-and-ready, will not prove their value again on home ground?

US FINANCIAL IMBALANCES

Standing on shifting sands

[Image of a stick figure]

Collapse, no — but serious weaknesses mar the US financial system

America’s front-line financial imbalances are well known — its US$300bn net external debt and the twin deficits of the Federal budget and the current account. But now the focus of the financial markets is sharpening on other evident instabilities in the system, and the global consequences that could arise if they are left unattended for too long.

In fact, matters are moving. The long-standing glamour about Inflation over the mass in the US savings and loans ( thrifts) industry (the S&Ls) finally drew a response in President Ronald Reagan’s outgoing budget — a commitment of $16bn as part of a $64bn five-year package to fund the insolvent Federal Loans & Savings Insurance Corp (FSLIC). Will it be enough?

Then there is the scandal involving Drexel Burnham Lambert, pioneers of the $180bn junk (high yielding) bond market, coinciding with the geared record buy-out for $25bn of RJR Nabisco by finance house Kohllberg Kravis and Roberts (KKR). Alarms have been sounded — particularly in the light of rising interest rates.

Nobody is yet talking collapse. But the size of the numbers involved is such that the problems could impinge on monetary and fiscal policy over the next two years.

The thrifts crisis involves no more than 20% of the industry, previously akin to building societies until deregulation allowed them to lend to high-risk, high-return projects with disastrous consequences — notably in Texas after oil prices fell. According to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 80% of thrifts are solvent and 70% make profits. The 20% in trouble, however, are estimated to be broke by the tune of as much as $110bn and getting deeper into the red at the rate of $1bn a month. Overlap between the thrifts and the junk bond market occurs only at the margin. A recent survey identified 42 which held $12.2bn in their portfolios and, in one case — that of a thrift taken over by another — difficulty was experienced in selling the junk bonds. In spite of Drexel Burnham’s vaunted market-making and placing capacity the $176m parcel of bonds yielded only $150m over six months in a firm market.

Argument about the thrifts and what can be done without hurting the Federal budgets on. William Proxmire, former chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, has said: “The bail-out to come will be the largest in history.” Only eight months ago the Federal Home Loan Bank reckoned the total cost of resolving the issue would be under $23bn. By the end of the year around 200 thrifts had been dealt with at a cost of $40bn in securing the savings of depositors.

Short of money (the FSLIC already owes $14bn) the authorities have resorted to mergers. But this tactic has attracted criticism because the Federal budget is subsidising them through tax relief on losses of the acquired thrift. One Texas savings and loan rescue paid out $300m to take over a distressed fellow but walked away with $900m in tax deductions.

THE BIG BUYOUT

(Merger-related loans by the big US banks)

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Source: Barron’s Weekly

FINANCIAL MAIL JANUARY 20 1989
What now for Namibia's dreaded 'Koevoet' units?

A Swapo prisoner, centre, points out an arms cache to his Koevoet captors. 

From Koevoet, by Jim Hooper, Southern Book, RG139.

SOUTH AFRICAN soldiers in Namibia told a bleak tale about Koevoet, the feared South West Africa Police counter-insurgency unit.

"Koevoet is guilty of 100 days of going and not one miss one of our crocodiles east of the Cunene River," the story says.

"So they sit down and drink for hours. On the 10th day they jump in their cars. Two hours out of Oshikango they see a truck and they go to a blocking post."

"Then they grab the priest and beat him until he says he's a communist."

The tale, part of an interview with a prominent Namibian politician, says much about the unpleasantness built up by the "anti-communist" police.

Critics say the unit has resorted to extraordinary brutality, often without cause or warning. The victims of which were often Namibian non-combatants. Koevoet members have appeared in court on various charges (overtly accompanying stories), and one was charged for shooting a civilian suspect.

An incident in the death of two civilians in northern Namibia in 1985 was said to be "the result of a Koevoet operation conducted by the unit."

Koevoet ("Crowbar") claims to have "eliminated" thousands of Swapo guerrillas running through thousands in 10 years existence, and there's no reason to dispute their estimate.

The unit relies on a series of high-speed hit-and-run operations, and makes frequent raids into dressed up as ordinary police officers. Such is the confusion that even Koevoet members are not sure what Koevoet men are not being discharged.

Now, in the wake of the Angolan Peace accords, the 9000-strong unit is not a security threat.

The "anti-communist" unit is disbanded. That, at least, is the official position.

Many Namibians areကြားး about South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's recent statement that Koevoet ("Crowbar") does not exist any more.

Namibia's Koevoet units, which are "surrounded by bad publicity" according to Botha, are to be disbanded. But observers say that most Koevoet men are not being discharged.

One Namibian report states that Koevoet members are not being discharged.

BLACK JOURNAL REPORTS:

"But they're curious and they ask questions about police work. They're very excited to learn."

One bizarre prospect raised by this is that former Koevoet operatives, in a totally different capacity, will work side-by-side with United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) personnel when they arrive in Namibia this year.

For the moment, though, all that has changed is Koevoet's name. It's now the "Community Protection Unit," and has lost its previous authority. It will now have to follow the United Nations' new guidelines.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has already demanded a full and impartial investigation into the allegations.

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NAMIBIAN POL

Whites-only

warn against

to

SA likely to
SA delegation to US for 'withdrawal' talks

A multi-departmental South African delegation under the leadership of the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, will travel to New York for next week's inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission on Namibia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said yesterday.

The meetings will cover the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola, which will be attended by US, Soviet, Cuban, Angolan and South African officials.

Mr. Botha has rejected reports that the US delegation and the Angolan delegation will be led by General Antônio dos Santos Franca D'inia, the Angolan military chief of staff.

The Angolan president, Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos, has also indicated that the resolution of any dispute on the interpretation or implementation of the trilateral agreement on Namibia signed in New York on December 2nd, 1978, will be discussed during the meetings.

In New York, the South African delegation will also hold discussions with the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the implementation of Resolution 435 on April 1st this year.

Mr. Botha said the achievement of the commission was provided for by the Bisho Protocol signed by South Africa, Cuba and Angola in the Angolan capital on December 15th last year.

The commission's object is to facilitate the resolution of any disputes on the interpretation or implementation of the trilateral agreement on Namibia signed in New York on December 2nd, 1978.

Mr. Botha said it was envisaged that the US and Russia would participate as observers in the work of the commission and that on completion of Namibia, the Namibian government would be included as a member of the commission.

The Namibian cabinet met the acting State President, Mr. Chris hausser, at Windhoek yesterday morning at the start of talks expected to centre on the disbursement of the territory's reconstruction funds.

It was agreed that the Namibian government is to "take the initiative" on matters of the Namibian elections and independence process.

The five permanent members of the Security Council, the US, Russia, Britain, China and France, agreed to recommend to the Security Council that the mission's estimated cost of the mission, $95 million, be increased by $15 million.”

Cape Times, Saturday, January 21, 1989
Swapo chief entitled to protection

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — If Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma returns to Namibia to fight the UN-supervised election he will be entitled to the same protection as any other citizen, according to a police spokesman in Windhoek.

Mr Nujoma said in New York recently that he thought he would be returning to his country within weeks to begin organising the one-man, one-vote election scheduled for November 1.

The police spokesman said Mr Nujoma would be entitled to his own bodyguards and that these bodyguards would be entitled to carry firearms "provided the weapons are properly licensed."

Asked whether the police would provide protection for the Swapo leader, the spokesman said the matter would be dealt with if and when it arose.

He said Mr Nujoma would be treated as anyone else and if he asked the police for protection, they would "give him the necessary protection according to the law."

The SWA police will reduce its numbers from 8,300 to 7,000 by April 1, the target date set for the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia.

A police spokesman in Windhoek said the reduction in numbers would mainly be of special constables, who were given basic training and armed, and sent to protect tribal and local government leaders.

Two soldiers die in crash

Northern Transvaal Bureau

ELLISRAS — An accident involving a military vehicle near the Botswana border claimed the lives
Peace force cuts: UN man offers to quit

LISBON — The military commander of the United Nations Namibia peacekeeping force has offered to resign over proposals to cut the force, according to the Angolan news agency Angop.

Quoting a London-based spokesman for Swapo, Angop said UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar had rejected the resignation on Friday of India's General Prem Chand.

Angop said General Chand had threatened to resign over proposals by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to reduce costs by cutting the peacekeeping force.

The five — the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China — were to pay 50% of the estimated $600 million to $800 million cost of sending the original force of 7,500 peacekeepers.

Swapo also appealed to the permanent members of the UN Security Council at the weekend not to seek a cut in the peacekeeping force.

"We consider it a demonstration of bad faith on the part of those members of the UN Security Council like the US, UK and France to renge on things they have already agreed," Swapo's information secretary, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenga, said.

He said a strong UN force was needed to counter a heavy South African military build-up recently in Namibia, which he said could threaten the holding of fair elections.

According to Angop, the permanent members want to reduce the force to 4,500.

Angop also claimed without elaboration that South Africa planned to create two new states on Namibian territory, the Republic of Ilenge on the Angolan border and the Republic of Rehoboth in southern Namibia.

UN comment was not immediately available at the weekend. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.
Namibian govt to take initiative

CAPE TOWN — The Namibian transitional government is to "take the initiative" in handing over its functions to the territory's SA-appointed Administrator-General, a statement released after Friday's Cape Town meeting between acting President Chris Heunis and the eight-member Namibian transitional Cabinet said.

The hand-over is in accordance with the UN-supervised independence process that starts on April 1. Heunis said the talks were "frank and took place in a spirit of mutual understanding".

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, who also attended the meeting, informed the delegates fully about the agreements signed by SA with Angola and Cuba last year.
Peace force cuts 'easier' with fewer police

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE South African government's decision to reduce the Namibian police force to 6 000 should help the five members of the United Nations Security Council to reduce the size of the Unita peacekeeping force that will protect free elections in the territory.

South African diplomatic sources indicated this today after the announcement by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, that the police force was to be reduced.

Easier to agree

He said the reduction would not weaken security during the run-up to elections.

The decision had been taken after a careful analysis of the security situation.

Sources said the decision to reduce the police force should make it easier for the UN to agree to a proposal by the five permanent members of the Security Council to reduce Unita from 7 500 to about 4 500.

The five have been battling with General Assembly members for weeks to get this pro-
posal through. The decision was supposed to have been made by the end of last year.

The five want a reduction in size because they will bear most of the enormous costs of the force.

On the other hand, most of the ordinary members — strongly backed by Swapo — feel that a reduced force will not be able to ensure neutrality against local forces.

Damaging

The South African government is understood to be pleased with the proposed reduction of Unita.

The move is seen as damaging the status of Swapo as the organisation has always considered itself to be favoured by the UN, which regards it as the "sole and authentic representative" of the Namibian people.

The decision to reduce the police force will help to counter Swapo's argument that Unita cannot be reduced without making it weaker than the local forces.

Meanwhile, the approach of independence for Namibia is likely to have at least one favourable consequence — a boom in the limited Windhoek property market. Foreign embassies based in South Africa are already scouting for property there, The Argus Africa News Service reports.

A Western diplomat said he had been in Windhoek looking for accommodation last week, only to find that other embassies had had the same idea.

"I saw officials from other South African-based embassies and we all seemed to be doing the same — going in and out of estate agents," he said.
Namibia govt to quit early

THE Namibian transitional government has unanimously agreed to leave office well before March 31 to give the Administrator-General enough time to prepare for his takeover.

On April 1 the territory will come under the joint management of the UN and the current A-G advocate Louis Pienaar until independence, according to the peace agreement.

Transitional government chairman Andreas Shipanga said yesterday the Cabinet would meet Pienaar early this week to advise him of their timetable, to relinquish control.

"We believe he needs control of the departments, especially finance, to plan his budget and we will give him sufficient time to do this," Shipanga said.

He added there was "absolute consensus" in the Cabinet about the matter.

Mandy Jean Woods

On Friday eight members of the transitional government Cabinet met acting President Chris Heunis to discuss the implementation and implications of resolution 485.

It was agreed then that the Namibian Cabinet would take the initiative in handing over the reins of power to the A-G and the UN.

Wishes

The Cabinet was due to meet President P. W. Botha at his request, but after he took ill last week the job was delegated to Heunis.

Shipanga said the Cabinet had conveyed its wishes for a speedy recovery to Botha.

See Page 3
Comment Page 5
Pik names top men to Namibia positions

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — National Health Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk has been appointed coordinator of South African and Namibian government functions during the United Nations-supervised election process in Namibia which starts on April 1.

Dr Van Niekerk, a former administrator-general of the territory, will be assisted by the ambassador to Germany, Mr Willem Retief, who will be transferred temporarily to Windhoek.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed the appointments yesterday.

He said Dr Van Niekerk would co-ordinate the departments and institutions which would deal on a daily basis with the practical implementation of the independence process under UN Resolution 435.

Dr Van Niekerk will continue as Minister of National Health and Population Development while doing his new job.

Mr Botha said it had not yet been decided whether to replace Mr Retief as ambassador to Germany.

The heads of the second-tier ethnic administrations in Namibia met the South African Government in Cape Town yesterday to be told about their future when UN Resolution 435 is implemented.

The plan calls for ethnic political structures to be abolished, though there has been some suggestion that the administrations' bureaucrats might stay on.

An international commission to monitor the Angola-Namibia peace agreements will be inaugurated in New York today, the official Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

The group comprises Angola, South Africa and Cuba with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers.

General Antonio dos Santos Franca, known as Ndalu, would represent Angola, and Mr Carlos Andrade and Mr Neil van Heerden would lead the Cuban and SA delegations respectively.
Health minister to go to Windhoek

HEALTH Minister Willie van Nierkerk will be dispatched to Windhoek as a special government representative to co-ordinate the functions of the SA and Namibian government departments during the process leading to the territory's independence.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha also announced yesterday that SA ambassador to West Germany Willem Retief would assist Van Nierkerk "on a daily basis with the practical implementation of the settlement plan".

Van Nierkerk, a former Administrator-General, will retain his ministerial position. It has not yet been decided whether a temporary replacement will be appointed in Retief's place.

Botha also said UN secretary-general Perez de Cuellar had been informed the strength of the Namibian police force could be further reduced to 6 000.

Meanwhile SA, Cuban and Angolan delegations started discussions in New York yesterday aimed at reaching agreement on a trilateral joint commission for resolving practical problems related to independence.
LISBON.—An international commission, to monitor the Angola-Namibia peace agreements, will be inaugurated in New York today.

The group comprises Angola, South Africa and Cuba with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers, said the Angolan news agency, Angop.

General Antonio dos Santos Franca, known as Nkulu, represents Angola, while Carlos Andanes and Mr Neil van Heerden lead the delegations of Cuba and South Africa respectively.

The commission will oversee implementation and handle any problems in interpretation of Southern African peace accords signed in New York on December 22.

DETERMINED

Meanwhile, our political correspondent reports that the National Party-controlled administration in SWA/Namibia is determined to go ahead with white ethnic elections in the territory.

Mr Chris Liebenberg, a member of the white administration’s executive committee, said the white authority intended to go ahead with elections on March 1 — one month before Resolution 435 is in action.

He said this today after a meeting between the 10 ethnic authorities of the territory and the South African government.

The meeting, chaired by Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis, spelled out the implications of Resolution 435, which calls for the disbanding of ethnic authorities.

South African government sources said the government had been hoping that the white administration would decide not to hold elections.

There was no immediate response from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health and Population Development, spoke today about his new job as co-ordinator of South African and SWA/Namibian government functions during the implementation of Resolution 435.

The former administrator-general of the territory will continue to do his present job as well.

He will be assisted by Mr William Reiche, the present South African ambassador to West Germany.
All not rosy in Namibia, warns church head

PRETORIA. — All is not rosy in Namibia and the "dirty tricks" department is more active than ever, the president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Bishop Wilfrid Napier, told the SACBC's plenary session last night.

The attack on the SACBC headquarters, Khanya House, in Pretoria, had been carried out by "mysterious and elusive saboteurs who have so far not been identified or tracked down with any degree of conviction".

Bishop Napier discussed the "strangling" emergency regulation restriction of organisations, and measures against the media. The Pope's delegate to Southern Africa, Archbishop Ambrose de Paoli, called for the realism that had led to the Namibian accord to be applied in SA.

He hoped the accord would lead to the fulfillment of Namibians' "long-awaited desire to take their place as a member of the family of independent nations of the world". — Sapa
UN Force cut to 4,650 to keep peace in Namibia
Dr Willie van Niekerk has been appointed co-ordinator of South African and SWA/Namibia government functions during the United Nations-supervised election process in SWA/Namibia which starts on April 1.

Dr van Niekerk, a former administrator-general of the territory, will be assisted by the ambassador to Germany, Mr Willem Retief who will be transferred temporarily to Windhoek.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha confirmed the appointment on inquiry on Monday.

He said that Dr van Niekerk would co-ordinate the departments and institutions which would deal on a daily basis with the practical implementation of the independence process under UN Resolution 435.

Dr van Niekerk will continue as Minister of National Health and Population Development while doing his new job.
UN to reduce peacekeeping force by 3,000

NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday bowed to budget demands and cut the peacekeeping force for Namibia to 4,600 troops.

Although some 3,000 less than originally planned, it will still represent the UN's costliest mission at an estimated $786 million (R500 million).

Black African nations and non-aligned countries have clashed for weeks with the US, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China over the size and cost of the force.

The Organisation of African Unity and non-aligned countries insisted on having at least 7,500 troops, as indicated in the original 1978 Security Council plan for Namibia's independence.

Objected

But the five permanent members of the Security Council, who together pay 58 percent of all peacekeeping costs, objected to the projected spending of $786 million (R500 million) on sending that many troops.

The United States proposed sending about 3,200 in all on the peacekeeping force, called the UN Transition Assistance Group.

About 800 election supervisors would be needed for the early November balloting, expected to last about a week.

South Africa has strongly protested to Angola and Cuba about a build-up of Swapo forces on the Namibian border.

The Soviet Union, the United States and the United Nations have been informed of the alleged contraventions.

In terms of agreements struck last year with Angola and Cuba, Swapo forces would be kept north of the 16th parallel inside Angola — more than 300 km from the Namibian border.

Since then, there have been reports of a significant build-up of Swapo forces south of the parallel, close to the border, while Swapo has also been held responsible for at least one recent landmine incident and the stowing of arms caches in the territory.

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha said last night he had asked the South African delegation to the talks at the first meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission in New York, to appeal to Cuba and Angola to "discipline and control" Swapo.

UMBRELLA

He warned they would have to take the blame if the agreements already reached were jeopardised.

Mr. Botha announced at the conference that agreement had been reached yesterday on the composition of the Joint Monitoring Commission which will act as an umbrella body monitoring complaints or problems affecting all the agreements reached among the parties.
SA ‘satisfied’ with Namibia forces cuts

Political Staff

The South African government was ‘very satisfied’ with a draft United Nations’ proposal slashing the peacekeeping force to monitor elections for the independence of Namibia.

The report, drafted by UN Secretary General Dr Peter de Cesaris and released in New York yesterday, is almost identical to a draft submitted by the UN Security Council.

The report recommended the UN peacekeeping force be reduced from 7,500 to 4,500.

Mr Botha said the implementation of the United Nations’ plan for independence was now in the ‘final’ stage, with the Security Council expected to endorse Dr de Cesaris’s report before it is presented to the General Assembly by mid-February for approval of the financing.

The peacekeeping force will cost about R1.5 million a month.

Swapo massed near border, says SA

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has protested to Cuba and Angola about an alleged build-up of forces on the Namibian border.

Mr Botha said at a press conference yesterday that South Africa had warned Cuba and Angola to respect the border and that it had been ‘confirmed’ that Swappo forces had been massed near the border.

Mr Botha said the ‘report was confirmed by recent intelligence information.

Mr Botha said the report was confirmed by recent intelligence information.

It would continue to function after an independent government was set up.

A violent struggle erupted between Namibian police and South African border guards on the border on Friday.

Swapping charges and counter-charges, the South Africans said Namibian police had opened fire on the South African guards, who had crossed the border to search for their missing comrades.

Swappo’s leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, denies that his forces are massed near the border.

He has said that a peace agreement will speed up the process of independence.

Swappo has been accused of violating the agreements.

Namibian agreements ‘violated’

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Swappo has rejected South African accusations that it is ‘violating’ peace agreements that it is ‘violating’ peace agreements.

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‘The peace agreements are a clear mandate to all Namibians to work for peace and prosperity,’ Mr Nujoma said.

‘We are committed to the processes of independence and we are ready to cooperate with the United Nations and other international organizations towards this goal,’ he said.

‘We will continue to work for peace and prosperity,’ he said.

Flames threaten homes

PORT ELIZABETH — Bush encroachers in the Port Elizabeth suburb of Wolseley, which is situated on the outskirts of Port Elizabeth, have set fire to several homes.

The homes were set on fire by a group of black youth who had entered the area.

The fire has been brought under control by the Port Elizabeth fire service.

A commando list in front of a club of the Labolola infantry is controlled for 24 hours.
No observer status for Swapo

WASHINGTON. — Under a secret set of "understandings" reached six years ago, Swapo will lose its observer status and other UN perquisites, including offices and subsidies, as soon as the Security Council meets to give the official go-ahead for implementation of Resolution 435, the Namibian independence plan.

The understandings, known as the "impartiality package", were publicly acknowledged for the first time on Tuesday in Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar's report to the Security Council proposing to implement the plan with reduced forces.

The package, accepted on September 24, 1982, by the frontline states, Nigeria, Swapo and the Western contact group which negotiated 435 with South Africa, consists of a "checklist" of agreed steps that will be taken to ensure that Swapo gets no special favours in the run-up to independence.

However, the resolution that Swapo was "the sole and authentic representative" in Namibia was still in force, the National Patriotic Front (NPF) said in a statement released in Pretoria yesterday.

The NPF was formed in 1988 by Swanu (South West African National Union), Namibia (Caprivi African National Union) and Action National Settlement (ANS).

"A mere verbal undertaking by the Secretary-General that his special representatives and UN officials — alleging from different countries which may favour a specific party — will be impartial, is not sufficient," the NPF statement said. "We insist on an obligation which will be legally enforceable."

Meanwhile, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) warned yesterday of rigged elections and "the bloodshed" if the UN goes through with plans to slash the supervisory force in Namibia.

Brigadier Hashim Mbittia, executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, told reporters that plans to trim the mandated 7,500-man force would only encourage manipulation by South Africa.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar asked the Security Council on Tuesday to approve sending 4,650 peacekeepers to Namibia.

"However the OAU, echoing complaints from individual African countries, strongly objected to the proposed cost-saving manpower cut. — Own Correspondent, Sapa and UPI

SA, Soviets in 'historic' talks

WASHINGTON. — In what could be a historic turning point, SA and the Soviet Union will for the first time conduct regular, formal discussions on regional issues, Foreign Affairs director general Mr. Neil van Heerden said yesterday.

The contacts are to take place within the framework of the joint commission established by SA, Angola and Cuba to deal with Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence.

A communiqué issued on Tuesday night said the commission would meet again in late February in Angola. — Sapa
Big Five debate Namibian peace plan

NEW YORK -- Security Council members began private talks yesterday in an effort to end a bitter dispute over the proposed UN operation to grant Namibia independence from South Africa.

Delegates of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, the council's permanent members which have insisted on severe cuts in the size and cost of the operation, conferred as African and other non-aligned states denounced the economies.

First estimates had been as high as $750 million (R1.7 billion) for a 7,500 UN peacekeeping troops and a large civilian staff, but Secretary-General Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar recommended in a report on Tuesday a force of 4,650 troops and a leaner budget of $418 million (R594 million).

Fearing that South Africa might try through subversion to deny Swapo a decisive victory at the polls, the African states say the force proposed by Dr. Perez de Cuellar would be too small to guarantee fair elections under UN supervision.

With an April 1 target for the start of the UN operation and Namibia independence scheduled a year to the day after that, the Security Council and the General Assembly are under pressure to act soon on Dr. Perez de Cuellar's plan.

- The UN peacekeeping force that will monitor independence elections in Namibia will buy goods and services from South Africa, a UN spokesman confirmed yesterday.
- Australia will send about 350 troops -- engineers and support staff -- to Namibia with a United Nations force to help the transition to independence. -- Supa-AP.
WASHINGTON — The Swapo secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, has told an interviewer that a Swapo government in Namibia will help the African National Congress any way it can to destroy apartheid.

But Mr Toivo ja Toivo noted that Namibia's economy was linked to South Africa's and that a Swapo government would have to work with South Africa whether it wanted to or not.

"But I want to say here that when we become independent, we are also going to assist our comrades in South Africa in destroying apartheid," he said in an interview broadcast on Moscow Radio networks. — The Star Bureau.
Swapo will help ANC destroy apartheid

Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Swapo's secretary-general, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, has told an interviewer that a Swapo government in Namibia will help the African National Congress any way it can to destroy apartheid.

But Mr ja Toivo noted that Namibia's economy was linked to South Africa's and that a Swapo government would have to work with South Africa whether it wanted to or not.

The former prisoner in South Africa said on Moscow's radio network: "We will have a mixed economy at the initial stage of our independence. But I want to say here that when we become independent we are also going to assist our comrades in South Africa in destroying apartheid."

"We will give all the assistance at our disposal to the ANC of South Africa."

Mr ja Toivo's comments, broadcast on Moscow's service to Southern Africa, were monitored by a US agency.

According to the transcript, he told a Soviet interviewer that an independent Namibia under Swapo's leadership would have a democratic government.

Mr ja Toivo also said that a Swapo government would re-acquire multinational companies in Namibia, such as Rio-Tinto Zinc, to enter into new agreements.
'Anti-intimidation' laws in pipeline for SWA independence

WINDHOEK. — Draft legislation is being prepared to curb intimidation and violence during the run-up to the independence of Namibia.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Piennar, told Radio South West Africa that legislation aimed at excluding political parties which advocated violence from the independence process was at an advanced stage of preparation.

The legislation would also have a bearing on the strength of the police force between April 1 and independence.

Mr Piennar also outlined the role to be played by South African Minister of National Health and Population Development and former Administrator-General of the territory, Dr Willie van Niekerk.

SA co-ordinator

Dr van Niekerk would act as co-ordinator between the authorities in Namibia and South Africa, he said.

In the light of the impartial role that the Administrator-General would have to play in the constitutional process, Dr van Niekerk would co-ordinate all contact between South Africa and parties in Namibia.

A United Nations spokesman confirmed in New York that the UN peacekeeping force which will monitor independence elections in Namibia will buy goods and services from South Africa.

"It is quite obvious that the reality of that situation is that the UN has to do business with South Africa," said the spokesman.

For years, the General Assembly and UN agencies have called for a mandatory economic boycott on South Africa because of apartheid. The General Assembly renewed that position in December.

Meanwhile, the dispute about the size of the transitional force continues with the Angolan news agency, Angop, reporting a top Angolan official adding his voice to African protests against the cutting of the UN force.

Jeopardise peace

Deputy Defence Minister General Antonio dos Santos Franca said the non-aligned countries considered it essential that UN stick to its original proposal of 7,600 men. Cutting the force could jeopardise the entire peace agreement, he said.

Franca was speaking in New York after a meeting of a three-party commission to monitor the peace accords.

The group comprises Angola, South Africa and Cuba, with the US and the Soviet Union as observers.

The agreements signed in New York last December provide for the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and the implementation of a UN plan of independence for South African-ruled Namibia.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar announced on Tuesday that only 4,500 troops would be deployed.

The decision was also criticised by the Organisation of African Unity and Swapo.

Franca said the first meeting of the three-party commission went well. The next meeting was set for the end of February in the Angolan capital, Lusaka, with others to follow in Cuba and South Africa.

SAPA, Sapa-Reuters and Sapa-AP
UN lists needs for peacekeeping force

The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has a list of equipment required by the UN peacekeeping force for Namibia and has called for offers for the supply of the items needed.

It says the list is the third received. The first is a general indication of what is required. The second details communications equipment needed.

The list includes vehicles, specialised vehicles, housing units including furnishing, tentage, collapsible containers for the storage of petroleum products and water, freezer and refrigeration units and generators.

The FCI says that based on previous discussions, negotiations have already begun with prospective suppliers.

The FCI says that details on the list are scanty in order to leave as many options open as possible until the final UN budgetary details have been worked out.

It urges interested organisations to begin negotiations with the UN as soon as possible. — Sapa.
Peacekeepers issue
Namibia shopping list

JOHANNESBURG. — The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) has announced that it has a list of items of equipment required by the United Nations peacekeeping force for Namibia and has called for tenders.

The list is the third the FCI has received. The first was a general indication of what was required and the second, details of communications equipment needed.

Items included: “Specialised vehicles, housing units including furnishing, and collapsible storage containers for petroleum products and water.”

The FCI said that, based on previous discussions, negotiations had already begun with prospective suppliers.

It urged interested organisations to commence negotiations with the UN as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, it is reported from New York that UN officials hope to minimise the amount of purchasing they will do in South Africa.

Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar said in a report to the Security Council that goods and services would be obtained from “local suppliers in Southern Africa whenever these are more economical than sources of supply elsewhere”.

However, opponents of trade with South Africa are said to be trying their utmost to restrict such purchases.

And in Windhoek it has been announced that the 48-month-old transitional government will cease to exist on March 1 when it hands over full control of Namibia to South Africa in advance of the implementation of the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan.

Mr Harry Booyzen, the chairman of the Cabinet and Transport Minister, announced the demise of his administration yesterday after talks in the capital with South Africa’s Administrator, Mr Loui Pienaar.

The resignation of the government will enable Mr Pienaar and his experts to prepare to run the country jointly with the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is due to arrive on April 1.

Windhoek’s 70-member National Assembly will begin its final session on February 14.

Zimbabwe’s national news agency, Ziana, meanwhile, reports that Swapo has reacted strongly to the announcement that the South West Africa administration was preparing draft legislation aimed at excluding groups that “advocated” violence.

South Africa’s ambassador to the United States, Mr Jeremy Shearer, has dismissed a report by African and non-aligned states that it has 160,000 troops in Namibia as “inflated”. — The Argus Foreign Service, The Argus Africa News Service, Sapa, and Sapa-Reuters.
Protocol promotes peace

Defence Correspondent

VIRTUAL peace has returned to the border — since November 1 the security forces have recorded only three incidents involving SWAPO insurgents, "while normally there would have been 70 to 100", a top defence source said yesterday.

This was why SA did not object to the UN Transitional Assistance Group being reduced from 7 000 to 4 000 men, and the South West Africa Police to 5 000.

This was disclosed soon after the Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuyz, said in Pretoria that SA and SWAPO would not cease fire formally.

He explained that in accordance with procedures laid down in 1978 the UN Secretary-General would send identical letters to SA and SWAPO, proposing a specific hour and date for the commencement of a ceasefire.

The Secretary-General would request both parties to agree in writing to his proposals, no later than 10 days before the armistice was due to begin, so that all troops on both sides could be informed.

The defence source said yesterday that there was "one large difference" for the better between the ceasefire arrangements laid down in 1978 and the actual situation in 1988: The fact that last year the co-belligerents signed the so-called Geneva Protocol.

In 1978 "there was no Geneva Protocol, which in one sense works well. It states that SWAPO must not operate in South West Africa/Namibia, and since November 1 there have been only three SWAPO incidents, when normally there would have been 70 to 100."

"This is a very great difference because when (Resolution) 435 was formulated in 1978 there was no thought of a protocol, and Unita would have had to initiate the ceasefire process."

There was one worrying aspect to the border situation: Although no insurgents were operating south of the international boundary, large numbers of them were still stationed immediately north of the border.
Costly withdrawal from Namibia

CRAIG KOTZE

WITHDRAWAL of South African troops from Namibia in accordance with United Nations Resolution 435 will cost R146 million, the chief of the Defence Force, General Janine Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The phased withdrawal has started and includes moving equipment and personal possessions of 100,000 troops by rail, road, sea and air.

The money is to be paid from the budgets of two financial years, R53 million from the present year and R129 million from next year.

Troops moving out of Namibia will be accommodated either in their home bases in South Africa or in specially erected accommodation.

They will be withdrawn to Defence Force bases in Walvis Bay and strength will not exceed present levels, General Geldenhuys told military correspondents at Defence Headquarters.

"If anyone says there will be a build-up of South African troops in Walvis Bay, it will be a lie," he said.

He declined, for security reasons, to reveal the number of troops in Namibia.

General Geldenhuys said the withdrawal would be implemented in three phases.

Phase 1 would run up to April 1 — "R-Day" — with all forces upholding ceasefire conditions.

Phase 2 consists of three sub-phases. Six weeks after R-Day, South African troops would be scaled down to 12,000, then to 3,000 in the next phase — nine weeks on from the end of sub-phase 2, in which equipment would be returned to South Africa. In sub-phase three, SADF troops would be reduced to 1,500 men by November 1, envisaged, but not yet confirmed, as election day.

TO PAGE 2.
Two of the desert-dwelling elephants which are in danger from poachers in the Kaokoveld area.

HERDERS HELPING IN FIGHTING POACHERS

by HENRI du PLESSIS
Weekend Argus Reporter

A HERERO goatherder slept on the doorstep of a Kaokoveld poacher’s house while waiting for game wardens and another trekked miles on a donkey to report poachers in a successful scheme to involve the local population in conservation.

This new approach to save endangered wildlife has made headlines with its success in combining the interests of man and animal in Namibia’s remote Kaokoveld and has caused conservationists to realise that people problems were the key to conservation ones.

The two most endangered species in the area, the Damaraland desert rhino and the Kaokoveld desert elephant, were the two main beneficiaries when Endangered Wildlife Trust representative Mr Garth Owen-Smith and Namibian Director of Nature Conservation ranger Mr Chris Eyre succeeded in gaining the support of local headmen and the Damaraland administration for nature conservation.

After discussions with the local administration, Mr Eyre convinced them to ban hunting in the area, while Mr Owen-Smith canvassed the small semi-desert communities, convincing headmen that the wildlife in their area was a living asset.

Fighting for life

Mr Owen-Smith was supported solidly from the start by a little Herero community fighting for a living farming and foraging with mealies, vegetables and wheat as well as goats at Warmquelle near a little natural spring.

A drought had the community’s food resources stretched to the limits and according to Mr Owen-Smith, many were in the position where they had to decide whether to continue rationing themselves and survive for another month or have one good meal and then die.

At that stage, it was decided to set up the system of auxiliary rangers.

Funds collected by the Endangered Wildlife Trust were put to use, paying the poorer men in the communities in the form of rations for keeping eyes and ears open for poachers.

Mr Owen-Smith said: “I did not want the young men — the older men with families they had to support were in greater need.

“The men could continue tending the goats they had left, but were required to maintain a lookout for poachers.”

That the system has succeeded is clear from the success the conservationists have had combatting poaching.

Another of their endangered charges, the black rhino of Damaraland, also has been safeguarded at a time when rhinos elsewhere in Africa live under continual threat from the gun of the rhino-horn collector.

One of the new auxiliary rangers, Mr Elias Musia, proved his worth in no uncertain terms when he caught a man carrying meat from poached game into his house.

Nine caught

Mr Musia ordered the man to give himself up and sent his son off to get a directorate official.

The man told Mr Musia he had no right to search the hut or arrest him, so Mr Musia camped at his doorstep for a night until officials with legislative powers arrived.

This incident led to the arrest of nine poachers and the solving of two rhino poaching cases.
UN peace force to pour millions into S"A

by JOAO SANTA RITA
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — South African companies are on the verge of a multimillion rand bonanza financed by their greatest foe — the United Nations.

The UN procurement section has already sent the South African Federated Chamber of Industries 48 pages of requirements that the 4,650-strong peacekeeping force in Namibia will need, ranging from vehicles to septic tank cleaning services.

A UN report states clearly that the UN force will "purchase goods and services from local sources of supply in Southern Africa wherever these are more economical than sources of supply elsewhere".

Any other assumption will call into question the feasibility of the operation in the time scale already decided," the Secretary-General warned.

A UN spokesman said that in spite of objections by African countries it was obvious that the United Nations has to do business with South Africa.

If the Security Council approves the report, the General Assembly will then also have to approve the estimated budget and there are fears that the whole process could be delayed by Third World countries.

However, United Nations officials are confident that this will not happen and have already identified South African firms regarded as prospective sources of the UN force requirements.

The UN told the FCI that it was supplying it with the lists of its requirements because some South African firms "may have been missed for lack of information".

Vehicle dealers alone stand to make a fortune as the UN has asked for hundreds of vehicles, including 696 jeeps, 178 trucks from one ton to eighteen-ton capacity, mobile workshops, bulldozers, mobile cranes, refrigerator trucks, lift trucks, ambulances and dozens of different types of trailers.

Vehicles

In addition the UN is also looking for 81 light sedans of 1,600 to 1,800cc and three luxury cars which the UN chose to describe as heavy sedans. Mini buses (32) and three heavy buses are also demanded.

South African vehicle suppliers will have to take into account one specific requirement that the UN has made — all their vehicles must be white.

It is understood that the United Nations is even considering buying some of its requirements from the SADF which will gradually depart from Namibia.

But the UN is, however, not taking any chances and it has made it known that it is looking for hundreds of tents, containers for petroleum products and water, freezer and refrigeration units, and at least 600 generators.

In another list in which quantities are not specified the UN says that it will need office equipment (including IBM personal computers), cleaning services, construction materials, catering equipment, shoe-repair services, septic tank cleaning services, newspapers and periodicals.

From the lists supplied it is obvious that some members of the United Nations intend to have as much comfort as possible as they go on duty in Africa's last colony.

One of the UN lists says the officials stationed in Namibia will be needing television sets, video sets, movie equipment, radio sets and hi-fi equipment.

The UN is also looking for sport equipment and even trophies, diplomas and plaques.
Reconciliation in Angola and SA is the key

because of an outbreak of civil violence in Namibia, or gross violations of the agreed schedule of troop withdrawals, could plunge the region into military confrontation on a larger scale than before and invite mandatory — and crippling — economic sanctions.

It is therefore the quality and content of the "settlement" that will be decisive.

National reconciliation in both countries deserves to be elevated to the level of a primary policy goal and pursued energetically throughout the remaining negotiations.

The disregard of the importance of reconciliation and political accommodation in Namibia gives rise to concern.

South Africa is without doubt a multi-dimensional crossroads. Not only must it redefine its relationships with its neighbours; it faces daunting internal challenges as well.

Despite the demise of classical apartheid, the country still suffers under the burden of a political system based on the social characteristics of a pre-industrial society, while real demographic and economic changes over the past two decades demand the abandonment of race and ethnicity as the primary mechanisms for political group formation.

The continuing acceleration of the pace at which these changes are occurring means that the gap between the political system and the social and economic reality of the society whose interests it is expected to order is growing at a truly alarming rate.

Yet one's recent experience of the approach to constitutional questions that South African policymakers have adopted in Namibia does not suggest that the implications of this fact are adequately understood.

Likewise, abandoning of the cause of political accommodation in Namibia in pursuit of short-term international kudos can only result in South Africa further undermining the legitimacy of its claim that such an approach offers the only solution to its own politico-economic conundrum.

The historical lack of a coherent policy towards Namibia mirrors one fears, similarly fractured visions and preferences among key actors in the policy process when it comes to South Africa itself.

The rapidity of the policy shifts vis-a-vis Namibia suggests that the Government still lacks a comprehensive insight into the structural features and dynamics of transitional societies of the sort we live in.

While it would be cavalier not to recognize that the Government has succeeded in the course of the negotiations thus far in playing a poor hand with considerable skill, the absence of a broader vision and a set of policy parameters within which to order the negotiating tactics sharply limits the opportunity to gain strategic advantage.

There are already signs that we may be falling back on the tired and tested myth — now considerably less valid that before — that the primary requirement in our regional policy is military preparedness against the threat of Soviet destabilisation.

If this is to be the basis of the Government's defence against right-wing criticism of a settlement, we run the risk of falling into the twin traps of "feeding the crocodile" and "believing our own propaganda". Southern Africa deserves better.

Sean Cleary

a Namibian political consultant, warns that means just as important as ends in the Namibian imbroglio...
Row over SWA peace force cuts

By PATRICIA CHENY: Washington

DESPITE its pared-back nature, Unita — which will help in Namibia’s passage to independence — will still be the biggest United Nations force of its kind since 19,000 peacekeepers were sent to the Belgian Congo in the early 60s.

The force — the UN Transition Assistance Group — will comprise 6,000 men who, according to this week’s report by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, will be charged with “keeping borders under surveillance, preventing infiltration, preventing destabilisation and ensuring the safe return of refugees and their free participation in the electoral process”.

It has already come under fire from a number of black states led by Zimbabwe, which are, as one official described, “in pandemonium” because the force has been cut from the 9,000 originally called for in UN resolution 435.

According to the report, “the permanent representative of Zimbabwe expressed grave reservations... because such a move would compromise the Secretary-General’s ability to conduct free and fair elections.”

Revised

Efforts by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe and a ministerial group from Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to have Unita kept at full strength also failed.

Under the revised plan, Unita will cost R385-million down from the original estimated price tag of R1 440-million.

The UN was able to cut down on the Unita force mainly by reducing administrative tasks and doubling the duties to be undertaken by military personnel.

The price tag was also kept low because the normally sanctions-happy member nations swallowed the hard fact that it was cheaper for Unita to buy goods from South Africa than anywhere else.

The national composition of Unita is still to be decided.
Curfew is to be lifted
Owambo curfew to go

The curfew in Owambo is to be lifted on February 20.

This was announced by the Officer Commanding Sector 10, Brigadier Chris Serfontein.

He said, at Ohuno, that the nocturnal activities of Swapo's military wing, Plan, had declined to the extent that there was no further need for a curfew.

However, the curfew could be re-imposed if necessary, he said.

The lifting of the curfew comes after a statement by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, that the Geneva Protocol had resulted in there being only three terrorist attacks in northern Namibia during the past three months.

He said no formal ceasefire would be arranged. - Sapa.
The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry is currently undertaking an in-depth investigation into the economic and business implications for South Africa of Namibian independence.

"Assocom believes it is important for industry and commerce in South Africa to examine the changes and opportunities which could arise in due course from an independent South West Africa/Namibia," a statement reads.

Professor Ben van Rensburg, an economist from the University of South Africa, has been asked by Assocom to conduct the investigation.

Among the issues which he will investigate are: the outlook for an independent Namibian economy; future trade relations with South Africa and the rest of the world; taxation policy; and Namibia in the southern African context. — Sapa
LUANDA — With the clock ticking towards independence for Namibia this year, southern African nations are looking forward to signing up a new member for their economic club.

Namibia is likely to be a major topic when the nine nations of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) hold their annual conference in Luanda this week from February 1 to 3.

Diplomats say that if SWAPO wins Namibia’s UN-supervised elections later this year, Namibia is virtually certain to become the 10th member of the nine-year-old regional economic group.

Namibia would add only a million people to SADCC’s 73 million, but it would bring significant mineral riches. At present its economy is almost exclusively tied to South Africa.

- South Africa, however, is likely to retain Walvis Bay, the only major port on Namibia’s coast.
- One of SADCC’s aims is to reduce dependence on South Africa, which is acknowledged as the region’s economic giant but viewed by most SADCC states as the source of their problems.

SADCC members include three which are in the South African Customs Union—Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. They are landlocked and almost entirely dependent on South Africa.

Angola and Tanzania have no ties with South Africa. But Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique all depend on Victoria to varying degrees for transport routes and vital imports.

Most of SADCC’s initial thrust has been towards improving transport and infrastructure to the east.

The organisation has been trying to repair Mozambique’s war-battered and neglected railways and ports to provide an outlet to the Indian Ocean free of South African control.

FOREIGN AID

Hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign aid have poured in to repair rail links from Zimbabwe to the ports of Beira and Maputo. But security problems have held up the reopening of two other lines linking Malawi to the ports of Nacala and Beira.

Namibia’s independence and the fact that this year’s conference is being held in Angola was expected to shift the focus westwards to the Atlantic.

Already international donors have agreed to back the first phase of a project to reopen Angola’s Benguela railway, linking the Atlantic to Zaire and Zambia and closed for more than a decade by rebel attacks.

Still on the drawing board is a plan for another westward railway route across the Kalahari from Botswana to Namibia.

This week’s meeting will bring to Luanda hundreds of Ministers and officials from the European Community, the Nordic countries and such nations as Canada, who have made SADCC their favourite channel for aid to southern Africa.

Western diplomats say the SADCC countries are far ahead of the rest of Africa in overcoming rivalries and planning their economic development.

PROJECTS

As well as major projects such as the Benguela railway, the SADCC has a list of hundreds of others ranging from crocodile ranching to beekeeping, all of which may attract aid.

Over the past two years SADCC’s small secretariat, based in Botswana, has tried to persuade member governments to consider seeking outside private investment as well as foreign aid. — Sapa-Reuters.
Swapo leader pledges to co-operate with SA

LUANDA. — A government run by Swapo after Namibia achieves independence would co-operate with South Africa to ensure the economic survival of the territory, a leader of the organisation has said.

Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, secretary-general of Swapo (South West Africa People's Organisation), said at the weekend that the Namibian economy was dependent on South Africa.

Swapo is expected to win elections planned in Namibia this year under a United Nations independence plan that will start on April 1. Pretoria has ruled the former German territory since World War I.

"An independent Namibia will have to deal with South Africa economically," Mr Toivo ja Toivo said.

But he stressed that the aim would be to free Namibia's economy from dependence on South Africa.

Namibia would rely on its foreign allies and organisations such as the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to build up its own economy.

The SADCC, a group of nine Southern African states whose aim is to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa, is expected to recommend that independent Namibia be allowed to join as a 10th member.

Detailing ways in which independent Namibia would be forced to co-operate with South Africa, Mr Toivo ja Toivo said that Pretoria apparently intended to keep the port of Walvis Bay.

He said the new government would have to reach an arrangement with South Africa to use the port until the sovereignty issue was resolved.

Alternatively, a Swapo government would seek to develop other ports, such as Swakopmund.

Mr Toivo ja Toivo said Namibia might join South Africa's trade and customs union with Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

He said Swapo's long-term goal was a socialist system in Namibia but the movement foresaw a mixed economy, combining private and public enterprise and ownership.

- Cuban President Fidel Castro, meanwhile, has denounced the UN proposal for a 4,650-strong UN inspection force — instead of the original 7,500 — as too small to oversee Namibia's transition to independence. — Sapa-Reuters.
SECURITY Council members have begun private talks in an effort to end a bitter dispute over the proposed UN operation to grant Namibia independence from South Africa.

Delegates of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China, the council’s permanent members which have insisted on severe cuts in the size and cost of the operation, conferred as African and other non-aligned states denounced the economies.

First estimates had been as high as $750-million for 7,500 UN peace-keeping troops and a large civilian staff, but Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar recommended in a report on Tuesday a force of 4,650 troops and a leaner budget of $416-million.

It would still be the biggest such UN enterprise since the world body entered the Congo in the 1960s, an operation that brought the organisation close to paralysis and cost the life of its second secretary general, Dag Hammarskjold.

In Addis Ababa, secretary-general Ide Oumarou of the Organisation of African Unity appealed to the major powers to drop their emphasis on costs.

Fearing that South Africa might try through subversion to deny Swapo a decisive victory at the polls, the African states say the force proposed by Dr de Cuellar would be too small to guarantee fair elections under UN supervision.

With an April 1 target for the start of the UN operation and Namibia independence scheduled a year to the day after that, the Security Council and the General Assembly are under pressure to act soon on Dr de Cuellar’s plan.

Mr Francois Giuliani, the secretary-general’s spokesman, told reporters it was up to the council members to decide whether they wanted Namibia to be independent.

Diplomatic sources said some African representatives seemed willing to keep the row going even if it meant holding up the UN operation and Namibian nationhood.
Swapo accuses SA of sabotage

Swapo govt to play ball with SA — Toivo

PARIS. — South Africa was doing all it could to sabotage preparations for independence in Namibia, Swapo's representative in France, Mr Eddie Amkongo, said at the weekend.

Addressing a conference of the French Anti-Apartheid movement here, he claimed that:

- South African forces in Namibia had set up arms caches in strategic places to be used by demobilised local units for intimidation of people during the elections and the destabilisation of an independent Namibian government.
- Namibian identity documents were being distributed to pre-Unita Angolans living in Namibia and to "Unita bandits" in Angola itself to enable them to cross the border and vote for anti-Swapo parties in the November 1 election.
- A rebel "Contra" group was being formed to fight a Swapo-run independent Namibia.
- Former Swapo vice-president Mr Mishake Miyongo, expelled by Swapo in 1980, had been chosen by President P W Botha to lead this Contra group and Battalion 101, based at Ondangwa.

Mr Amkongo claimed that the South African government was running a propaganda campaign against Swapo.

'Massive display of force'

"Security forces are driving about the country in massive displays of force and organising free barbecues which they call information meetings. "After attracting people with promises of free food and drink, they project films about famine, starvation and poverty elsewhere in Africa and explain that similar conditions will prevail in Namibia under Swapo rule," he said.

He said Swapo was disappointed at the UN Security Council's decision to reduce the Unita contingent to be sent to supervise the run-up to independence from 7,500 to 4,650 men.

- An SADF spokesman, Commandant Ian Buck, said yesterday that the Swapo statements were virtually the same as statements made in November last year and repeated again in January this year.
- The SADF predicted then that this kind of statement would become an almost annual occurrence as the date for the implementation of the negotiated settlement plan progresses," said Cmdt Buck.

- In Luanda, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos reaffirmed his government's refusal to negotiate a political settlement with Unita. "There are no contacts with Unita as a political organisation," Mr Dos Santos said.

SADF to lift Ovambo curfew in February

JOHANNESBURG. — The curfew in Ovambo is to be lifted on February 20.

SABC radio news reports that this was announced by the officer commanding sector 10, Brigadier Chris Serfontein, who said at Oluno that the nocturnal activities of Swapo's military wing, Plan, had declined to the extent that there was no further need for a curfew.

He said, however, that the curfew could be reimposed if necessary. The announcement of the lifting of the curfew is a sequel to a statement by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Janmie Geldenhuys, that the Geneva Protocol had resulted in there being only three terrorist attacks in northern Namibia during the past three months. He said no formal ceasefire would be arranged between South Africa and Swapo.
HAVANA — Cuban President Fidel Castro said on Sunday a 4,650-strong UN inspection force was too small to oversee Namibia’s transition to independence, the Cuban-based Prensa Latina news agency reported.

He denounced a UN report’s proposal for a force of that size instead of the 7,500 originally proposed.

It would be better to send the 7,500 troops and then reduce that number if possible, Castro told more than 2,000 Namibian students.

Castro said the recent UN resolution on Namibia was acceptable enough because it “recommends that the UN secretary-general try to cut down expenses but does not speak of the reduction of troops.”

“But, the secretary-general and his team made a report that does not satisfy Cuba and the other peoples of the Third World,” he said.

“If SA succeeded in thwarting the free self-determination of the Namibian people, the weight of responsibility would fall on the permanent members of the security council,” Castro said. — Reuter.
Bleak outlook for proteges

From BRENDA SEERY, The Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

In a month’s time the final South African constitutional experiment in Namibia will be tossed into the dustbin of history, as Windhoek’s Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) hands back full control of the territory to South Africa in advance of the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 peace and independence plan.

The parting of the ways for Pretoria and its Namibian proteges on March 1 will be traumatic for the Windhoek politicians, who have strolled the corridors of power in the capital’s Tintenpalast government building since they were installed in office by President P W Botha in June 1986.

A non-elected government, the six-party coalition occupies a unique niche in the history of Southern Africa, in that it asked President Botha to hand over the reins of government to it without first submitting itself to an electoral test. Its resignation — without having fought an election or suffered a “no confidence” defeat in a Parliament made up of only its people — is also rare. It did not go unchallenged, as the Resolution 435 plan provides that the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari will rule the country in conjunction with South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar, during the seven-month transition phase before independence at the end of this year.

When historians eventually come to write the history of the TGNU, they would do well to remember the comments of a senior South African Foreign Affairs official at the time of the appointment of the Windhoek administration.

He remarked that a good way of looking at the new government would be in the terms a famous historian once described the Holy Roman Empire (as “neither Holy, Roman, nor, an Empire”).

principles which has been accepted as an unofficial coda to the Resolution 435 plan. One of the clauses of the 1992 agreement states that a two-thirds majority is necessary for all decisions in the Constituent Assembly to be formed after the UN-supervised majority-rule elections.

At the time of the appointment of TGNU, South African officials claimed the alliance — which began life as the Multi-Party Conference — had the support of as many as 50 percent of Namibians.

That opinion was probably optimistic then, and even more so now, because the coalition has patently failed, in its 43 months in office, to make the significant changes to society that would have weaned grassroots support away from Swapo.

Grand apartheid remains imbedded in the fabric of day-to-day life through the 11 separate ethnic (for that read “own affairs”) authorities installed by South African decree in 1990.

The TGNU has itself been raked by tensions between those who favour the status quo and those who don’t. Ideological bickering was the main reason why the Windhoek politicians spent more than two and a half years (and more than R2-million) in a futile attempt to reach agreement on a constitution.

For example, the ideological clash torpedoed efforts by the “left” wing of the government — headed by Mr Dirk Mudge’s DTA and supported by Swann, Swapo-Democrats and the Coloured Labour Party — to open segregated schools to pupils of all races.

Education Minister Mr Andrew Matjila rashly promised in late 1986 that all schools would be open by the first term in 1987. Those promises not kept would have returned to haunt Mr Matjila and the other parties of the TGNU in the election fight ahead.

South African pressure on the Windhoek government was also constantly in evidence during its time in office, in spite of Pretoria’s declaration that it would leave the running of day-to-day affairs to the TGNU and only retain control over defence and foreign affairs.

The image of being “South African puppets” is one the government members will find hard to live down. Many were the idle resignation threats uttered by some of the government Ministers since June 1985.

The man-in-the-street, in a country where unemployment has been estimated as running at 23 percent or more, cannot fail to have noticed the TGNU’s Ministers drew salaries and perks of more than R120 000 a year.

As an entity, the TGNU will die on March 1, and its component members will be fighting for their very political lives in the weeks and months ahead.

According to the South African government, the "Government of National Unity" was a government of National unity, of National unity, of National unity, and without any state of war, certainly not.

What the appointment was, was an attempt by the South African government to gain back the confidence of the world for its policies. It was also a move by Pretoria to show that it was serious about a peaceful transition in South Africa.

The Union Buildings planners were the 1990 agreement of the Union Buildings planners, and the 1990 agreement was the 1990 agreement of the Union Buildings planners.
As the African countries in the wake of their independence and the world's focus on the non-white world, the South Africa's struggle gained momentum. With the United Nations' support and encouragement in its fight against apartheid, the African National Congress (ANC) began to organize its activities more effectively.

The failure of costly Gambhr

Appease the People

Namibian Leaders

According to the South African government, the peaceful South African elections this year are evidence of its commitment to democracy and human rights. However, this claim is not universally accepted by the people of Namibia, who continue to fight for their freedom. The Namibian people have expressed their discontent with the elections, which they believe were rigged in favor of the South African government.

The elections also highlighted the tensions between the two countries, with Namibia insisting on its right to self-determination. The South African government, on the other hand, has continued to insist on its sovereignty over Namibia.

Despite the challenges, the Namibian people remain committed to their struggle for freedom. They continue to organize protests and demonstrations to raise awareness about their cause.

The failure of costly Gambhr
UN still split on Namibian force

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — Certain non-aligned members of the United Nations Security Council — including Ethiopia, Senegal and Algeria — have continued to block action on a resolution to approve the UN's transition programme for Namibia recommended by the secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The non-aligned states conferred privately on the question and asked for a meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar to discuss their objections to a proposed peacekeeping force of 4,650, which they believe to be insufficient to maintain law and order and ensure free and fair elections.

The secretary-general has said he would retain the limit of 7,500 officers and men envisaged in the independence plan approved by the Security Council in 1978, but the remaining troops would be deployed only if he were convinced that the smaller group could not do the job.

ALARmed BY squabble

With an April 1 target for the start of the entire UN military and civilian operation that is supposed to lead the territory to independence a year later, some delegates are becoming alarmed by the squabble over the size of the force, which has pitted the non-aligned states against the big powers.

The general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mr Ide Oumarou, says the UN must remain vigilant against any South African attempts to manipulate Namibian independence.

He repeated the OAU's opposition to the reduction of the UN peace-keeping force.
CAPE TOWN — Government has given notice that it intends appealing against a decision of the Supreme Court in Windhoek that a certificate by President PW Botha stopping the murder trial of four members of the Defence Force was invalid.

Lawyers acting for the widow of murder victim Frans Uapota confirmed yesterday Botha and the interim Cabinet in Namibia had given notice they intended appealing against the ruling.

The application for leave to appeal has been tentatively set down for February 24.

The lawyers, representing Victoria Mweuhanga, Uapota's widow, said they had not yet decided whether to oppose the application or to cross-appeal against a decision to prevent disclosure of the official report to Botha that the Defence Force members acted in "good faith".

The Supreme Court ruled against an application for the disclosure of this report.

However, in December last year it ruled that a report by a certain Col de Klerk, that the four soldiers were acting in "good faith" and that they were acting to prevent or suppress terrorism, was misleading and fell far short of the true position.

It held Botha's certificate stopping the trial was invalid and murder charges against the soldiers — C.J. Harmse, P.J. Herbst, D F Esselen and J. Fernando — should stand.

Uapota was killed on November 25, 1995, after soldiers entered a shop near his home in Ongandja in northern Namibia.

Mweuhanga said in an affidavit that the soldiers had forced them to lie down and proceeded assault her husband.

A post-mortem report indicated the cause of death was a massive subdural haematoma that covered the brain.

After the ruling against the certificate, opposition parties called on government to accept the decision and let the trial go ahead, but it appears government has rejected this.
The government has given notice that it intends appealing against a decision of the Supreme Court in Windhoek that a certificate by President P W Botha stopping the murder trial of four SANDF members was invalid.

Lawyers acting for the widow of the late Mr Frans Uapota confirmed yesterday that Mr Botha and the interim government in Namibia had given notice that they intended appealing.

Mr Uapota died of severe injuries on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a 'cucu' shop near his home.

The Supreme Court, Windhoek, in December found that a report saying the four soldiers were acting in "good faith" was misleading.
Namibia will be invited to SADCC

LUANDA - The southern African states seeking to reduce economic reliance on South Africa would invite Namibia to join them after it achieved independence from Pretoria this year, an SADCC official said yesterday.

He said the nine countries in the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC) had agreed at a Ministers’ meeting to send the invitation immediately after the new Namibian government was formed.

"We are looking forward to the independence of Namibia and to Namibia joining the family of SADCC," the group’s executive secretary, Mr Simba Makanja, said in Luanda.

ELECTIONS

Under a United Nations independence plan, elections in Namibia scheduled for November are expected to be won by the nationalist group, Swapo, which has fought South African rule for more than 20 years.

Dr Sam Nujoma, leader of SWAPO, is expected to become Namibia’s first president.

Dr Nujoma is due to address the ninth annual SADCC conference when it formally opens in Luanda today. Its members are Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi. Sapa-Reuters.
PW vs Namibian court

The Star's Africa

The interim government in Namibia and President Botha have lodged an application for leave to appeal against a decision by the Supreme Court in Windhoek that Mr Botha's certificate stopping the trial of four soldiers over a killing was invalid.

The Registrar of the Supreme Court said the application would be heard on February 24.

In December the court ruled that a report stating that the four soldiers had acted in good faith when Mr Frans Uatopa was killed in 1985 in northern Namibia fell short of the true position.
They know dare pretend only dreams are possible. "It's just a matter of who wants it badly enough," they say. "If you put your mind to it, you can achieve anything you set your mind to."
Ready, set, run: An exodus to the Cape

When the UN troops arrive...

Orange River:

brown sheep across the

the white right-wingers will

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The programme seeks to promote understanding and cooperation among people of all backgrounds.
Namibia to join African trade club?

LUANDA. — With the clock ticking towards independence for Namibia this year, Southern African nations are looking forward to signing up a new member for their economic club.

Namibia is likely to be a major topic at the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference's (SADCC) annual conference in Luanda this week.

Diplomats say that if SWAPO wins Namibia's UN-supervised elections, Namibia is virtually certain to become the 18th member of the nine-year-old regional economic group.

Namibia would add only a million people to the SADCC's 93-million, but it would bring significant mineral riches. At present, its economy is almost exclusively tied to South Africa.

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Outlet to ports

Angola and Tanzania have no ties with South Africa, while Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique depend to varying degrees on Pretoria for transport routes and imports.

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Western diplomats say the SADCC countries are far ahead of the rest of Africa in overcoming local rivalries and jointly planning their economic development.
Economic reality in Namibia

Wolfgang Thomas, with the Small Business Development Corp, is author of Economic Development in Namibia (1978). The following analysis of the economic prospects for an independent Namibia is taken from an article in the February edition of Die Suid-Afrikaan.

Three dimensions call for attention: the political and strategic; demographic and manpower shifts; and the direction of the economy.

As regards the internal political and strategic developments during the transitional phase, SA’s dominant position as neighbour, its control of Walvis Bay and overwhelming regional power are of cardinal importance. Together with this is the fact that the Western powers, the Soviet Union, the OAU and even Swapo have no interest, with the onset of a power vacuum (as in Angola in 1975), in assuming power for domination. Namibia’s deeply heterogeneous population mix would have made the outcome of such a process particularly unpredictable.

Seen in this perspective, SA’s continuing presence in Walvis Bay is thus probably stabilising, and it would seem improbable that Swapo or diplomatic leaders would address this potential point of conflict during the transitional phase.

The internal election process will probably be overshadowed by the general acceptance that independence will only be realised within the framework of a closer economic and strategic interdependence with SA. While party political rhetoric will probably not be damped by this, the leadership of all the main parties will be thoroughly aware of this framework.

The influence of senior officials in the various State departments — and their continued presence during the transition — should not be underestimated in this regard.

Regarding demographic and manpower changes, the next two years could be relatively traumatic — especially for some groups — but in view of the total population of 1.5m (300 000 households) these problems do not appear to be insurmountable.

It is expected that a part of the estimated 80 000 Namibians living in camps in neighbouring states will return. If their return directly coincides with the withdrawal of the security forces in the north, and without provision for financial assistance to households, a critical situation could easily arise.

In that case the pressure of the southward migration could increase, creating problems in the Windhoek area.

Parallel to this stream, a number of smaller ones can be expected: the Umsag troops and assistant personnel, skilled Namibians who are spread around the world (but who will probably return after the election), and various foreign experts, businessmen, political observers, and others from countries bordering Namibia (including from SA) who would want to join the “Uhuru bandwagon.”

Against that, a fair number of white (and coloured) residents of Namibia will join the exodus, though probably not in great numbers. Though crunches as a result of the exodus of skilled labour could occur, and while new arrivals could not fill those vacancies in the short-term, one should not expect crises during the transitional period. The proximity of SA and the possibility of recruiting contract workers on a short-term basis should minimise these dangers.

At the same time, no dramatic weakening is expected on the economic side. Namibia’s key sectors — mining, agriculture, fisheries and commerce — are well developed and have a couple of years of reasonable growth behind them. The construction sector is growing all the time, and the increasing urbanisation (already about 45%), will retain its momentum.

During the transition, budget financing will be primarily a problem of negotiation, since the deficits will be relatively small in relation to SA’s declining defence commitments in Namibia and its total budget.

The general expectation is that foreign aid will be relatively smaller than hoped for. Yet it still seems possible to mobilise funds, other than private capital, for specific aid or bridging programmes (for example, the re-integration of refugees in the north). The single biggest problem is certainly compensation for reduced defence spending in the economy of the north.

The three years after independence will probably be the most crucial phase in the 10-year debate over possible developments in an independent Namibia. Speculation about the composition of the first independence government often arose. Bearing in mind the limitations imposed by Namibia’s dependence on SA, it seems that a “government of national unity” is virtually a sine qua non for a more stable new State. Any variant — say the exclusion of Swapo or some of the DTA groups — will probably not remain in power for very long.

Against this background, it seems likely that Namibia’s economic system will be a relatively pragmatic mixture of socialist ideals and capitalist realities, more or less along the lines of the pattern in Zimbabwe. If this route is followed from the outset — which looks possible in the light of Africa’s recent past — the dreaded flight of capital and skills from the country can be significantly contained, especially if the new government resists imposing drastic foreign exchange controls. With such a pragmatic policy it is quite possible that the return of skilled Namibians and other immigrants could fill most of the vacancies caused by emigration.

The same could happen with capital flow if there is a sympathetic attitude towards the mines, industry and financial institutions, to prevent a flight of capital, and if at the same time there is a combination of development aid and foreign private investment.

Taking into account Namibia’s population of 1.5m, its work force of just more than 500 000, and an annual population growth of 45 000 as well as a work force increase of between 18 000 and 20 000, its resource base is not that unfeasible, especially compared to other African states.

If the new regime can consolidate its political position within three or four years, a more gradual economic growth process should certainly be possible thereafter. As far as exports are concerned, fish, minerals, meat, wool and tourism should strengthen the balance of payments (and foreign exchange), while a combination of urbanisation, agriculture and land reform, small business development and job creation, should stimulate economic growth in northern Namibia.

Against an urban complex of 250 000 to 300 000 people in Ovamboland, and about 100 000 to 120 000 along the coast (Walvis Bay-Swakopmund-Argandis), the Windhoek-Rehoboth complex could easily grow by 160 000 into a city of 350 000 over the next 15 years.

The mining sector has a planning horizon of 10 to 15 years. With the development of the Koeboe gas field, certain new diamond fields and a series of mineral deposits in the central area of Namibia, mining should in the long term probably retain a 30% share of the GDP. A partial government shareholding in the major mines should not hinder these developments. Similarly, it may be expected that a flexible land reform policy (aimed at under-utilised farms and the privatisation of tribal land), will stimulate the agricultural sector. The further “Namibianisation” of the commercial and financial service sectors can, if sensitively tackled, stimulate domestic growth — without thereby cutting all ties with SA.

Of course, by changing these assumptions a fundamentally different future can be sketched. The basic ideas underlying the above scenario should however be clear: with independence drawing near, it also becomes clearer in Namibia that a changeover of power leaves limited scope for dramatic structural changes or reform — especially if one does not want to run high risks.
UN's plan for Namibia is in danger

NEW YORK. — Unless the UN secretary-general's latest plan designed to bring Namibia to independence is approved by the Security Council in the coming days, the whole exercise could fall apart, diplomats have warned.

At the same time, Mr. Perez de Cuellar has expressed his concern about the delay caused by the African nations who want the size and cost of the UN force in Namibia to be enlarged.

"Time is running out," he is reported to have warned African ambassadors in his office this week.

Recently, the UN announced that it would send 4,560 men to Namibia at a cost of R1bn rather than the original plan for 7,500 troops which would have cost R1.5bn.

Now a Western ambassador has warned that if the April 1 date slips away, "it could make it very difficult for the whole election process to go ahead as planned".

LIJANDA. — Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma predicted yesterday that his party would win the Namibian independence elections in November despite South's African efforts to obstruct a free and fair poll, reports Ziana, Zimbabwe's national news agency.

He was addressing the eighth Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) consultative conference here on behalf of liberation movements.

Mr. Nujoma accused Pretoria of deploying 35,000 troops, registering Angolan Unita bandits as citizens and intimidating rural people to influence the outcome of the United Nations-supervised elections.

He said that despite South Africa's designs which included raising the voting age to 21, Swapo was confident of winning.

He also accused the United States, Britain and France of trying to renege on arrangements for Namibia's transition to independence.

He attacked moves by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to save money by scaling down the size of the UN force that will supervise Namibia's process of independence from South African rule starting on April 1.

Without mentioning the Soviet Union and China, which have supported the cut, he pinned the blame on the three Western permanent members, accusing them of trying to go back on agreements made in 1978.

Meanwhile, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in his opening address that there were enormous prospects for establishing peace in Angola, following the recent New York agreement.

The president called on SADCC members to increase their support in order to consolidate peace and stability in the region. — Sapa-Reuters
Castro to send students to Namibia

By Neil Larsen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Hundreds of Namibian students are to be sent home from Cuba to play an active role in this year’s elections under Security Council Resolution 435.

Last week, at the Hendrick Witbooi School on Cuba’s Isle of Youth, Cuban leader Dr Fidel Castro told the youngsters that those of the right age would have to go back to Namibia “to work on the tasks of educating and training the people, as well as to vote in the elections”.

“Not a single vote can be lost,” he said.

RETURN

Many of the students have not completed their courses at high school, technical college and university levels, but Dr Castro promised them that most would be given an opportunity to go back to Cuba to finish their studies.

It was more important, however, he told them, to win the election and not to allow the “racists, fascists and oppressors” to manipulate the election.

“You are ready to leave, to move to Namibia when Swapo indicates it is time,” he said.

President Castro said he had no doubt that the people of Namibia would vote for a Swapo government.

“The issue right now is to guarantee the impartiality of the elections, to avoid manipulations of the electoral process, to avoid traps and fraud in the elections and to prevent the racists and their allies from sowing fear in the people of Namibia, thereby preventing them from freely expressing themselves,” Dr Castro said.

“The friends of the Namibian cause have been denouncing this and issuing warnings about it, and they will continue struggling, fighting and mobilising public and international opinion so that it will be very difficult for the racists to manipulate the elections.”
Secret checks will put Swapo out on a limb

WASHINGTON — The checklist of steps pressed on Swapo by Frontline states, to ensure UN impartiality in the run-up to Namibia's independence elections, confirms that Swapo will be on its own once the UN plan goes into effect.

From that moment - target date in April - the organisation will be subject to the joint authority of the SA-appointed administrator general and the UN special representative.

UN support to the movement will cease and the General Assembly will not be permitted to discuss Namibia during the transition.

Approval

Business Day has obtained a copy of the checklist that has remained secret since it was presented to UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar in 1982.

Perez de Cuellar had intended to release it as part his January 23 report detailing how, subject to Security Council approval, he intended to implement the UN plan.

He was persuaded to withhold it by Frontline states.

These are understood to have feared embarrassment by the number of concessions they persuaded Swapo to accept.

The list comprises 17 agreements and understandings on key aspects of the plan. Six prohibit all special ties between Swapo and the UN.

The UN will not provide funds for Swapo nor any other party during the transition period.

The UN Council for Namibia should refrain from engaging in all public activities once the Security Council authorises implementation.

The Commissioner for Namibia should suspend all political activities during the transition.

Swapo will voluntarily forego special privileges granted to by the General Assembly.

Consideration of the question of Namibia should be suspended during the transition period.

At the Security Council meeting to authorise implementation of resolution 435 speakers should be kept to a minimum. None of the parties to the election or ceasefire would speak.

PETER DELMAR reports the SADF will supply a significant portion of equipment the UN's military wing, Ongandjera, will use during the transition to independence, says Finans en Tegnisk Magazin.

According to Dermot Hussey, UN co-ordinator of purchases, the UN is negotiating with the SADF. These negotiations are not affected by the UN's ban on weapons deals with SA.

The SADF, he says, has so far given good co-operation with negotiations on the matter.
Namibians in Cuba to go home for poll

From NEIL LURSEN
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Hundreds of Namibian students are to be sent home from Cuba to play an active role in elections under Security Council Resolution 435.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro gave a pep talk at the Hendrick Witbooi School on Cuba’s Isle of Youth last week, telling the youngsters that those of the right age would have to go back to Namibia “to work on the tasks of educating and training the people, as well as to vote in the elections”.

“Not a single vote can be lost,” he said.

Swapo government

Many of the students have not completed their courses at high school, technical college and university levels but Castro promised them that most would be given an opportunity to return to Cuba to finish their studies.

He said it was more important, however, to win the election and not to allow the “racists, fascists and oppressors” to manipulate the election.

“You are ready to leave, to move to Namibia when the Swapo indicates it is time,” he said.

President Castro said he had no doubt that the people would vote for a Swapo government but that it was important that they be organised and guided.

He and other Third World leaders rejected the United Nations report, drawn up by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and “his team of collaborators” which said that the number of Unita troops to be sent to Namibia to monitor the elections should be reduced from 7500 men to 4500.

The report satisfied only the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, who had acted closely on this issue, he charged.

“The issue right now is to guarantee the impartiality of the elections, to avoid manipulation of the electoral process, to avoid traps and fraud in the elections and to prevent the racists and their allies from sowing fear in the people of Namibia, thereby preventing them from freely expressing themselves,” Castro said.

“The friends of the Namibian cause have been denouncing this and issuing warnings about it and they will continue struggling, fighting and mobilising public and international opinion so that it will be very difficult for the racists to manipulate the elections.”
HARARE. - Church organisations, representatives of liberation movements and journalists attending the symposium on world peace which ended in Harare today have called on UN secretary-general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, not to reduce the number of UN forces bound for Namibia.

In a statement released at the end of the symposium this afternoon, delegates told Mr de Cuellar they were concerned that South Africa might deny Namibia the opportunity to fully realise its right to self-determination.

Represented were church councils from Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa, the ANC, PAC and Swapo and the Union of African Journalists.

"We are convinced that the full UNtag force is the minimum necessary to ensure that the election to the constituent assembly of Namibia will be free and fair," the group said in a statement to the UN secretary-general.

They also raised the concern that South Africa might now or in the interim period, take decisions "that may deny the Namibians the opportunity to fully realise their right to self-determination".

The group said they had heard "with alarm of manoeuvres of the South African administration in Namibia to sell off social facilities and public institutions to private interests". Those affected could include health, postal and telecommunications services, railways and civil aviation.

"We call on your excellency to investigate with a view to preventing the Pretoria regime from undertaking such action which would impede the use of such services by all Namibians regardless of colour, race, origin and creed," the statement said. — Sapa.

Mr Perez De Cuellar
NOT TOO LATE TO DITCH 435, SAYS TREURNIGHT

CAPE TOWN — Government should at this late hour reconsider and reverse its support for the implementation of resolution 435 in Namibia, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said yesterday.

He wanted to know why government was hasty regarding the implementation of 435 because it had never been wholeheartedly in favour of it.

"If the government is secretly planning to let resolution 435 be shipwrecked, it naturally cannot say so, but if it does want to wreck it because it does not want to throw the people of South West Africa to the wolves, because it wants to face its responsibilities and it cannot run the risk of putting in Swapo and see the red flag flying in Windhoek, then the government does not have much time to turn around and shake off resolution 435, then, it must not be seen to be in a hurry to get rid of South West.

"As matters stand, the majority of Cubans will remain in Angola when Swapo takes over power.

"We ask who from SA will monitor the withdrawal of the Cubans out of Angola? On whose trust or promises are we negotiating?

"There was a time when it was absolutely certain that Swapo would overwhelmingly win the majority for a legislative body in SWA. What reason is there for not believing this any longer?

"If it is still true, how is the government planning to protect the inhabitants of SWA against Swapo and a communist takeover of SWA?" he asked. — Sapa.
Swapo's leader calls for sincerity

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Only the goodwill and sincerity of all parties will ensure the success of the peace accords that will lead to Namibia's independence, Swapo's leader Sam Nujoma has said.

In an interview with the Namibia Press Agency, Mr Nujoma said, however, that because South Africa had in the past broken several accords "nobody can be very sure that the racist regime will honour its part of the bargain".

He accused the South African administration in Namibia of issuing Namibian identification cards to members of the Angolan rebel movement Unita to influence the next elections in the territory.

He said another attempt to influence the election was the intention to set a voting age limit of 21 while in South Africa the voting age was 18. He said this was aimed at disenfranchising the youth in Namibia.

He also criticised the United Nations decision to reduce the peacekeeping force to be sent to Namibia during the transitional period.

"We believe that enough injustices have been done to our cause by those who are powerful," he said.

'SA influence in Un tagging cuts': OAU

MAPUTO. — Close ties between some members of the United Nations Security Council and South Africa is the reason behind the attempts to reduce the size of the UN force (Untag) to be sent to Namibia, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary General, Mr Ide Oumarou, has said.

Speaking at a press conference here at the end of an official visit to Mozambique, Mr Oumarou said he did not think that economic factors were the principal cause for the reduction of the troops as stated by the Security Council.

"We think that it is not out of the question that certain members of the Security Council continue to think in terms of preserving their privileged links with South Africa," he said.

He said South Africa's troops in Namibia could be an intimidating factor in the elections and, therefore, the UN should be represented in Namibia "in a manner sufficient to counterbalance the South African presence".

He said South Africa was working to ensure an election result in its favour so the UN should take measures to ensure free and fair elections.

He warned that if Namibia's independence came about "in an irregular fashion, then we shall face a much more complex situation than we have today". — The Argus Africa News Service.
Ramaphal: ‘Risky to trust Pretoria’

HARARE. — The five permanent members of the Security Council, by voting to reduce United Nations peacekeeping forces in Namibia, were asking the world to risk trusting South Africa, Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramaphal said on Sunday.

“The permanent members are asking the international community to accept that it was a justifiable risk to take with the future of Namibia — to place trust in South Africa to fulfil its part of the 435 operations,” he said, addressing the third meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa.

“The real question here is the confidence to be reposed in South Africa to fulfil the requirements of resolution 435. The permanent members are asking this against the unbroken record of South African perfidy in relation to Namibia, and all its other relationships in Southern Africa,” he said.

Using economy as the excuse for the reduction of UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia from the proposed 7,500 to 4,650 was not valid, he said.

“On the best estimates we have it was a saving to them of about $160 million (R330 mn). What does that amount mean to the five permanent members?

“It is the cost of seven fighter aircraft. It is about two weeks of United States spending on ‘star wars’ research. It is, almost unbelievably, about two hours of their collective military spending.” — Sapa

Apartheid ‘will remain menace’

HARARE. — Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe told Commonwealth foreign ministers yesterday that even after peace was obtained in Angola and independence in Namibia, apartheid would continue to menace Southern Africa.

He was officially opening a three-day meeting of the eight-nation Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa which lobbied for the intensification of sanctions against Pretoria.

Referring to the United Nations Security Council decision to advise Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cueller to reduce the size of the UN’s transition force in Namibia, Mr Mugabe said that nothing should be allowed to hijack Namibia’s march to freedom.

Mr Mugabe, who is also chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, warned against over-enthusiasm about developments in Angola and Namibia, saying: “Any optimism this agreement may have generated must be tempered by anxiety about potential hurdles and landmines lying on the way.”

He said the committee would be told in detail of how, through armed bandits and surrogates, Pretoria had maimed and murdered civilians in Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and other Southern African states. — Sapa
Source of conflict removed, says Pik

Parliamentary Staff

Southern Africa was on the threshold of a new era, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament yesterday in a speech on the Namibian settlement.

Through its firm negotiation, the South African Government had secured a number of significant advantages in the settlement, he said, adding that when Resolution 435 was first approved in 1978, the Cuban troop withdrawal was not linked to it.

"We have succeeded in negotiating that and it is an important advantage which has far-reaching implications for the peaceful development of South Africa. We have secured the removal of a source of conflict and war, the consequences of which I could not indicate."

Mr Botha said important constitutional safeguards for Namibia had been secured in negotiations, as well as the entrenchment of principles guaranteeing an independent judiciary, free and fair elections and the protection of human rights.
Namibian deal a victory for SA — PFK

Politis
Pik urges UN: don’t delay

SOUTH African Foreign Minister Pik Botha urged the United Nations yesterday not to delay Namibia’s transition to independence from Pretoria.

Mr Botha said the UN Security Council should this week ratify Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar’s $416 million dollar proposal to deploy 4,659 troops in Namibia to supervise the move to independence.

UN troops are scheduled to arrive in Namibia on April 1 but final ratification of the timetable has been delayed by a row over the size of the force. A number of African states have said at least 7,500 men are needed to prevent South Africa interfering in the independence process.

"I do not contemplate a delay," Mr Botha told reporters at a briefing in Cape Town. "It just has to be April 1. It must be. We cannot go on like this. The moment we slip on that, then I predict big problems." — Sapa-Reuter.
Swappo, De Beer’s in, talks
Angolan forces are billeted in Namibia

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. MPLA troops monitoring South Africa's disengagement from southern Angola are currently billeted inside Namibia under South African protection because Unita will not let them operate on their own side of the border, US and Unita officials said yesterday.

The troops are part of the joint monitoring commission created under the South African-Angolan ceasefire agreement reached in Geneva last August.

The JMC was to have established 12 monitoring posts along the 1300km Angola-Namibia border, but Unita has barred the Angolan contingents from operating in territory it controls.

An MPLA force was reported to have been mauled last month as it attempted to set up posts. According to a Unita spokesman, Mr Marcos Samondo, the SAPD took the survivors into protective custody.
STOCKHOLM — A Swedish newspaper said yesterday SA had informed the UN it could not accept Swedish troops in a multinational force to oversee Namibian’s independence process this year.

Expressen reported Pretoria had said Sweden’s strong anti-apartheid stance meant it could not be trusted to be impartial.

Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman Bo Helseth said the report came as a surprise if Pretoria had decided on such a move.

He cited Sweden’s support for Swapo and its imposition of sanctions. "With that in mind it is difficult to believe Swedish troops could be unbiased," the spokesman said.

Sweden has pledged full support for the UN independence plan for Namibia which is to start on April 1 and end with elections seven months later.

The multinational force, expected to total about 4,500, was agreed to as part of the regional peace settlement signed in the UN’s New York headquarters between SA, Angola and Cuba which has pledged to repatriate an estimated 50,000 troops in Havana.

SA companies are expected to supply much of the equipment and transport for the UN force now being assembled. — Sapa-Reuters.
SA queries safety of Namibian refugees

Staff Reporter

The Canadian government, which chaired the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers conference which ended in Harare yesterday, has been asked what steps it has taken to ensure the safety of Namibian refugees in Zambia.

The request, from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, results from a petition sent by the refugees to the Zambian government, claiming that "Swapo intelligence" had decided to kill all Namibian refugees who did not support Swapo.

The refugees asked for "urgent rescue".

A copy of the petition, signed by 36 alleged refugees in the Makeni transit camp on May 20 last year, was also addressed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.

Copies were sent to the High Commissioners of Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom, as well as the Ambassadors of Germany, the US, Netherlands and Sweden, the Parents Committee of Namibia and the Lutheran World Federation in Geneva.

RESOLUTION 435

The South African government pointed out that in terms of UN Resolution 435, it was the duty of the UN Special Representative to ensure that all Namibian refugees or Namibians detained outside the country be allowed to return peacefully to participate in elections.

They allege that "our beloved brother" Mr. Kally Nghinieka Shafouli, a Namibian, was shot dead by "Swapo intelligence" on May 14 last year and they feared for their lives.

"We are now filled with terror... We do not move about, sleep well, or attend toilets during the night or take the sick to hospital at night..."

Referring to the "frightening allegations" in the petition, the letter from the South African government said the Makeni camp was not the only one of its kind and "there is no reason to believe that the situation in other camps is less serious".
CAPE TOWN — Thirty-six Namibian refugees have called on the international community to rescue them from execution in a Swapo transit camp in Zambia.

A copy has been delivered to the Canadian embassy in Cape Town with a covering note from SA Foreign Affairs describing the allegations as extremely frightening.

The note said: “We have concrete information that Swapo Intelligence has decided to kill all Namibian refugees who do not support that party.”

The petition was signed at Makeni transit camp in Lusaka and dated May 20 1988.

It notes the “tragic death of our beloved brother, Kally Ngubinyaka Shafeoli, a Namibian shot dead by Nekondo and Kasamali of Swapo Intelligence on May 14 1988.”

The note said that killing had made them realize the terrible situation they were in. They were filled with terror and one of their number was mentally disturbed as a result.

They refugees direct their request to the Zambian government, which they thank for “humanistic treatment of UNIP”, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the international community “to recognize the seriousness of this horrific situation”.

They asked to be transferred to refugees camps in Western countries “but not in Africa or Asia”.

The petition pleaded: “We need urgent rescue.” — Sapa.
The Department of Foreign Affairs, headed by Mr Pik Botha, has sent the Canadian government a copy of a petition from 36 Namibian refugees which claims that all refugees who do not support Swapo are earmarked for death.

In a letter accompanying the petition, the department drew to the attention of the Canadian government the fact that detainees held in transit camps in Zambia should be released in terms of UN resolution 435.

It pointed out that in terms of 435 all Namibians outside the territory had to be permitted to return peacefully and allowed to participate fully in the elections.

It stated the allegations contained in the petition were "extremely frightening", adding that it was well known that the transit camp mentioned was not the only one of its kind.

The South African government would be "grateful" to know what steps the Canadian government would take to ensure the lives of the refugees were not endangered.

The petition asked that the refugees be taken to any settlement outside Africa or Asia and cited the "horrific death" of a refugee shot on May 14 last year by Swapo intelligence. The shooting is said to have taken place at the Makeni transit centre in Lusaka.
Three officials with nowhere to go

By SHAWN JOHNSON
market system • Multi-party democracy • Free
No major nationalist society

Plan for a non-socialist society

Revealed: SWAPO's moderate

BY SHAWN JOHNSON

"Weekly Mail," February 10 to February 16, 1999

2
TWO DEVELOPMENTS WHICH WILL SHAPE THE NAMIBIA ECONOMY ....

Powerbrokers meet: De Beers talks with Swapo

By VICTORIA BRITTAIIN

guerrilla war, Swapo is committed to a mixed economy and a plural political system for an independent Namibia. Based in Luanda, its president, Sam Nujoma, has been in exile for 29 years, and its secretary general, Tol-voja Toivo, served 16 years on Robben Island.

The high-level London meeting had Nujoma and his foreign affairs secretary, Theo-Ren Gurirab, hosted by the South Africans in the luxurious Ritz Hotel in Picadilly. It is a strong signal that South African businessmen in Namibia are distancing themselves from Pretoria, and from the South African-run transitional government, well ahead of the United Nations supervised elections due to be held in November this year.

For Swapo the meeting with top men in De Beers, was important enough for Nujoma to fly in from Lu-anda for just one day before returning for a key central committee meeting, and for Gurirab to leave the UN during the long-drawn out power-struggle over how the independence process will be implemented.

De Beers' interest in a stable transition period in Namibia, and the formation of a strong enough government to provide business as usual in the fractured country, may be Swapo's strongest card in lobbying for more international supervision of the withdrawal of South African troops and the return of about 90,000 Namibians from all over the world.

Swapo last year initiated meetings in Zambia and Sweden with several dozen Namibian businessmen, commercial farmers and church groups in a process which paralleled the better-known meetings of the ANC with South African businessmen.

Occasional meetings of Swapo with major foreign interests, such as German business, began as early as 1989 when the independance process under the 1978 UN Resolution 435 was expected to be implemented by South Africa within months. — The Guardian, London

Surprise Wiehahn boost for Namibia labour

The man who refashioned South African labour law jetted into Windhoek this week to finish what could be an equally major plan for Namibia, reports EDDIE KOCH

NAMIBIA'S labour movement, poised to play a prominent part in ensuring a victory for Swapo during the colony's path to independence, may receive an unexpected boost from the territory's transitional government.

Professor Nic Wiehahn, architect of South Africa's system of labour relations, jetted into Windhoek this week to put the finishing touches to a report that is likely to recommend wide-ranging provisions for the recognition of trade unions for black workers in Namibia.

The 40,000-strong National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), arguably the most potent network of organized support for Swapo inside the territory, is likely to be further bolstered during the run-up to independence elections if Wiehahn's recommendations for the labour movement's official recognition become law.

Wiehahn told the Weekly Mail that the first section of a two-part report, prepared by a commission he headed to inquire into a collective bargaining framework for Namibia, was complete. He was in Windhoek this week to finalise plans to hand the report to the cabinet of the transitional government as well as the administrative general secretariat.

Swapo regards a two-thirds majority in the elections to ensure its ability to devise a constitution for the new nation and the union movement is the force best placed to help the liberation workers in Namibia's factories, mines, municipalities and railways.

Namibia has a population of little more than one million and a registered electorate of 600,000. This means one in every 12 voters will be a NUNW supporter and likely to vote for Swapo. The labour federation also has a disciplined network of shop stewards and activists in every town who will be able to extend their cabinet, in conjunction with the administrative general, to decide on how it should be used.

The transitional government has the power to make laws before April 1 — the date on which the administrator general, who rules the territory on behalf of South Africa, assumes sole legislative powers in terms of Resolution 435.

Jubilant workers march home after Swapo's first rally of the year held in Katutura.

Picture: JOHN LIEBERBERG, Aparti- ment will be obliged, if only because of the international scrutiny it is coming under, to grant these basic rights.

What is less clear is whether the administrative general, Louis Pienaar, will be prepared to turn Wiehahn's commission into law. Pienaar, who is briefed by conservative advisers in the security forces, is known to be less enthusiastic than Wiehahn about the idea of granting basic human rights.
De Beers gets set for Swapo

LONDON. — De Beers has taken several steps to prepare for a Swapo government in Windhoek after the November general election.

This week’s meeting between Nicholas Oppenheimer, chairman of the Central Selling Organisation diamond syndicate, and Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, was one of the moves.

The CSO said Mr Oppenheimer and Mr Nujoma met at a lunch hosted by an unnamed third party at the Ritz Hotel in London.

It said there were no plans to meet Swapo representatives in the near future, “though after April they will be an important part of the political constituency in Namibia”.

RTZ, which manages the Rosia uranium mine in Namibia, was not involved in this week’s meeting. The company said it had made several informal contacts with Swapo in the past.

“We are always ready to talk to interested parties,” RTZ’s spokesman said today.

Mr Oppenheimer recently visited Lusaka, where he met President Nyerere of Tanzania. Speculation is that De Beers hopes to entice Angola back into the CSO.

Apparent on Anglo business, Mr Oppenheimer also saw President Mugabe in Harare early in January. Mr Nujoma has moderated his tone since the days when he threatened to nationalise all Namibian mines. Swapo now says it is committed to a mixed economy.

Peter Manning, Swapo’s London representative, says the policy will be “to negotiate with each individual mining company”. The outcome will almost certainly be higher tax than at present.

De Beers subsidiary CDM is to spend R150-million on developing a mine at Ahafo, about 260 km north-east of Oranjestad. A De Beers spokesman says it is “part of a broader effort to increase reserves and extend the life of CDM”. 

By Richard Rolfe
Four die in floods, two swept away in car

The Argus Correspondent

Johannesburg — Four people drowned near Reekmanshoop in southern Namibia and two are missing in floods.

Rivers have burst their banks after heavy rains in the territory and South Africa at the weekend.

Two bodies were recovered from the Wasser River and police said a search was continuing for two people whose car was swept away.

A woman and her daughter drowned after their house was flooded by the Schap River in the Reekmanshoop area.

A number of areas have been isolated by the floods.

Repairs have been started to the national road between Reekmanshoop and Mariental.

It is expected to reopen tomorrow.

The inflow into the Hardap dam near Mariental has decreased considerably since Saturday when the sluice gates were opened following a content increase of 108-million cubic metres in three days.

In South Africa good rains fell over the central and eastern parts of the country, disrupting sports events.

The assistant director of the Weather Bureau in Pretoria, Mr. Hannes Olivier, said although only light rain fell over the Eastern Cape — declared a drought disaster area last week — good falls should occur in the Kruger National Park, another stricken area, from today.

THE CAUSE

The belt of rain which has settled over the central and eastern parts of the country was not unusual.

Mr. Olivier said the rain was being caused by a high-pressure system south-east of the country which had advected moist, cooler air across the country, and a low-pressure system over the western parts on the surface and upper air.

“Widespread rain occurred over the central and eastern parts of the country. This high-pressure system is slowly moving eastwards, causing it to clear over the western parts.

“There will be further clearance over the central interior with rain over the eastern half of the country. Moderate falls are expected over the Free State and south-western Transvaal.

“Over Natal and Free State it will be mainly cloudy with rain. It will clear in the west.”

Good rains fell over parts of the country. De Aar reported 135mm yesterday, Prieska 104mm and Douglas 59mm.

Cool, cloudy weather was experienced over the whole of the Transvaal, except for the area north of the Soutpansberg.

Cool and overcast weather during the past three days brought some relief from the soaring temperatures, but rain is badly needed throughout the Lowveld, particularly in the northern parts.
Opinion

Two kinds of news come from Namibia

Defence Correspondent

The good news from Namibia is that the border ceasefire is working, with only three incidents recorded since November 1 — the quietest it has been in the operational area since 1971.

The bad news is that several serious or potentially serious problems loom over the progress towards independence — not least of them a recent report of a large-scale Unita offensive.

Both the good and the bad developments stem from provisions in the Geneva protocol which was signed last year, and which laid down, inter alia, that:

- South African forces would not venture north of the Namibian border;
- An Angolan/Cuban/South African joint military monitoring commission would be set up, which would ensure adherence to the protocol by deploying joint patrols in the field from a chain of 12 border control posts erected eastwards from Epupa in Kaokoland;
- Swapo insurgents would not come further south than the so-called "Quite Line", drawn through the 17th parallel.

The South Africans seem to be keeping their forces in place, but neither of the other two conditions appear to be functioning as envisaged.

Major problems

The Angolans are encountering major problems in carrying out their part in the monitoring operation because the south-east is so completely dominated by Unita that Luanda's forces cannot open lines of communication.

At least one Angolan column last month reportedly suffered heavy casualties when it was attacked by insurgents on its way to the south-east, and the chances of a short-term improvement in this regard seem unlikely.

The Angolans' troubles in the south-east were recently outlined by the chief of the South African army, Lieutenant-General Andre Liebenberg, at a briefing in Pretoria.

He said "good progress" had been made in establishing the joint monitoring machinery until the seventh border post had been erected at Santa Clara (the Angolan half of the old central Okahandja crossing at Oshikango).

However when the eighth post had been established at Beacon 94, about 240 km east of Rucana, and the joint monitoring troops had been installed, it had become apparent that the Angolans "had difficulty in supplying their troops", the result being that "up to now we are still feeding them".

"No avail!"

According to Gen Liebenberg "we urged them to continue with the (establishment) of the remaining three posts, but to no avail." The South Africans then went ahead and established the posts unilaterally, manning them with the SADF components of the joint monitoring forces.

All this had been completed by November 1 of last year, he added, "but till now (January 30) they have not yet placed their troops".

Gen Liebenberg added that "we have even offered them the opportunity to go there across South West African soil", but the Angolans had not taken up the offer. Since then there has been a Washington-sourced report claiming that Angolan monitoring troops "are currently billeted inside Namibia because Unita will not let them operate on their side of the border". The SADF has refused to comment.

The Angolans have blamed their failure on South African obstructionism, claiming the SADF was acting in concert with Unita to make Luanda's participation in the joint monitoring patrols impossible.

Top SADF officers say, on the other hand, that the Angolans are resorting to their time-honoured tactic of blaming South Africa in order to avoid giving Unita any locus standi.

SA influence weaker

One irony of the situation is that as far as can be seen South Africa's ability to influence Unita is now far weaker than it has ever been, thanks to that organisation's move into the American camp.

The bottom line, however, is that an Angolan ceasefire is obviously still as badly needed as ever — and as far away as before, particularly if Unita claims that it has launched a major rainy season offensive are true.

The SADF is worried about what it describes as Swapo's failure to stay north of the Quite line, and a lack of Angolan/Cuban will to make them do so.

As long ago as October last year South Africa was complaining that it had failed to reach consensus with the Cubans and Angolans on five violations of the protocol, stemming from proof found on Swapo insurgents killed or captured south of the border that they had originated north of the Quite Line.

Attempts at reaching consensus were met by the Angolans' attitude that the insurgents must be desertsers, and that in any case they could not control them as Swapo was an "independent" organisation — a specious excuse since Swapo relies absolutely on them for its very bread and butter.

These complaints have still not been settled, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has lodged a high-level protest about this and the fact that large numbers of Swapo insurgents are concentrated in the "shallow area" just north of the border in violation of the Geneva protocol.
Swapo elects a white to council

By Esther Waugh

UPINGTON — Swapo yesterday dismantled barriers between its internal and external wings.

During a two-day extraordinary meeting of the central committee in Luanda chaired by Mr Sam Nujoma, several internal-wing members were brought on to the central committee as well as the secretariat.

The purpose of the meeting was to consolidate the external and internal leadership of the organisation as well as planning Swapo's election campaign.

One of the members chosen, Mr Anton Lubowski, a Windhoek advocate, was the first white public Swapo member. He is also the only white elected during yesterday's election.

The five internal members elected to the central committee include Mr N Maxuilili, Mr N Bessinger and Mr D Tjomnagarero. Previously, Swapo vice-president Mr Hendrik Wibben was the only internal-wing member represented on the Swapo governing body.

Speaking from Upington, Mr Lubowski denied being a token white on the secretariat. "I have certain competencies to contribute to Namibia's future, he said".

It is expected Mr Lubowski will be involved in the drafting of a new legal system for Namibia.
Namibia gets a UDF

WINDHOEK — Namibia now has its own United Democratic Front (UDF).

Four political parties met this weekend to form the alliance, which will contest the coming majority-rule election under the United Nations Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for the country.

The parties with full membership of the UDF are the Damara Council, the Coloured Labour Party, The Namibia National Independence Party and the Original People’s Party.

The German interest group, the Intressengemeinschaft, will have observer status on the front.
"Insiders" for key Swapo body

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. - Swapo today announced the appointment of four of its "internal" Namibian leaders to the organisation's Central Committee as part of a process of preparation for the coming electoral campaign under the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan for the territory.

The new members of the Central Committee are former deputy national chairman Mr Dan TjGORERO, former joint foreign affairs secretary Mr Nico Bessinger, veteran political campaigner and former Robben Island prisoner Mr Nathaniel Maxuilili and Mr Goliath Matongo.

One of the few white members of Swapo, Mr Anton Lubowski, was appointed to the organisation's secretariat.

Mr Tjgorero said the new appointments were intended to eliminate the distinctions between the "internal" and "external" wings of Swapo.

CLEARING THE DECKS

Previously the Central Committee was made up only of members of the exiled leadership although internal leaders were always regarded as being eligible for membership of the body.

Mr Tjgorero said the consolidation was part of a process of clearing the decks to enable Swapo to tackle the electoral campaign.

It has been generally accepted by political observers here that the external leadership of Swapo has dictated the movement's policy and general direction.

The inclusion of local leaders on the Central Committee should help the organisation to avoid accusations that its leadership was out of touch with the situation inside Namibia.
The Committee assembled in the room, and the Acting Chairman, Mr. T. A. L. TANGENT, took the chair.

The Acting Chairman: The committee is in order.

The Acting Chairman: As you are aware, the committee has been allocated the task of examining the report on the implementation of the new foreign policy.

Mr. TANGENT: My first question is about the implementation of the new foreign policy.

The Acting Chairman: The new foreign policy was implemented in 1978. What progress has been made in its implementation?

Mr. TANGENT: What are the challenges faced in implementing the new foreign policy?

The Acting Chairman: The challenges faced in implementing the new foreign policy include:

1. The lack of budgetary allocation for the implementation of the new foreign policy.
2. The lack of coordination between different government departments.
3. The lack of adequate training and education for the staff involved in the implementation of the new foreign policy.

Mr. TANGENT: What steps have been taken to address these challenges?

The Acting Chairman: Steps have been taken to address these challenges, including:

1. Increasing the budgetary allocation for the implementation of the new foreign policy.
2. Improving coordination between different government departments.
3. Providing adequate training and education for the staff involved in the implementation of the new foreign policy.

Mr. TANGENT: What are the expected outcomes of the implementation of the new foreign policy?

The Acting Chairman: The expected outcomes of the implementation of the new foreign policy include:

1. Improved relations with foreign countries.
2. Increased trade and investment.
3. Increased security and stability.

Mr. TANGENT: What is the role of the committee in the implementation of the new foreign policy?

The Acting Chairman: The role of the committee in the implementation of the new foreign policy includes:

1. Monitoring the implementation of the new foreign policy.
2. Providing recommendations for improvements.
3. Ensuring accountability and transparency in the implementation of the new foreign policy.

Mr. TANGENT: Thank you for your presentation. I would like to make a few comments about the implementation of the new foreign policy.

The Acting Chairman: Please go ahead.

Mr. TANGENT: I would like to suggest the following:

1. Increasing the budgetary allocation for the implementation of the new foreign policy.
2. Improving coordination between different government departments.
3. Providing adequate training and education for the staff involved in the implementation of the new foreign policy.

The Acting Chairman: Thank you for your comments. We will take them into consideration.
Supreme Court Reporter

HUNDREDS of wildoeke vigilantes would have had to be shot dead if police were to stop their advance on KTC, the Supreme Court heard yesterday.

This was said by Major Charles Roger Brazelle in the R200 000 damages action brought by the Methodist Church of Africa and 17 KTC residents against the Minister of Law and Order arising from the destruction of most of KTC by wildoeke between June 9 and 11, 1966.

Referring to incidents on June 9, he said he saw wildoeke massing in Dune Road and smoke starting to rise from KTC, which indicated that an attack on KTC was under way.

Soon after he arrived in Dune Road, rifle shots fired from a sand dune hit his Casspir. He returned the fire with his R1 rifle.

Hundreds of wildoeke then crossed Dune Road and entered KTC while elsewhere they advanced on the squatter camp down side streets.

Asked by Mr F D J Brand, for the minister, why he had not shot dead or at least wounded some wildoeke as a deterrent, Major Brazelle said he would have had to shoot dead hundreds of wildoeke.

The hearing continues today.
WINDHOEK. — The National Assembly of Namibia began its historic last session yesterday afternoon before it is dissolved on February 28, prior to the implementation of the settlement plan in terms of United Nations Resolution 435.

The SABC's political news staff reports that it is expected that Resolution 435 will be implemented on April 1 and that the transitional government has decided unilaterally to resign a month earlier. — Sapa
ASSOCOM announces Untag's shopping list

UNTAG would be chartering and leasing fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, Assocom announced yesterday, after receiving an updated list on expected requirements for the peace force to be based in Namibia.

The provision and erection of prefabricated or portable housing — including domestic, military and warehousing configurations — would also be required.

Assocom foreign trade secretary Bess Robertson said Untag had received many quotations, but had not allocated orders as the final budget had not been passed by the UN.

Assocom had been monitoring developments at the UN over the past few months concerning the implementation of UN resolution 435 — and particularly the requirements for the Untag peace force — to alert business to the economic opportunities available.

It was also watching developments at the UN High Commission for Refugees to establish its requirements at the nine transit camps where returning Namibians would be received.

The list of products ranged from fresh, frozen, processed and canned foodstuffs, to all types of vehicles, domestic and office furniture, office machines and office supplies, rented vehicles and water purification and treatment equipment.

Catering services, fencing and barbed wire, pickets and sandbags, tents of all sizes, electric generators, refrigerators and freezers were needed, as were essentials like pharmaceuticals, sanitary supplies and stationery.

Quotations were requested for heavy equipment, including construction and workshop equipment.

Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages were also included.

Assocom said interested parties should contact Dermot Hussey, commercial purchase and transport service, UN, New York.
SACC to observe poll

JOHANNESBURG. — Noting that factors such as the reduction of the Unita force and the use by South Africa of its army and police in campaigning against Swapo had diminished the chances of free and fair elections in Namibia, the Executive Committee of the South African Council of Churches resolved yesterday to support the Council of Churches in Namibia by sending a team of experts to observe the process.
By Kaizer Nyatsamba

South African businessmen are set to reap a rich harvest as the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 in Namibia draws near.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of South Africa (Asscom) yesterday received yet another list of materials and equipment to be required by the UN peace-keeping force which will monitor the Namibian independence elections.

The list, according to Asscom's foreign trade secretary, Mrs Bess Robertson, has been circulated to all Chambers of Commerce and Industry countrywide.

Mrs Robertson suggested that interested businessmen contact Mr Dermot Hussey at the UN's Commercial Purchase and Transportation Services department in New York.

A spokesman for the world body said in New York recently that it was "quite obvious that the reality of the situation is that the UN has to do business with South Africa." This departs from the UN's long-standing policy of advocating mandatory sanctions.

The new list of materials required ranges from chartering and leasing of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters, purchase of vehicles of all types, water purification and treatment equipment, to both alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
Road to freedom

WINDHOEK. — Concern is mounting over a serious shortage of accommodation and facilities for tens of thousands of Namibian refugees expected to return when the South African colony begins its transition to independence on April 1.

The date not only marks the influx of up to 10 000 members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Ungat), but also means that about 100 000 Namibian refugees will be pouring into the country.

About 70 000 of these refugees are Swapo members or sympathizers.

Most refugees are living in Swapo-run camps in neighboring Angola and Zambia, while several thousand have been studying abroad on Swapo bursaries.

There are also roughly 30 000 Herero-speaking refugees in Botswana, and they, too, will return after April 1, once United Nations Security Council resolution 435 has been implemented.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma went into exile shortly after the formation of Swapo (then the Ovamboland People's Organisation), and most of the leadership of the movement soon followed.

It is not known when Nujoma will return to Namibia, but most believe he will return to focus on the implementation of resolution 435.

The Swapo leadership would make prime targets for right-wing elements opposed to the implementation of resolution 435.

There is also the awkward question of finding adequate accommodation and providing facilities for the refugees.

While most still have family or relatives living in Namibia, particularly in the war-torn northern regions, a considerable number have been left homeless after more than 20 years of fighting.

Some children may return to find their parents have been killed in the fighting. Thousands of civilians in the north have died in the conflict.

The Council of Churches in Namibia has already begun a programme for the rehabilitation of refugees, and intends building large camps to accommodate those with nowhere else to go.

A spokesperson for the Council said these refugees would probably remain in the camps until independence elections planned for November.

"Primarily the camps would serve to give these people a safe place to stay where they can slowly re-adjust to life in Namibia," said the Churches spokesperson.

He added that "quite a few" of the refugees will be ex-guerrillas who fought on the side of Swapo.

"They have been fighting not only against South Africa, but also against fellow Namibians conscripted into the so-called South West African Territorial Force."

"We hope that any feelings of bitterness and revenge will fade during the period leading to elections," he said.

With UN personnel, diplomats and journalists pouring into the country, space will be at a premium. It is anticipated that all available accommodation in Windhoek will be rapidly taken up.

Estate agents are reporting a boom in business as Foreign Offices around the world search for premises in Windhoek.

Half the office space in Windhoek is taken up by the civil service and government departments.

As far as UN-supervised elections are concerned, all returning refugees will be eligible to cast their vote. But a crisis is looming.

Members of Jonas Savimbi's rebel Angolan movement, Unita, are believed to be crossing the border into Namibia to vote against Swapo in independence elections.

This has been claimed by residents of northern Namibia, particularly Ovamboland, Kavango and the Capriv.

Swapo has already publicly accused South Africa of attempting to influence the outcome of an election by giving Unita rebels Namibian identity cards.

Groups of Portuguese-speaking blacks have been seen in Windhoek's city centre, and there is widespread speculation that the "Unita infiltration" is on a far larger scale than initially believed.

And while the UN is expected to monitor and supervise the elections, it will be an extremely difficult task to screen all voters to ascertain whether they are genuine Namibian refugees, or Unita members masquerading as refugees to vote against Swapo.

Many feel such problems need to be addressed immediately.

Remarked one observer: "Instead of haggling over the costs of the operation, and trying to reduce it, the Security Council should be discussing the real issues such as the possibility of a rebel army being trained by Pretoria to fight against an elected Swapo government."

But apart from the negative aspects, resolution 435 will at least bring with it long-awaited family reunions.

Sam Nujoma himself will see his aged mother, who still lives in the north, for the first time in almost 30 years. — GEMINI NEWS
Fighting to keep peace

NORDIC troops are training in snow and polar temperatures for United Nations peacekeeping duty in the bush and desert of Asia and Africa.

At the UN training school outside Stockholm, 200 men and women are being trained for duty in Namibia, where the UN will oversee the withdrawal of South Africa and the country's march to independence.

Field conditions are simulated as far as possible given the difference in terrain and climate between northern Europe and Africa, as well as Cambodia, where the UN is likely to deploy another mission.

Training includes manning mock checkpoints and observation posts currently in deep snow and sub-zero temperatures.

In some respects, combat training is a disadvantage because, as pointed out by Colonel R. K. Jakobsen, the Danish commander of the UN Forces Training Headquarters near Copenhagen, "there are no battles to be fought ... no victories to be won" in UN peacekeeping.

The troops, only lightly armed, are under strict orders to fire in self-defence only.

UN peacekeeping forces are more in demand than ever this year, having won the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize. New operations are being mounted in Angola, Namibia, Western Sahara and perhaps Cambodia. Almost every operation, reports TED MORELLO, includes troops from the Nordic countries.

Military observers are totally unarmed.

As a result, UN troops undergo careful training in diplomacy and negotiations because, a Danish officer explained, "our first line of defence is persuasion".

"The very concept of UN peacekeeping by soldiers without enemies" was a Nordic invention — the brainchild of secretary-general Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden.

All four participating Nordic countries — Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway — maintain standby peacekeeping contingents that undergo integrated training, the only UN troop contributors to engage in such joint exercises.

Every six months the four defence ministers (Iceland, the fifth bloc member, does not maintain an army) meet to coordinate their forces' participation in UN missions.

The next meeting is scheduled for Denmark in May. With demands for peacekeepers at an all-time high this year, the Nordics will be going into action alongside Blue Helmet troops from other nations in the new operation to be mounted by the UN.

On January 3 Norway was called on to contribute a team to the 70-man, 10-nation UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) — the first UN operation in 1989.

UNAVEM is monitoring the withdrawal from Angola of 50,000 Cuban troops under a triangular agreement linked to the independence of Namibia. — GEMINI NEWS
SACC to send team to Namibia

The South African Council of Churches is to send a team of experts to observe the independence elections in Namibia, the council announced yesterday.

An SACC statement said its executive committee, noting factors like the reduction of the Unita force and "the use by South Africa of its army and police force in campaigning against Swapo," had resolved to support the Namibian Council of Churches by sending the delegation.

"The executive resolved to provide whatever help it can to the Namibian churches as they deal with the problem of reintegrating refugees into the population," the statement said.
NEW YORK — General Prem Chand of India, who will command the UN force in Namibia in the transition to independence, will go to Windhoek with his deputy commander next week.

Shortly afterwards the first of the civilian administrative staff will arrive, top UN officials said at a press conference yesterday. The Secretary-General has set April 1, 1990 as the target date for independence.
Swapo 'hampering Namibian elections'

PRETORIA. — The Namibian elections could be affected by the fact that Swapo fighters had not retreated north of the 16th parallel in Angola in terms of the Geneva protocol, military correspondents were told at a briefing here yesterday.

The chief of the SADF, General Janie Geldenhuys, said 40% of Swapo's fighting forces — a "couple of thousand" men — were still south of the parallel.

In terms of the Geneva protocol, Angola should have used "their good offices" to get Swapo's forces north of this parallel, about 150km north of the Namibian border.

Gen Geldenhuys warned that if the undertaking was not honoured, it would "affect public faith in the rest of the (Namibian peace plan) agreements".

The Angolan and Cuban components of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) had refused to permit inspection visits to the region, and South Africa would consider its next step, Gen Geldenhuys said.

The issue would be addressed again when the JMMC met in Luanda within the next week.

The Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Glenn Babb, told the conference Angola had undertaken, in terms of the Geneva protocol, to use its good offices to get the Swapo fighters to retreat, "and we would like to see them use those good offices".

Gen Geldenhuys said Swapo had earlier said it would abide with the protocol's provisions.

Asked whether the issue could derail the Namibian peace plan, Mr Babb said it "could affect the elections" in Namibia.

Gen Geldenhuys also dismissed Angolan allegations of South African involvement in recent Unita-Fapla skirmishes as "complete and utter nonsense". — Sapa

Bystander nabs muggers
UN gives Namibia plan the green light

NEW YORK. — The Security Council yesterday authorized an independence plan and UN peacekeeping force for Namibia.

April 1 was set as the date to begin the one-year plan — in readiness since 1978 — for Namibia's transition to an independent nation.

Yesterday's resolution also approved a recent report by UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar on implementing the plan, which calls for sending 4 650 UN peacekeepers, 500 police supervisors and at least 1 000 civilian election monitors to Namibia.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar has estimated the project will cost $416 million (about R998,5m) in its first year, making it the biggest UN peacekeeping mission since the Belgian Congo operation of 1960-64.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly prepared to authorise funds for a 70-gan team of UN military observers who will monitor the withdrawal of 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

That group, the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem), is budgeted at $92,2m (about R22,1m) for this year and a total of $194m (about R46,6m) over its entire 31-month mandate of overseeing the Cuban withdrawal.

In London, meanwhile, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said yesterday that Britain believed it was vital for change in South Africa that an independent Namibia was a success.

In an address to the Foreign Press Association in London, he said Britain and the rest of the European Economic Community were ready to help an independent Namibia economically and the territory was eligible for membership of the Commonwealth.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said last night that the approval by the Security Council of the implementation of Resolution 435 was the final step in bringing the settlement plan for Namibia's independence.

In a statement, he said this meant that a force of 4 650 UN troops had been approved and the UN would have to act in a strictly impartial way towards all the parties involved. — Sapa, Sape
From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — Moscow and Washington have reached a tacit understanding to co-operate in Southern Africa in ways that extend considerably further than the agreement on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and Namibian independence, Dr Chester Crocker hinted this week.

The co-operation would include working for an end to the Angolan civil war, the emergence of a pragmatic, non-socialist government in independent Namibia, and a non-violent, negotiated solution in South Africa.

Dr Crocker, the soon to be departing assistant secretary of state for Africa, portrayed Soviet policy towards the region in words he could have used to describe his own approach.

The Soviets, he said, now agreed that: "The armed struggle is not the way to solve the problems of Southern Africa; secondly, that we should all be seeking political settlements based on compromise and accommodation; thirdly, that it does not make sense to destroy the economic base of SA, which is the region's strongest economy and strongest state."

Speaking in a teleconference with Brazilian reporters, the US official went out of his way to cite a remark by "a senior Soviet official that it would be unwise for anyone to try to build socialism in Namibia".

"That is one of the most realistic statements about the likely prospects in the territory that I have heard recently."

Dr Crocker also noted that while the US and the Soviets continued to arm Unita and the MPLA respectively in Angola, Moscow now accepted that the civil war had to end.

"The Soviets recognise there must be a political settlement. It would not surprise me if, behind the scenes, they are using their influence to encourage such a settlement."

"We developed a relationship of co-operation at the negotiating table," the official said, adding that Moscow had "brought its influence to bear" on Angola, Cuba and South Africa.
Better the devil you know

Big business meets swapo
Road clear for Resolution 435

Namibia go-ahead is an ‘historic moment’ — Pik

Political Staff and Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has welcomed the United Nations Security Council agreement on the implementation of Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia as an “historic moment”.

Mr Botha said in a statement the acceptance by the Security Council of the implementation of Resolution 435 “marks the last enabling step to the settlement plan for the independence of Namibia.”

“This means 4,650 troops are approved and the United Nations will now strictly have to treat all parties in SWA/Namibia impartially.

“With the acceptance of this resolution, the road is now clear for the attainment of independence of SWA/Namibia.”

Utmost importance

Mr Botha said he had instructed South Africa’s ambassador to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearer, to inform the Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that it was of the utmost importance that all people from Namibia — detained in camps in certain African countries due to differences with Swapo — be permitted to return to Namibia.

The Security Council yesterday authorised the independence plan and the General Assembly agreed to dispatch the first UN peacekeepers to the region.

In a departure from the usual Security Council decorum, applause and handshakes swept the chamber after the unanimous adoption of the resolution, which begins the transition toward Namibian elections supervised by the United Nations.

The council approved a recent report by Dr Perez de Cuellar on implementing the plan, which calls for sending 4,650 UN peacekeepers, 500 police supervisors and at least 1,000 civilian election monitors to Namibia.

“The decision also marks the last major step toward decolonisation,” said council president Mr Jai Pratap Rana of Nepal.

“We look forward to welcoming Namibia as a fellow member of this family of nations before long.”

Untag officials

The first Untag officials are to arrive in Namibia next week, said the secretary-general’s special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Commissioner Steven Fearon, the head of Untag’s police unit, is expected in Namibia next Friday for weekend talks with that country’s commissioner of police, General Dolf Gouws, said Mr Ahtisaari.

Namibia’s police will remain responsible for civil order, but will be supervised by UN police.

Dr Perez de Cuellar has estimated Untag will cost $416 million (about R338 million) in its first year, making it the biggest UN peacekeeping mission since the Belgian Congo operation of 1959-64.

The General Assembly yesterday approved funds for a 70-man team of UN military observers who will monitor the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola, as neighbouring Namibia becomes independent.

That group, the UN Angola Verification Mission (Unavem), was budgeted at $9.2 million (about R21.5 million) for this year.

General Assembly President Mr Dante Caputo, announced that the assembly probably would meet next week to approve funding for the Untag force.
Cost of Namibian peace is R545-m

CAPE TOWN — Peace in Angola/Namibia is to cost South Africa R545 million. This is apart from about R20 million to negotiate the peace settlement.

And if the military has its way, when the troops have withdrawn from Namibia no saving will be passed to the taxpayer.

The money is earmarked for development of a new generation of weapons systems. And this emerged in documents to support the plea Finance Minister Barend du Plessis will make to Parliament for the R1.782 million he under-estimated on the past year’s budget.

This means he was almost five percent over his proposed spending of R3.000 million.

The major cause is an estimated R61 million for defence and R55 million to pay for the civil servants’ salary rise. And the Defence Force R40 million was needed to change tactics as a result of the withdrawal from Angola.

Previous tactics were to keep the enemy far from the border, so little had to be spent on protecting bases in Namibia.

But now Rupiah and Cuban forces have moved up, bringing the bases within range of conventional attacks. Air defence also have to be improved.

The BADF also seeks an initial R177 million to start its Namibian withdrawal.

However, Admiral M Bekker, chief of staff (finances), said that total withdrawal and re-establishment of bases would cost up to R200 million in the next financial year.

Foreign Affairs underestimated other costs and incurred a budget by R167 million.
WASHINGTON — Moscow and Washington have a tacit understanding to co-operate in southern Africa. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Chester Crocker indicated their work would extend considerably the agreement on Cuba’s troop withdrawal from Angola and independence in Namibia.

The co-operation would include working for an end to the Angolan civil war, emergence of a non-socialist government in Namibia and a non-violent, negotiated solution in SA.

Simon Barber

Crocker said the Soviets agreed “first, that the armed struggle is not the way to solve the problems of southern Africa; second, that we should all be seeking political settlements based on compromise and accommodation; third, that it does not make sense to destroy the economic base of SA, which is the region’s strongest economy and strongest state”.

He told Brazilian reporters a senior Soviet official had said to him “it would be unwise for anyone to try to build socialism in Namibia”.

Crocker added: “That is one of the most realistic statements about the likely prospects in the territory that I have heard recently.”

Crocker noted that while the US and Soviets continued to arm Unita and the MPLA respectively, Moscow accepted the civil war must end.

“The Soviets recognise there must be a political settlement,” he added.
UN's big-spender due soon

JOHANNESBURG. - The United Nations' official task force, with R1 billion to spend on commercial purchases and transport for the Untag forces, is to arrive in Windhoek on Thursday.

Mr Dermot Hussey, UN head of the supplies for the Untag forces due to be positioned by April 1, will be staying at the Kalahari Sands.

A FCI spokesman said the chamber has tried to keep members informed of business opportunities that could arise.

Assocom last week released a list of goods the UN advised them of. The list ranged from leasing helicopters and aircraft to stationary and beverages.
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—A deserter has given more evidence that Swapo is deploying units south of the 16th parallel in violation of the ceasefire pact, says the South West African Territory Force.

Simon Shilongo, 23, a section leader of the Red Square Battalion, deserted this month from the Angolan town of Peu-Peu and walked 90km to surrender to security forces.

Peu-Peu, where Swapo is reported to have a number of bases, is more than 60km south of the 16th parallel.

The security forces said Shilongo told them he deserted because of bad conditions in Swapo camps, lack of food and clothing and ill-treatment by Swapo and Cuban officers.

According to the security forces, he revealed that Swapo still had the following bases south of the 16th parallel:

- The operational commanding headquarters (OCHQ) at Peu-Peu;
- The Red Square Battalion, who protect the headquarters;
- The headquarters of the western area, north of Peu-Peu;
- Central headquarters, near the OCHQ;
- The Ongeheite clinic west of Xangongo; and
- The Katanga logistics unit northwest of Xangongo.

**Emergency meeting**

The information was discussed at an emergency meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC).

However, the Angolan-Cuban delegation said there was nothing they could do because the jurisdiction of the JMMC covered only a kilometre on either side of the border between Namibia and Angola.

The issue will be discussed at a "second level" meeting of the JMMC tomorrow.

The joint commission — consisting of delegates from South Africa, Cuba and Angola with Soviet and United States officials as observers — will hold its first meeting since the signing of the ceasefire accord in Luanda on Thursday.

The security forces say Shilongo also told them Swapo leaders were living a good life, but not the ordinary members, and that Cubans who regularly visited Swapo bases "swapped clothes taken from civilians for food and abused the women at the bases."
Curfew lifted in northern Namibia

WINDHOEK — Military officials said a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed eight years ago in northern Namibia was lifted yesterday, six weeks before the formal start of the transition to independence.

The South African-led territorial army said the curfew was being lifted because of a virtual halt in military activities in the Ovamboland region by Swapo guerillas.

However, the army said Swapo continued to maintain bases in southern Angola in violation of the peace accord signed between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

Under the agreement, Angola is to prevent Swapo from maintaining bases south of the 16th parallel — 150 km north of the Angola-Namibia border.

The territorial army announced that a Swapo defector said Swapo has six bases south of the 16th parallel. — AP.
SA won't have Swedes in UN transition group

STOCKHOLM — South Africa has formally rejected Swedish participation in a multinational force to oversee independence for Namibia later this year, a senior Swedish official said yesterday.

He said the Swedish government received official notification from the United Nations on Sunday.

Prime Minister Mr Ingvar Carlsson would brief the parliamentary foreign affairs committee and intend to issue a statement afterwards.

The official said the Pretoria government maintained that Sweden's strong anti-apartheid stance and support for the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) meant its troops could not be trusted to play an impartial role. Sweden, which participates in many peacekeeping forces around the world, had already begun training soldiers for the Namibia mission.

In Helsinki, a Finnish government spokesman said Finland had been asked to participate in the force and would formally accept later.

The UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will oversee the South African military pullout and Namibian elections as part of a US-brokered peace plan which also includes the withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola. — Sapa-Reuters
Much hope in Namibia, says Mudge

SA’s right wing would be boosted if “things go wrong in Namibia”, Namibian Finance Minister Dirk Mudge said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He also made a thinly veiled appeal to local German businessmen to support his Democratic Turnhalle Alliance’s election campaign.

Mudge told the SA German Chamber of Commerce and Industry outside investors were not prepared to invest in Namibia until after the territory’s UN-supervised independence.

“We are experiencing all the disadvantages of what is happening and none of the advantages that will come with independence.”

Mudge said it was in SA’s interests to prove to the world that Namibia could not survive without SA’s help. “I knew from the start SA would only stay in Namibia as long as it was in its interests.”

He said he never doubted Namibia would eventually gain independence, adding that “no-one can stop it and whoever tries is in for trouble”.

“Whoever tries to stop it will find the rest of the world on their backs. There is so much enthusiasm, so much hope, that for once there will be a success story in Africa and not just another banana republic.”

Mudge said he was not part of a fundraising campaign, but added: “I tell you, you cannot fight an election campaign without money.”
Swapo fears a loaded deck

In the coming independence election in Namibia, Pretoria, unlike Ian Smith and his colleagues in Rhodesia, is holding most of the cards and is in a position to cut the deck and shuffle as it wishes, says BRENDAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek.

WHEN Swapo sits down at the UN Resolution 435 poker game (which starts promptly on April 1), it could be forgiven for thinking it was playing against a cardsharp with a loaded deck.

After all the comfortable years as the UN-acknowledged "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people", the organisation goes into the transition to independence with disadvantages: that Robert Mugabe or Joshua Nkomo would not have tolerated when the British plan for Rhodesian independence was foisted on them at Lancaster House in 1976.

South Africa, unlike Ian Smith and his colleagues in Rhodesia, is holding most of the cards and is in a position to cut the deck and shuffle as it wishes.

For a start, Swapo will not have access to the very powerful weapon of armaments coming back into the country and, rightly or wrongly, proclaiming they had won the war.

In 1979 and 1980, tens of thousands of Zulu and Ziga guerrillas streamed into "asymmetrical police" across South Africa, bussed to the border by Swahili and Kavango areas of northern Namibia. There have also been allegations, denied by the authorities in Windhoek, that hundreds of South African soldiers are also being barriedly registered for the election. Herero-based anti-Swappo parties have also talked about bringing back an estimated 40,000 Hereros in Botswana.

As far as election campaigning is concerned, Swapo will also be at a disadvantage, if only because of possible, unacknowledged, popular support, simply because it will probably not at first have access to the substantial amounts of funds inside the country necessary to mount voter spectacles of the type in which Mr. Dirit Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance specialises.

Although matters may be slightly different when UN Special Representative Mr. Murti Ahtiasari arrives here on April 1 for the start of the process, Swappo currently does not enjoy the same television or radio coverage as do its potential opponents. It has only one newspaper, and little of about nine which are published regularly in Windhoek, which is openly sympathetic to its cause.

It probably also has to contend with the fact that there is already a substantial flood of Swappo propaganda being circulated in the north of the country, through the army and the police, who are, in effect, travelling around, ostensibly "educating the people about Resolution 435."

On top of all that, Swappo's own organisational abilities inside the country are open to some criticism, and it is unlikely that the crowd-pulling charisma of the "Old Man, Swappo," Swappo's General, will be available to the election machine during the early stages, as it is considered unlikely the moving of the general will be returning to Namibia until his safety could be guaranteed.

Swappo does, however, have the ace of world opinion up its sleeve, and that might help to even the odds in the high-stakes tussle that lies ahead.

**PIENAAR...he'll head the administration.**

**NUJOMA...his charisma is likely to be missing in early stages.**

be monitored by troops of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Utag), and will eventually be dismissed prior to coming back to Namibia as "ordinary" refugees.

After being allowed back to Namibia they will be given temporary residence permits, which will be confirmed at one of a number of centres by officials of the existing administration — an administration which will be headed by Pretoria's Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Plenaar. Before they will be allowed

vote in any election, they will have to be registered, to go through the process also controlled by the South Africans, who say they wish to be satisfied that only true Namibians, and not foreigners, vote in the election.
SOUTH West Africa Fishing Industries Ltd declared a higher final dividend for the year ended December 31, 1988. The final dividend was 175c (336c), making 240c against 200c a year ago. The company also declared a special dividend of 225c per ordinary share. Net profit for the year totalled R8,39m (R8,46m), equivalent to earnings of 286c (231c).
JOHANNESBURG. — Namibians who are conscripted officers in the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) might be transferred to SADF bases in South Africa when the force disbands on May 15, a SWATF spokesman said.
SWATF military officers might move to SADF bases

NAMIBIAN citizens who are conscripted officers in the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) might be transferred to SADF bases in SA when SWATF disbands in terms of Resolution 435 on May 13.

Conscripted officers were told they would spend the remainder of their two-year compulsory military service at SADF bases in SA, a SWATF source said.

SWATF spokesman Cmdt Fanie Kriegers said yesterday they intended "working according to Resolution 435". There was "not yet clarity" on the issue of officer transfers, he said.

In terms of Resolution 435, conscripts must be demobilised and the command structure of the SWATF, including commando and citizen force units, must cease operating on May 13.

Transferring Namibians to SADF units would be "anomalous", said Windhoek Legal Assistance director Dave Smuts.

About 3 000 new Namibian conscripts began basic training in mid-January despite impending SWATF demobilisation.
It's sinking in — Namibia will be free!

Fears have been expressed that the ratio of one United Nation's policeman to every 12 Namibian policemen is hopelessly inadequate. Fears are compounded by the fact that an estimated half of the local police force will be made up of former members of the dreaded police counter-insurgency unit Koovoet, known for their violent anti-Swapo sentiments.

With the peacekeeping force being slashed from the original size of 7,500, as proposed in 1978, to 4,650, two schools of thought have consistently argued over the reduction. The pro-South African parties in the territory are satisfied that the reduced force will be able to effectively monitor and supervise the period before and during elections. However, groups such as Swapo vehemently maintain that a smaller peacekeeping force can only result in South Africa having a free hand to influence the outcome of the UN-supervised election.

The UN Commissioner of Police, Mr Steven Fanning, was the first to arrive last Friday accompanied by Ms Rachel Myangya, a legal representative of the world body.

He has been consulting with his Namibian counterpart, General Dolf Gouws, on logistics and methods of liaison between the 500-stong UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) police contingent, and the 6,000 members of the Namibian police who are to "keep law and order".
Joint committee begin talks today

CAPE TOWN — The Joint Commission of Angola, Cuba and SA is scheduled to meet in Luanda today in its first "substantive meeting" to discuss progress and problems with the Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 for Namibian independence.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday confirmed the SA delegation, headed by director-general Neil van Heerden, would leave for Luanda this morning where talks were expected to take at least two days.

Van Heerden would be accompanied by SADF chief Jannie Geldenhuys and head of the National Intelligence Service Neil Barnard.

No details of the agenda have been released yet but recent allegations by Angola that SA had contravened last year's peace pact by sending in troops to back rebel Unita forces fighting government FAPLA units in southern Angola, are likely to feature prominently.

Release of prisoners

Counter claims that Swapo is maintaining bases south of the 16th parallel, also in contravention of the peace agreement, will also feature.

Negotiations for the release of prisoners of war, including SA's Rifleman Johan Papenfus are likely to be given prominence.

The spokesman said the commission, which first met in New York a few weeks ago to lay down ground rules for its operations, had a wide brief and general progress in implementing the peace treaty between the three countries would be assessed. — Sapa.
Swapo’s disadvantages in independence stakes

BY BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service

When Swapo sits down at the UN Resolution 435 poker game (starts promptly on April 1) it could be forgiven for thinking it was playing against a card sharp with a loaded deck.

After all the comfortable years as the UN-acknowledged “sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people”, the South West African People’s Organisation goes into the transition to independence with disadvantages that Mr Robert Mugabe or Mr Joshua Nkomo would not have tolerated when the British plan for Zimbabwean independence was foisted on them at Lancaster House in 1979.

Unlike Mr Ian Smith and his colleagues in Rhodesia, South Africa is holding most of the cards and is in a position to cut the deck and shuffle as it wishes.

For a start, Swapo will not have access to the powerful weapon of armed men coming back into the country “and, rightly or wrongly, proclaiming they had won the war.

Assembly points

In 1979 and 1980, tens of thousands of Zanla and ZIPRA guerillas streamed into “assembly points” across Zimbabwe, with their weapons and a very obvious aura of victory. Not only did this provide Zanla and ZIPRA with political clout, it also gave the exiled leaders the muscle they needed to resist if anything went wrong, or if the Rhodesians decided to dictate things, like the result of the elections.

Under the Resolution 435 peace plan, approved by the UN Security Council in September 1978, Swapo fighters will be confined to their camps.

Subsequent negotiations, and the fact that Swapo has not managed to establish permanent camps inside Namibia, effectively mean that its fighters will be restricted to an area north of the 16th parallel in Angola. South Africa, which has already let it be known that it is unhappy there are still Swapo people inside this cut-off line.

SA holds all the cards and can cut as it wishes

In Namibia, the South Africans have made it clear they believe the local arm of the SADF, the SWA Territory Force, will be demobilised (sent home on full pay) rather than disbanded. That these demobilised personnel may well have access to weapons must worry Swapo.

While in their camps in Angola, the Swapo cadre will be monitored by troops of the UN’s Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), and will eventually be disarmed prior to coming back to Namibia as “ordinary” refugees.

After being allowed back to Namibia, they will be given temporary residence permits, which will be confirmed at one of a number of centres by officials of the existing administration — an administration which will be headed by Pretoria’s Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

Registration

Before they will be allowed to vote in any election, they will have to be registered. The process will be controlled by the South Africans, who say they wish to be satisfied that only true Namibians and, not foreigners, vote in the election.

However, anti-apartheid activists have already claimed that South Africa has registered, and is continuing to register, thousands of Angolan refugees who have found shelter in the Owamboland Kavango areas of northern Namibia.

There are also allegations, denied by the authorities in Windhoek, that hundreds of South African soldiers are also being hurriedly registered for the election. Herero-based anti-Swappo parties have also talked about bringing back an estimated 40,000 Hereroes in Botswana.

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Swapo’s disadvantage

As far as election campaigning is concerned, Swapo will also be at a disadvantage, despite its undisputed popular support, simply because it will probably not at first have access to the substantial amounts of funds inside the country necessary to mount voter spectacles of the type in which Mr Dirk Mudge’s Democratic Turnhalle Alliance specialises.

Although matters may be slightly different when UN Special Representative Mr Martii Ahtisaari arrives here on April 1 for the start of the process, Swapo currently does not enjoy the same television or radio coverage as do its potential opponents.

It has only one newspaper — out of about nine which are published regularly in Windhoek — which is openly sympathetic to its cause.

It probably also has to contend with the fact that there is already a substantial flood of anti-Swappo propaganda being circulated in the north of the country, through the army and the police. They have been travelling around, ostensibly “educating the people about Resolution 435”.

On top of all that, Swapo’s own organisational abilities inside the country are open to some criticism, and it is unlikely that the crowd-pulling charisma of the “Old Man” Mr Sam Nujoma, will be available to the election machine during the early stages, as it is considered unlikely the Swapo president would risk returning to Namibia until his safety could be guaranteed.

Swapo does, however, have the ace of world opinion up its sleeve and that might help to even the odds in the high stakes tussle that lies ahead.
7 nations sending infantry to Namibia

NEW YORK. — The Security Council has approved a list of 21 countries which will provide troops for a United Nations operation to monitor Namibia's transition to independence, a UN spokesman said.

The UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), as the $988.4-million military-civilian operation is called, will include 4,650 troops, plus a further 2,850 held in reserve in their own countries.

The Security Council has approved April 1 as the starting date for a Namibia independence plan expected to take about a year to complete.

Its approval for the make-up of Untag's military component was given after closed-door consultations among members, but there has been controversy over the size of the force.

The UN spokesman said infantry battalions would be provided by Bangladesh, Finland, Kenya, Malaysia, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia via.

Other sources said Finland, Kenya and Malaysia would each send to Namibia an enlarged battalion, numbering about 850 officers and men, while battalions from Bangladesh, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia would be held in reserve.

The five permanent members of the Security Council — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, China and France — who will have to pay 57 percent of the costs, have insisted on a pared-down force.

African and other non-aligned countries, worried that South Africa might try to influence the outcome of elections set for November, warned the UN to stick to a figure of 7,500 laid down in an earlier plan.

MISGIVINGS OVER WITHDRAWAL

As a compromise, Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar proposed fielding 4,650 troops while retaining an authorised upper limit of 7,500 in case reserve battalions were needed.

Untag's civilian component will include 600 police, about 700 administrative staff and 620 electoral personnel. A further 620 civilians will be recruited locally.

Meanwhile, South Africa's misgivings about the UN monitoring of the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola are high on the agenda at the first meeting in Luanda of the joint commission set up to monitor the peace process.

Inadequate monitoring of the Cuban withdrawal is considered by the South Africans to pose one of the graver threats to the success of the peace process.

Both the South Africans and the Americans — who, with the Soviets, have observer status on the tripartite commission — are believed to be unhappy with the approach adopted by the Brazilian commander of the UN force monitoring the Cuban troop withdrawal.

The US is so unhappy with the monitoring directed by General Perciles Pereira Gomes that it has decided to send its own representative to Angola.

MUTUAL ACCUSATIONS

Other matters that will be discussed when the South Africans sit down tomorrow with the Angolans and the Cubans include the mutual charges of violating the agreement signed in New York last December.

The South Africans accuse the Angolans of allowing Swapo military forces to operate in Angola south of the 16th parallel in contravention of the agreement.

The Angolans have accused the South Africans of breaching the pact by sending troops into Angola to help Unita rebels.

But the monitoring of the Cuban withdrawal is, according to diplomatic sources, considered to pose an immediate threat to the peace process if it raises serious doubts that the Cubans are being pulled out according to schedule. — Sapa-Steuter and The Argus Foreign Service.
Put aid on hold, says Swapo

NON-GOVERNMENTAL development organisations (NGOs) should put project planning on hold and get as many people as possible into Namibia to witness the run-up to elections. This is the message being given to official and NGO development agency representatives by top Swapo officials in Luanda.

The Swapo offices here have become a mecca for the gleaming white Toyota Land Cruisers which grind through the streets carrying their international cargo. But anyone wanting to talk development is told to look to the short term. Swapo officials are saying that elections are uppermost and development projects come later.

Swapo needs to marshall all political opinion for this test of their popularity and their belief that freedom of any kind is far from assured.

Swapo officials point to rumours of South African plans to integrate Unita forces into the Namibian population, covert operations of the hated Koevoet squads within the police force, and stalling on the disbandment of the South West Africa Territorial Force. They say potential Swapo voters in northern Namibia are being intimidated by army and civilian supporters of right-wing extremists.

In addition, says one Swapo official, South Africa is trying to sell off the railroad and hospitals to private interests. As one economist put it, "They want to destabilise an independent Namibia. Private owners will jack up the price of these resources. A Swapo government will be held to ransom. If they don't re-purchase the railroad and hospitals there will be fewer services which can be oriented to the needs of the people. This could contribute to a crisis of rising expectations." — AIA
Bagani Bridge (Caprivi Strip) — Swollen by good rains in its catchment area in Angola, the Kavango River flows faster and wider than usual under the concrete bridge at Bagani. Travellers going in both directions wait patiently as South African soldiers at the military checkpoint meticulously record details of vehicles and their occupants.

A national serviceman chats amiably as he writes — and expresses scepticism that he and his mates will soon be back in South Africa because of the South African troop withdrawal stipulated in the Resolution 435 settlement plan for Namibia.

Bagani is at the western end of the Western Caprivi, a 200 km strip of bush which is supposed to be a game reserve but is also an important rear base area for the SADF.

Near Bagani, at an impressive camp on the banks of the Kavango, is Buffalo, home of the SADF's 32 Battalion. The battalion's black soldiers, some of its NCOs and a few of its officers are former members of the Angolan FNLA rebel movement who first joined South African troops during the chaotic days of the Angolan civil war in 1978.

Further along the Western Caprivi is Omega base, where 201 Bushman Battalion has its home.

Travellers are allowed no more than four hours to traverse the 210 km through the Western Caprivi to the next checkpoint at Kongola. Travel is not permitted after dusk and nobody is allowed to stay overnight in the area.

In the past there has been speculation that the restrictions were imposed because the area was close to the Unita strongholds in southern Angola and therefore probably a major conduit for South African supplies to Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebels.

But Pretoria says it has stopped its military support for Unita.

As the date for Namibian independence draws near there is still plenty of activity in the Caprivi Strip. BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service looks at the present and future of this strategic area.

A considerable amount of heavy truck traffic is nevertheless still to be seen in the Western Caprivi.

Both military and civilian transporters, many of them carrying containers, are seen in the Bagani area and all along the road from Rundu, about 200 km further west. Whether they are all heading for Katima Mulilo, which is the only major settlement on the eastern side of the strip, is difficult to determine.

Many of the trucks belong to a transport company called Road Runners which operates out of Grootfontein, a railhead where there is a major South African military base. At the Bagani bridge, the soldiers on duty have a special register for all Road Runners trucks.

A spokesman for Road Runners in Grootfontein, Mr Vermeulen, said he could not disclose any information about the cargoes or destinations of the Road Runners trucks seen in the Caprivi.

But he confirmed that the company was "under contract for the Defence Force".

Despite fears of some conservationists that game numbers would dwindle in the Western Caprivi under military occupation, it appears that the wild animal populations, including elephant, are thriving.

Conservation officials are known to be looking forward eagerly to an eventual South African troop withdrawal from the area, which has not been proclaimed a game park but has tremendous potential for tourism. One of the big problems for such a project will be the hundreds of Angolan Bushmen families who have been settled in the area by the SADF.

The wild game of the Western Caprivi could be under further pressure after a withdrawal of South African forces and independence for Namibia, as their comparatively well-watered home will be in demand as a resettlement area for the tens of thousands of Namibians returning home from exile.
Reserves in four countries

UN troops line up for Namibia

NEW YORK — Finland, Kenya and Malaysia will each provide an infantry battalion as part of the UN military and civilian operation to oversee Namibia’s impending transition to independence.

Diplomatic sources said four reserve battalions, on stand-by in their home countries, will be earmarked by Bangladesh, Togo, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will consist of 4,650 troops — three enlarged infantry battalions each of about 850 officers and men, plus 300 military observers, 1,700 logistics troops and 100 headquarters staff.

The logistics troops will come from Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Poland and Spain. Military observers will provided by 14 countries.

Untag’s military make-up, proposed by UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar, will be announced when the Security Council gives its formal approval.

Untag will also have a civilian component consisting of 500 police, about 760 administrative staff and 620 electoral personnel. Another 820 civilians are to be recruited locally.

Much of the material support for the Untag operation is expected to be supplied by SA companies.

The Security Council has set April 1 as the start-up date for the Namibia independence plan with elections tentatively set for November to choose a constituent assembly. — Sapa-Reuter.
It's UDI if Swapo wins, say Basters

By DRIES van HEERDEN

THE 20,000-strong Baster nation is threatening UDI if Swapo wins an election in Namibia.

Contingency plans, including a "corridor to the sea," are being drawn up to provide for an independent state if the "worst scenario" happens in November.

Speaking from his home in Rehoboth, Baster leader Captains Hans Diergaardt said he had a mandate from his people to declare an independent Baster state.

"We are not prepared to be suppressed by a Swapo government in a unitary state," he said. "We are willing to make tremendous sacrifices to maintain our freedom."

Mr Diergaardt said his people were vehemently opposed to any form of a one-man-one-vote system which would scrap the present system of ethnic-based secondary authorities.

Even the Erongoma constitution, adopted by the interim government of Namibia as a platform to fight Swapo in an election, was unacceptable to him.

Mr Diergaardt said that his party is investigating the feasibility of an independent Republic of Rehoboth.

The committee will report before April 1, the date on which the United Nations formally takes over the administration of Namibia.

Mr Diergaardt said one of the options would be to buy out a number of farmers between Rehoboth and Walvis Bay to provide access to a harbour for the fledgling state. Rehoboth is approximately 30km from Walvis Bay.

"Our main problem is lack of funds to purchase farms as we have not yet negotiated with the South African Government about the possible use of the harbour," he said.

As for the coming election, Mr Diergaardt said the Basters would assist the "democratic parties" against Swapo, but afterwards they would keep their options open.

Fear

He believes a Swapo government would lead to economic collapse, tribal strife and the suppression of minorities. The Basters also fear that their land would be confiscated and handed over to landless blacks.

The Baster nation first declared UDI in 1879, shortly after they had moved up from the Cape in search of farmland.

Since then they have exhibited a fierce independent spirit to the point of resisting the German colonial army which attacked them in 1915 when the Basters refused to take up arms against the Allied forces.
'Keep UN force to 75,000 (31)
THE size of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia should be maintained at the original 7,500 members to prevent the peace process from being sabotaged, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference urged in Pretoria yesterday.
stopped, the in-peaker says.

But his view is
contradicted by
Bishop Klopus
Dumeni, from
Onajokwe in
Owambo, who
heads Namibia's
largest church,
the mainly black
Evangelical
Lutheran Church
in Namibia (ELC).

Some police
and army mem-
bers disparage-
fully murmur:
"It is the Swapo
church."

Bishop Du-
meni says bitter-
ly: "No, the war is not over,
the army and police are still
here. Look at all the vehicles,
they are still intimidating
and harassing us. The brutal-
ities continue."

He says the army and po-
lice are campaigning vigorously
and says the army fired
off cannon the evening be-
fore, scaring many civilians,
but he does not cite specific
brutalities.

The bishop's congregants
are the civilians who have
borne the brunt of the war.
Many of his church members
have been in guerrilla units.
The church's printing press
was burned down twice.
Church leaders say it was not
guerrillas who sabotaged the
press.

Foars

The bishop does not believe
Koevoet has been disbanded.
The Koevoet unit was started
10 years ago with five people
to counter the burgeoning
bush war by Swapo.

Some Swapo members
have expressed fears that the
Koevoet fighting machine
might be used to undermine a
Swapo government which
could come into power. They
say police who were in Koe-
voet are politicising the peo-
ple to vote anti-Swapo.

The battleship grey, close-
cropped head of Major-Gen-
eral Hans Dreyer, the
founder of Koevoet, shakes
vigorously to deny accusa-
tions that the tough unit were
"legalised terrorists" during
the no-holds-barred war.

He also denies that
his men are engaged in poli-
ticking, stressing their "im-
partiality." Officials say
the

BUSH DOCTOR... a South West African police force medic treats a villager in a remote part of Namibia

MAJ-GEN DREYER
Impartial

PETER KALANGULA
Voters pressured

Christian Action Party and
Swapo.

But Gen Dreyer says: "We
are now engaged in the
normal overseeing of law and
order and are just an ordi-
nary unit in the SW Africa
Police, carrying out normal
police duties. The fighting
units have been disbanded.

He admits: "As in any
large organisation, we also
had our black sheep... if any
complaints against our men
of a criminal nature or
against the rules of the unit
were proved, they were auto-
nomically discharged."

Atrocities

At some Swapo meetings
speakers have charged that
Koevoet members should be
charged as war criminals
after independence because of
the atrocities they allegedly
perpetrated.

This does not appear to dis-
turb Gen Dreyer, a 57-year-
old seconded officer from
South Africa. "We have not
had any and we are not afraid
of any so-called war crimes
because such things don't ex-
ist... during the last 10 years
we have just acted as police
officials maintaining law and
order.

"If armed terrorists come
across the border it is break-
ing the law of this land. What
do you do with people who
wreck other people's lives
with murder, assaults, sabo-
tage of infra-structure, dam-
age to property?"

"How can you operate against
that other than what we
have done in the past 10
years...?"
Bid to woo the voters will be pricey

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

NAMIBIAN political parties are expecting to spend many millions in their efforts to get elected in the UN-supervised polls scheduled for the territory later this year.

A top Namibian official said this week: "This will go down as the most expensive election ever in Africa, the most expensive decolonisation process."

This week, the Organisation of African Unity set itself a target of R1.3-million as a campaign contribution to SWAPO.

The liberation movement's main domestic opponent, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, is one of about 29 internal parties and is said to be looking for anything up R100-million to fight the election.

DTA officials would not comment on their fund-raising targets, but said the collection campaign was under way and that "feuders" had been put out overseas.

South African Government sources this week ruled out the possibility of SA taxpayers' money being channelled to the DTA.

Troops

Meanwhile, Windhoek continued to swell this week with arriving UN officials. General Prem Chand, the Indian commander of the 4 650-strong military contingent, is due to arrive today.

He is to make arrangements for the inflow of troops from 21 nations.

Top representatives of the UN High Commission for Refugees arrived on Friday.

They must prepare the way for the return of an as yet unknown number of refugees — settling the scene for a major potential embarrassment for SWAPO.

SWAPO has claimed there are 83 000 refugees and has been receiving UN grants on the strength of the claim.

However, some reports, claiming Angolan government sources, say the number could be as low as 15 000.
Pledge on rebel threat to SWA peace

Sunday Times Reporters

ANGOLA, Cuba and South Africa have reaffirmed their commitment to a regional peace treaty for Namibia, promising not to let the actions of two guerrilla movements jeopardize the pact.

The joint declaration came at the end of three days of talks in Luanda—the first meeting of the joint monitoring commission established to oversee Namibia to a United Nations-sponsored settlement.

Two critical issues have yet to be dealt with by the commission:

- Cuban and Angolan complaints that actions by rebel Unita forces could jeopardize the peace accord.
- South African charges that Angola has allowed Swapo guerrillas to move south towards the Namibian border in contravention of the agreements.

Angola agreed to use its influence with Swapo and South Africa pledged to do likewise with Unita to ensure that the peace agreement was adhered to.

In a joint statement at the end of yesterday's meeting, South Africa, Angola and Cuba "reaffirmed once again their commitment to comply strictly with the agreement."

Neither guerrilla movement was included in the peace agreement, although Swapo has announced a ceasefire.

The next meeting between the three countries will be held in Cuba in March.
Namibians welcome task force leader

WINDHOEK — Thousands of Namibian black nationalists welcomed the arrival of the Indian head of a UN task force yesterday as a visible sign that independence for the SA-run territory was finally at hand.

Dozens of riot police sealed off Windhoek’s biggest hotel as General Prem Chand and his team of colonels and aides arrived from the airport.

Chand is the head of the military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Swapo members thronged a nearby car park singing freedom songs. “We hope the coming of the UN to Namibia means a definite end to South African colonialism,” said one placard.

Earlier, the crowd gave Chand a tumultuous welcome at the airport, where he told reporters he regarded the implementation of the Namibian independence plan — due to start on April 1 — as “a fascinating challenge”.

There were no incidents at the airport; or hotel, although traffic was chaotic. The noisy but orderly crowd later moved to the nearby black township of Katutura, a Swapo stronghold.

The Swapo show of strength in Windhoek appeared to have been organised to show support for the organisation, which is widely expected to win the November election.

None of the many other political groups which will fight the election appeared to be represented in the crowd.

The independence plan, which seemed unthinkable a year ago, was worked out as part of a deal which included the withdrawal of about 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola. — Sapa-Reuters.
Unita and Swapo remain threat to peace agreement

Luanda talks fail to resolve disputes

Military vehicles, said by Angola to be captured South African Defence Force equipment, on show at the old São Miguel Fort military museum outside Luanda.

By Gerald L'Angue
The Star's Africa News Service

The two rebel groups that were excluded from last year's Angola-Namibia peace agreement — Unita and Swapo — are creating problems in the implementation of the pact.

These problems featured prominently in the talks held in Luanda over the weekend by the Tripartite Joint Commission set up to oversee the agreement.

The commission was not able to resolve either Angola's complaint that South Africa has breached the agreement by sending troops into Angola to aid Unita, or South Africa's complaint that Angola has failed to force Swapo to stay south of the 18th parallel.

South Africa has denied the charge. The Angolans said they had confronted them with proof but refused to make the details public.

The alleged proof was obviously rejected by the South Africans, and the two sides "agreed to disagree" on the issue.

There has been speculation that the Angolans allegations arose from Unita's use of long-range Gs or G6 artillery left for them by the SANDF when SA troops withdrew from Angola.

Dr Casper Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who led the US observor team at the talks, told journalists he thought Unita did have long-range artillery but he could not say whether they had Gs or G6s.

"The South Africans were unable to get satisfaction on their claim of Angolans foot-dragging over keeping Swapo south of the 18th parallel."

Monthly meetings

The issues are likely to be carried over to other meetings of the joint commission. It is scheduled to meet monthly, alternating between the capitals of the three principal parties: South Africa, Angola and Cuba, with the US and Soviet Union as observers.

Swapo did, in fact, have a representative at the talks in Luanda on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, but he was not an official delegate.

Despite the failure to resolve any of the problems, diplomatic sources expressed satisfaction at the progress made. Participants felt that the will to resolve the conflicts that led to the New York agreement were still strong.

Nothing has yet happened to torpedo the agreement and its logistical aspects — the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and implementation of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia — are being adhered to schedule.

Unita and Swapo nevertheless remain as threatening elements in the situation outside the agreement.

Sapa reports that Foreign Minister P.K. Botha said yesterday he would raise the issue of Swapo's alleged activity south of the 18th parallel with UN Secretary-General Dr. Javier Peres de Cuellar.

...
Swapo greets Chand

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — If Namibia's whites wanted to know what it would be like when Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma returned to the territory, they could have had a preview at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport.

The blue, red and green colours of Swapo were everywhere yesterday as between 2,000 and 2,500 singing and chanting supporters greeted the arrival of Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, head of the UN peace-keeping force.

The clenched-fist "Black Power" salute was everywhere, while here and there were placards: "Welcome to colonised Namibia Gen Prem Chand!", "Namibia will be free", "SA troops should stop intimidating civilians", "Reduction of UnTag is UN's partiality towards South Africa".

FREEDOM SONGS

The 45km route to the airport was clogged with vehicles and white motorists were given the "Black Power" salute.

A German tour group, arriving at the airport to return home via Johannesburg, was subjected to a barrage of freedom songs and slogans, while nearby an exuberant clutch of youngsters danced and sang songs punctuated by frequent cheers of "voetsak, voetsak".

There was a negligible police presence at the airport, and there were no incidents of violence involving the generally well-disciplined crowd.

NOISY CONVOY

Traffic officers stood by as the slow-moving, noisy, joyful Swapo convoy snaked its way back to Windhoek, but closer to the city centre they stopped several cars for overloading.

Perhaps disturbing for those who think Swapo will struggle to win the Resolution 435 majority-rule election is that the demonstration was orchestrated and co-ordinated without the presence of any of the recognised Swapo internal leaders, most of whom had flown to Harare on Friday for a meeting with their organisation's executive.

OAU plea to UN on peace in Namibia

AFRICAN Foreign Ministers have ended their annual conference with a request to the United Nations to ensure there is a formal ceasefire between South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The request to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was in a form of resolution adopted in a Saturday night-long closing session of the Organisation of African Unity's Council of Ministers.

Another resolution declared "part and parcel of the territory" Walvis Bay, an enclave South Africa insists would remain under its control after Namibia's independence.

Walvis Bay is Namibia's only port.

Elections

Under an agreement reached in December, South Africa is to remove its troops from Namibia, which it has ruled since World War II. A 4650 UN peacekeeping force is to be sent to the country in April to monitor the withdrawal, Namibia's transition to independence and the ultimate elections.

The agreement was reached after US-sponsored talks between Angola, Cuba and South Africa. — Sapa.
Whites have preview of what’s ahead

By Brendan Seery

WINDHOEK — If Namibia’s whites wanted to know what it will be like when Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma returns to this country, they could have had a preview at Windhoek’s airport yesterday.

The blue, red and green colours of Swapo were everywhere as singing and ululating supporters of the organization swamped the arrivals area.

The clenched-fist Black Power salute was everywhere, while here and there sprinkled placards — “Welcome to colonized Namibia, Gen Prem Chand”, “Namibia will be free”, “SA troops should stop intimidating civilians”, “Reduction of Untag is UN’s partiality towards South Africa”.

The 40 km route to the airport was clogged with what looked like the majority of the roadworthy vehicles from the Katutura township.

A German tour group, arriving at the airport to return home via Johannesburg, was subjected to a barrage of freedom songs and slogans.

There was a negligible police presence at the airport and there were no incidents of violence involving the generally well-disciplined crowd.

Untag’s leader looks forward to co-operation

By Brendan Seery

WINDHOEK — Independence for Namibia moved one step closer yesterday with the arrival here of General Prem Chand, the commander of the military component of the United Nations group that will monitor the Resolution 435 settlement process.

General Chand and about 20 other senior military officers and officials of the UN’s Transition Assistance Group (Untag) flew in to Windhoek’s airport on an SAA flight from Frankfurt yesterday to a colourful welcome from about 2,000 Swapo supporters.

After being met officially by the commander of the SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Major-General Willie Meyer, General Chand held a press conference.

VETERAN

A veteran of the UN’s previous peace-keeping missions in the Congo and Cyprus, he said he was looking forward to the full co-operation of the South African authorities and others involved in the Namibian situation.

He will meet South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar early this week and will be briefed by senior SWATF officers on the current military situation in Namibia.

General Chand said he would travel extensively to see the change that had taken place in Namibia since Resolution 435 was passed by the UN in September 1978.

He remarked that although he was not aware of the weekend discussions in Luanda between South Africa, Angola and Cuba, he would welcome anything that would help Untag “in our somewhat difficult task.”

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THAT BRINGS YOU
Unita, Swapo are creating problems

By GERALD L’ANGE of the Argus Africa
News Service in Johannesburg

The two rebel groups that were excluded from last year’s Angola-Namibia peace agreement — Unita and Swapo — are creating problems in the implementation of the pact.

These problems featured prominently in the talks held in Luanda over the weekend by the five-nation Joint Commission set up to oversee the agreement.

The commission was able to solve neither problem — neither Angola’s complaint that South Africa has breached the agreement by sending troops into Angola to aid Unita, nor South Africa’s complaint that Angola has failed to force Swapo to stay north of the 16th parallel as required by the agreement. South Africa denied the charge.

The Angolans said they had confronted them with proof but refused to make the details public.

The alleged proof was obviously rejected by the South Africans and the two sides “agreed to disagree” on the issue.

There has been speculation that the Angolan charges arose from Unita’s use of long-range G5 or G6 artillery left for them by the SADF when they withdrew from Angola but the speculation has not been confirmed.

Dr Chester Crocker, the United States assistant secretary of state for Africa, who led the US observer team at the talks, told journalists he thought Unita did have long-range artillery but he could not say whether they had G5s or G6s.

The South Africans were unable to get satisfaction on their charge of Angolan foot-dragging over keeping Swapo north of the 16th parallel.

The issues are likely to be carried over to other meetings of the Joint Commission, which is scheduled to meet monthly, alternating between the capitals of the three principal parties: South Africa, Angola and Cuba, with the United States and Soviet Union present as observers.

Next month’s meeting will be in Havana and in April the commission will meet in Cape Town.

Swapo did in fact have a representative at the talks at the conference centre in Luanda on Thursday, Friday and Saturday but he was not an official delegate — only a member of Swapo’s information section who mingled with the large body of South African, Angolan, Cuban and Russian journalists covering the meeting.

Despite the failure to resolve any of the problems, diplomatic sources expressed satisfaction at the progress made.

Participants appear to feel that the will to resolve the southern African conflicts that led to the New York agreement is still strong.

Nothing has yet happened to torpedo the agreement and its logistical functions — the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and the implementation of the United Nations independence plan for Namibia — are going ahead on schedule.

Unita and Swapo nevertheless remain as threatening elements in the shadows outside the agreement.
Namibia under SA control again until independence

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Namibia's Transitional Government spends its last day in office today before South Africa re-assumes full control over the territory prior to the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan on April 1.

The six-party multiracial coalition took office in June 1985 after being appointed by South African President P W Botha.

Styled as the "Transitional Government of National Unity", the administration was given wide powers to run many of the day-to-day affairs of Namibia. South Africa retained control over Defence and Foreign Affairs.

Wrangles

During its 42-month term in office, the Transitional Government, which was touted as a possible united alternative to Swapo, was often beset by internal wranglers, primarily over the future of the apartheid-style system of separate ethnic authorities.

There were also a number of disputes between the more liberal members of the coalition and its South African mentors.

Ministers of the government will hold their last Cabinet meeting this morning in Windhoek's Tintenpalast (Palace of Ink) government building and this afternoon members of the 60-member National Assembly will meet in the historic Landesrat debating chamber to confirm their own motion for dissolution.

Yesterday, South Africa issued a proclamation in the Government Gazette which will officially bring down the curtain on the government in Windhoek.

Thief in the night

From tomorrow, full authority will rest with South Africa's Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar, a former South African diplomat who has served here since 1985 and who once warned the Transitional Government that the implementation of Resolution 435 could come "like a thief in the night".

The UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, will arrive here on April 1 to oversee conditions for free and fair majority rule elections in November.

UN plan to buy from SA attacked

NEW YORK — African leaders have criticised United Nations plans to buy or lease military equipment from South Africa for the peacekeeping force in SWA/Namibia.

On April 1 UN peacekeepers are scheduled to begin implementing a one-year plan for the territory's independence.

UN officials have said some purchases of military equipment will be made from South Africa.

Zimbabwe's UN ambassador, Mr Isack Madenge, speaking yesterday on behalf of the non-aligned movement, said the UN shouldn't have to depend on South Africa for vehicles, ammunition and other military equipment.

UNHAPPY

Accepting South Africa dominated the region's economy, he said the peacekeepers might have to buy other supplies from South Africa.
Nujoma flies to Zambia

HARARE -- Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma left here yesterday for Zambia after a weekend visit during which he had talks with the internal leadership of the liberation movement.

Reports by Staff Reporters, Own Correspondent, Reuters, AP and UPI
SA pledge on peace

SOUTH Africa is committed to the holding of free and fair elections under UN Resolution 435, and will not do anything to subvert the peace plan, vows Pretoria's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

In an interview at his offices at South West Africa House here, Mr Pienaar said that both he and his administration were committed to the principle of free and fair elections, and they were bound to act impartially.

Mr Pienaar said that under Resolution 435, he would no longer be the "representative of South Africa", but would be bound, as a prisoner of the terms of Resolution 435" to "act as impartially as a judge hearing the case".

The Administrator-General dismissed suggestions that Swapo, for example, would be at an unfair disadvantage during the transition period to independence, which officially begins on April 1, with the arrival here of the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. He said the whole process would always be subject to the scrutiny of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Un tag), and that, in any case, Swapo had itself accepted the administrative arrangements agreed in Resolution 435.

Blast: 3 injured

TWO 13-year-old girls and a 29-year-old man were injured — two seriously — in an explosion at a house in Bishop Lavis, about 25 km from Cape Town last night.

Mr Paul Kleinsmidt, MP for Elsiesrivier, heard a loud explosion at 5.50pm. He rushed outside and saw a man staggering from a half-built house with a 13-year-old girl in his arms. Police found a hand grenade at the scene and confirmed the explosion was caused by

Rent row in Thokoza hotting up

TENSION is rising in Thokoza township on the East Rand over electricity tariffs which were increased in January and are to be effective this week.

Residents of the township have formed the
Namibia transition handover today

WINDHOEK — The South African-installed territorial Cabinet held its last meeting yesterday before dissolving to clear the way for transition to independence.

The multiracial Cabinet and territorial assembly, both established in 1985, will today formally hand over duties to Administrator-General Louis Peinaar, top SA official in Namibia.

Peinaar, in co-operation with UN officials, will govern Namibia during transition, which begins on April 1.

Most Cabinet members plan to participate in the UN-monitored elections. Voting for an assembly to draw up Namibia’s constitution starts in early November.

Swapo is favoured to gain a plurality in the election, but it needs two-thirds of the votes to have full control over forming a new government.

On Monday black African leaders criticised UN plans to buy or lease military equipment from SA for the world diplomatic body’s peacekeeping force in Namibia.

Ambassador Isack Stanislaus Ger- grazvo Mudenge of Zimbabwe, representing the non-aligned movement, said the UN should not have to depend on SA for vehicles and ammunition.

The General Assembly was expected to approve $16m for Unita last week, but it cannot act until the budget committee finishes its work.

Britain, the US and France are opposing Frontline states’ insistence on writing into the funding resolution references to UN embargoes on buying military equipment, oil or other goods from SA.

UN sanctions resolutions against SA apply to the UN force, African delegates said. — Saps-AP.
The new SA government plans to repeal some discriminatory laws.

NEW SA GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REPEAL SOME DISCRIMINATORY LAWS

WINDHOEK – South African Government

Pienaar in row with Swapo

He cited as an example of unacceptable free and unfair elections that went on.

If not discriminatory legislation is such a thing as that is not fair. There is no way to support or otherwise.

The Pienaar said the_swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year. The Swapo said the Swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year. The Swapo said the Swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year.

The Pienaar said the Swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year. The Swapo said the Swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year. The Swapo said the Swapo, a voting age of one and a minimum residence period of one year.
Vow of SA commitment to elections in Namibia

BY BRENDAN SEERY
The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa is committed to the holding of free and fair elections under UN Resolution 435, and will not do anything to subvert the peace plan, vows Pretoria's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

He added that, while it was once true that he had been a "South African messenger in Namibia", the advent of Resolution 435 would ensure that he became "completely divorced from South African political action".

The Administrator-General dismissed suggestions that SWAPO would be at an unfair disadvantage during the transition period to inde-

pendence, which officially begins on April 1, with the arrival here of the UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

He said the whole process would always be subject to the scrutiny of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag), and that in any case SWAPO had itself accepted the administrative arrangements agreed in Resolution 435.

Although the current administration would be deeply involved in the voter registration process and the granting of residence permits to returning refugees, there was no possibility that South Africa would try to make mischief, added Mr Pienaar.

He also dismissed fears that the soldiers of the existing SWA Territory Force would somehow be used to influence the result of the election, which is scheduled for the beginning of November.

He said the UN, Swaapo and South Africa had agreed that the troops of the SWATF would be demobilised on full pay until at least the end of the election. Their weapons, however, would be handed in at "drill halls" or armories under the supervision of the UnTag military forces.

Eligible to vote

On the registration of voters, Mr Pienaar said there would be two classes of people eligible to vote: Those people born in Namibia and those who have lived here permanently for some time.

The exact period of residence to qualify as a voter still had to be negotiated between him and Mr Ahtisaari, but would probably be between one and four years.

Mr Pienaar said that Angolan refugees, some of whom have been living in the border areas of Kaoko and Ovambo for ten years or so, and who have been given local ID documents, would probably be entitled to vote in the same way as other foreigners resident here for the required period.

He said he had personally investigated allegations that large numbers of South African soldiers were being registered as local residents to allow them to vote, and had been assured by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower in Windhoek that the allegations were "completely unfounded".
Anger over discrimination

Piennaar, Swapo row over laws for Namibia

WINDEBOEK — South African-appointed Governor Louis Piennaar took control in Namibia yesterday and immediately became embroiled in a row with Swapo.

Piennaar took charge at midnight after the scheduled resignation of the Pretoria-sponsored interim government on Tuesday.

He will administer the territory in consultation with UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari during a run-up of between seven and 12 months before UN-supervised independence.

Piennaar said he planned to repeal only some of Pretoria’s discriminatory laws. He said: “It is not discriminatory legislation as such that must be repealed. It is discriminatory legislation that could inhibit free and fair elections that must go.”

Fed up

An unacceptable law was the right of soldiers and police to detain people without charge. But, Piennaar said, it “would be stretching a point too far” to suggest that white town councils should be abolished.

Swapo central committee member Dan Tjongarero said: “This is the sort of thing that makes me so fed up with SA.”

He said UN Security Council resolution 435 specified that all discriminatory legislation be repealed.

Tjongarero said: “Piennaar is jumping the gun. Our lawyers are preparing a submission to the UN on discriminatory laws. It is not for SA to decide what can stay and what must go. They have to satisfy the UN before the process can go on.”

He accused SA of trying to manipulate world opinion by taking unreasonable positions prior to the installation of Unita which would monitor the handover. “Then they will compromise on those positions and tell the world how reasonable they are.”

Tjongarero said Swapo would also oppose Piennaar’s suggested election rules.

Piennaar said he wanted a voting age of 21 and a minimum residence period of one year.

Tjongarero said Swapo would insist on a minimum age of 18 and four or five years’ residence as conditions of eligibility.

He said: “SA has made its calculations on what it will take to stop Swapo getting the two-thirds majority that will give us control of the Constituent Assembly.

“It has calculated the strong youth vote will go to Swapo. By raising the voting age to 21, it will rob Swapo of decisive support.”

Urban Foundation chairman Jan Steyn yesterday urged private enterprise to play a constructive role in securing democracy in Namibia after independence.

He told the Private Sector Foundation in Windhoek that economic disfranchisement had to be the handmaiden of political emancipation.

Emphasising the importance of agriculture, Steyn said opportunities associated with UN investment would provide a valuable kick-start.
Swapo 'will win election'

Australia to send 350 troops to Namibia

CANBERRA. — The Australian government yesterday pledged to send 350 troops to join international peace-keeping forces in Namibia, the largest Australian army contingent to be sent overseas since the Vietnam War.

Defence Minister Mr Kim Beazley and Foreign Minister Mr Gar-eth Evans said in a joint statement that the troops were requested by the United Nations to help monitor Namibia's transition to independence.

The group, which is to fly out later this month, will join the UN Transition Advisory Group (Untag), the statement said.

The Australian contingent to Untag will help build roads, bridges, schools, water systems, barracks and a hospital, as well as providing medical facilities for the three infantry battalions making up the force.

In many respects Namibia's economy was well off and its government would not inherit a war-ravaged country like Angola.

Industrial employment and personal incomes were among the highest in Southern Africa. Windhoek could be expected to become a Third World city, with returning exiles and others flocking to new slum areas on its periphery. Standards could drop.

And with the emergence of Namibia as an independent country, he warned, the focus on South Africa would grow, being the only country with institutionalised inequality.

It was difficult to say what effect this would have — though the clamour for sanctions appeared to have peaked.

It was clear that support for armed struggle was no longer fashionable with the West or with Russia, which had reason to be pleased with its role in the peace accord.

In South Africa, he said, Citizen Force requirements might gradually be eased.

There were also benefits flowing from reduced war expenditure — at a time when debt repayments were relatively high, an opportunity to repurpose with defensive weapons and the opening of new opportunities in Africa.

Furthermore, there were opportunities of entry to European markets through Namibia.

For the African National Congress, the peace settlement had proved a major setback.

It was being forced to move from yet another Southern African country — pushing its bases even further back to countries such as Tanzania.

Meanwhile in Harare, a Swake representative said yesterday that South Africa was again trying to complicate the situation in Namibia by seeking to be involved in the reception of exiles returning to Namibia.

Mr Kapaka Nyaqayi told a Symposium on Education Against Apartheid, attended by West German and Zimbabwean MPs, that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Council of Churches in Namibia were supposed to work together to receive, rehabilitate and resettle returning exiles.

However, according to the latest information from Windhoek, South Africa, through its Administrator General, had told the UNHCR and the churches that it was establishing its own reception programme.

"In our view this will create a lot of problems," he said.

Sapa
SOUTH Africa is committed to the holding of free and fair elections under UN Resolution 435, and will not do anything to subvert the peace plan, vows Pretoria’s Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar.

In an interview with the AANS at his offices at South West Africa House here, Mr Pienaar said both he and his administration were committed to the principle of free and fair elections, and they were bound to act impartially.

Mr Pienaar said that, under Resolution 435, he would no longer be the “representative of South Africa”, but would be bound, “as a prisoner of the terms of Resolution 435” to “act as impartially as a judge hearing a case”.

He added that, while it was once true that he had been a “South African messenger in Namibia”, the advent of Resolution 435 would ensure that he became “completely divorced from South African political action”.

The Administrator-General dismissed suggestions that Swapo, for example, would be at an unfair disadvantage during the transition period to independence, which officially begins on April 1, with the arrival of the UN Special Representa-

vows Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, interviewed by BREN- DAN SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

PIENAAR ... no longer Pretoria’s “messenger boy”

tive for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. The whole process would always be subject to the scrutiny of the UN’s Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), and that, in any case, Swapo had itself accepted the Administrative arrangements agreed in Resolution 435.

Although the current administration would be deeply involved in the voter registration process and the granting of residence permits to returning refugees, there was no possibility that South African would try to make mischief, added Mr Pienaar. He pointed out that the current UN civilian service could not be regarded as South African, because it had been “indigenised” some years ago, and there were now no more than a handful of seconded South African civil servants working here.

The Administrator-General also dismissed fears that the soldiers of the existing SWA Territory Force would somehow be used to influence the result of the election, which is scheduled for the beginning of November. He said the UN Swapo and South Africa had agreed that the troops of the SWATF would be demobilised on full pay until at least the end of the election.

Their weapons, however, would be handed in at “drill halls” or armouries under the supervision of the UNTAG military forces. After the election it would probably be up to a new government to decide whether the soldiers would be integrated into a new national army with the former SWAPO fighters.

On the registration of voters, Mr Pienaar said there would be two classes of people eligible to vote: those people born in Namibia and those who have lived here permanently for some time.

The exact period of residence to qualify as a voter still had to be negotiated between himself and Mr Ahtisaari, Mr Pienaar, but would probably be between one and four years.

People who will not be allowed to vote will be those who are dependents of Namibians, such as wives and children, who were born outside this country, and who have not lived here for the required period before the polls.

Mr Pienaar said that Angolan refugees, some of whom have been living in the border areas of Kavango and Owanbo for ten years or so, and who have been given local ID documents, would probably be entitled to vote in the same way as other foreigners resident here for the required period.

The Administrator-General said he had personally investigated allegations that large numbers of South African soldiers were being registered as local residents to allow them to vote, and had been assured by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower in Windhoek that the allegations were “completely unfounded”.

agreed that the troops of the
58% vote for Swapo forecast

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN.—Swapo could take an estimated 58 percent of the vote in the Namibian election, according to a Cape academic addressing the Natal Chamber of Industries here.

Professor W J Breytenbach, of the department of Africa studies at the University of Stellenbosch, said yesterday that Namibia had a “world record” of 42 political parties.

He believed the main contenders would be the groupings around Mr Sam Nujoma (Swapo) and Mr Dirk Mudge (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance).

ALLIANCE WITH RIGHT

Professor Breytenbach thought Swapo would fail to get “monopoly power” — 67 percent of the vote. However, it should gain more than 50 percent and it would form an alliance with parties to its right.

He believed Mr Nujoma’s policies would prove more accommodating than those of Zimbabwe’s Zans under Mr Robert Mugabe.

Most white businessmen would stay in Namibia. However, there would be an exodus of white civil servants, soldiers and some farmers, reducing the domestic market.

WELL-OFF ECONOMY

In many respects Namibia’s economy was well off and its government would not inherit a war-ravished country like Angola. Industrial employment and personal incomes were among the highest in Southern Africa.

Windhoek could be expected to become a Third World city, with returning exiles and others flocking to new slum areas on its periphery. Standards could drop.

With the emergence of Namibia as an independent country, Professor Breytenbach warned that the focus on South Africa would grow, being the only country with institutionalised inequality.

It was uncertain how though — the sanctions clamour appeared to have peaked and support for armed struggle was no longer fashionable with the West or Russia.

SA-Namibia border control posts proposed

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—Border posts would be set up between South Africa and Namibia if the government acceded to recommendations by the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said.

South Africans would not require passports to enter Namibia — identity documents would suffice. The same would apply to Namibians. But aliens travelling from Namibia to South Africa would require passports.

Exact positions had not been decided on, but eight or nine road posts would be set up on all main routes between South Africa and Namibia as well as on main roads into Walvis Bay. A post was also likely in the Kalahari Gemsbok Park.

Rail movement between Upington and Ariamsvlei as well as Walvis Bay and Windhoek would also be subject to control, as would flights between Windhoek and South Africa.

© Interview with Mr Louis Pienaar — page 10
Two former South African diplomats have urged the Government to help Namibia come to terms with its past after independence and achieve internal reconciliation in the future.

Writing in the latest edition of "South Africa International", the South Africa Foundation quarterly, they agree it will be vital that South Africa adopts a positive attitude by offering its assistance to the independent territory.

David Willers, the Foundation's London correspondent and a former foreign affairs official, says the principal danger now would be a 'sudden headlong dash' through the Namibian election process and "an equally precipitous withdrawal" by South Africa, leaving the territory ill-prepared for self-rule.

Withdrawal

"One viewpoint," he says, "is that the South Africans cannot wait to get out and that if the Namibian ad-

ministration and finances fall into chaos as a result of a sudden withdrawal... then Pretoria can always say 'I told you so'. Any realistic appraisal suggests this is nonsense, however.

"Pretoria would have nothing to gain by such an action and everything to lose."

Instead, Willers says, the Government should sign an Nkomati-type accord with the new government in Namibia, similar to that negotiated in Mozambique.

"This will allow for a 'business as usual' approach and a phased reduction of subsidies to Windhoek, with the shortfalls being made up by the Western countries."

If South Africa helps a post-independence Namibia to come to terms with the past and achieve internal reconciliation in the future, Willers adds, much of the suspicions about Pretoria's true regional designs that still linger in certain (southern African) countries will, it is hoped, be laid to rest.

Sean Cleary, the managing director of Strategic Concepts, who once was based in Windhoek for the Department of Foreign Affairs, says national reconciliation in both Angola and Namibia should be the goal of all parties involved in the present peace process in south-western Africa.

"A settlement that leads to national reconciliation and political accommodation in Namibia and Angola," he writes, "will enhance South Africa's regional and international standing.

"It will protect the Government against criticism from the right wing about having 'sold out the whites' in South West Africa, create new opportunities for economic cooperation in southern Africa, and, in consolidating the political middle ground, point the way to negotiated accommodation in South Africa itself."

Cleary says there is a tendency in the media to hail the settlement of the Namibian dispute through negotiation as a self-evident good, as an end in itself.

This is a dangerous proposition, he maintains, not only because it underestimates the pitfalls facing South Africa, both in the region and domestically, but also "because it takes no account of the divergent streams of policy in the ranks of the (South African) political leadership, the contradictions that have in the past prevented the emergence and maintenance of a coherent policy towards the territory."

Cleary says it is the substance of the settlement, not its form, that will determine its impact in South Africa, the region and the international community.

Hopes that a settlement in Namibia and disengagement from Angola will buy time for South Africa itself are misplaced.

Concessions

In fact, he says, there is ample evidence in the United Nations and elsewhere that South Africa's willingness to make concessions under pressure has revitalised the anti-SA lobby, encouraging it to make new demands for change in South Africa itself.

"While it would be cavalier not to recognise the Government has succeeded in the course of the negotiations thus far in playing a poor hand with considerable skill, the absence of a broader vision and a set of policy parameters within which to order the negotiating tactics sharply limits the opportunity to gain strategic advantage."
Camp-Fire Indaba in the Desert

SETTLEMENT disputes try to Bushmen, nature to officials try to

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BY BRENDA SBEY
Namibia’s agony not over

NO CELEBRATORY bonfires were lit in the black townships of Namibia after South Africa made its seemingly historic announcement of its intention to allow UN monitored elections in the territory.

Nor indeed did the right-wing parties haul out their shotguns and organise a mighty saamtrek in protest at the supposed threat to their cultural identity.

It is usual this: when a government says that it will implement a treaty, it is believed. Yet so in Namibia, where blacks have all too often learnt to live with their disappointments.

A fair and free election held in terms of UN Resolution 435 will inevitably bring about a black majority government committed to the destruction of apartheid.

This will signal the end of apartheid in its legal or de facto forms in schools, hospitals, municipalities, trains and swimming baths.

A one-man, one-vote poll will with equal certainty herald the political might of the Ovambos of the north of Namibia who number approximately half the population.

The Ovambos, led by Swapo, will join with their anti-apartheid allies in the south constitute a majority vote in the National Assembly of the future — sufficient to put an end to apartheid structures.

In the face of all this, whites in Namibia will carry out an even-repeated threat: to gather together in a vast trek into the Republic.

Or will they resort to violence, with or without the collaboration of the Hereros, Basters and others who historically have feared the numerical paramountcy of the Ovambos?

Jannie de Wet, a prominent leader in the NP of Namibia, has vowed that whites will resort to violence if their infrastructure and “civilisation” is threatened.

Hendrik van Ass, the AWB’s supremo, claims massive whites support and the collaboration of African forces struck at a refugee camp at Kasingsa, deep in Angola, killing over 800 young refugees and injuring many more.

The South Africans said that they were guerrillas: photographers from the international Press and churchmen claimed, however, that...
senior officers in the security forces.

At AWB meetings in Windhoek, where handguns were much in evidence, sedulous calls for violent resistance have been publicly expressed. They have also gone unpunished.

**Chiefs**

Beyond the theatre of threatened white violence there are thousands of tribal chiefs, headmen and their followers, many of whom are armed. They and the ministers and civil servants in the 10 ethnic governments depend on the continuation of the status quo for their power and their income.

The clouds of civil war and the possibility of nascent MNF-type groupings are there. The churches in Namibia have recently received information that an Herero army is being trained by Unita, and that other ethnic groups are preparing arms caches.

In the last 10 years a vigorous pattern of vigilante violence has established itself. DFA supporters have, for example, again and again banded together to launch attacks against Swapo and other apartheid supporters.

Leading churchmen and Swapo have repeatedly complained: they have also protested that police have stood by without intervening.

Against the threats of persecution, if not retaliation, who will there be to protect Swapo and other anti-apartheid-minded activists in Swapo, NNF, NIP and other organisations?

When members of Swapo enter Namibia to participate in the elections, they will come in unarmed.

In terms of the scenario tersely sketched by Resolution 435, the SADF will be confined to barracks at Grocottfontein. The sole responsibility for the maintenance of law and order will then lie with 8500 members of the police, almost half of whom are former members of Koevoet who — according to their own evidence before the courts — have been trained to "exterminate" Swapo.

From the 4600-man UN contingent, the Blue Helmets, no meaningful protection can be expected. Their weapons will be there strictly for their own protection.

No campaign has been launched by the South African Government calling for a revision of attitudes, for reciprocal ethnic accommodation and an acceptance of the outcome of the elections.

This contrasts strongly with the Government's campaigns prior to the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference in 1975. The mandarins of the administration were then sent out to prepare whites for the multiracial talks in the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference.

On the contrary, the contemporary emphasis in the media relates to the dangers of Resolution 435.

In terms of the provisions of Resolution 435, all apartheid laws must be repealed. The homelands-type governments, as well as the SWA Territorial Force (SWATF) must be dissolved.

Uncontradicted reports from Windhoek, however, indicate that the administration intends to keep thousands of civil servants, ministers and politicians on the payroll, including 25 000 SWATF troops who have been trained to perceive Swapo as the enemy and kill them.

**Army**

This will create a vast informal army available to be deployed against the political opponents of apartheid.

The assumption is widely made that the South African Government, having opted for an unmonitored election, will not dare to flout world opinion by calling off or sabotaging the electoral process. This perception involves, perhaps, a fundamental misunderstanding of the essential quality of South African strategy over Namibia.

After years of fighting off UN advances, the South African Government, in 1978, abruptly accepted the notion of elections in terms of Resolution 435 and declared — just as it is doing at the present moment — that there should be no delays in the run-up to the election.

In a monumental rebuff to the world body, the Government appointed its own administrator-general to control the elections, giving the UN Special Representative no role other than the power to certify that the elections were not unfair and free.

The South Africans also insisted that their police alone should be responsible for the maintenance of law and order during the elections. For obvious reasons Swapo hesitated before accepting such conditions.

Then, when Swapo was about to accept, South they were refugees.

Photographs of mounds of bodies of young men and women clad in ordinary clothing provided eloquent corroboration.

What was the timing and quality of the attack on Kassinga about if not an attempt to 'persuade' Swapo to keep out of the elections?

After that the South Africans, through their administrator-general, unilaterally formulated and promulgated election regulations.

**Outrage**

When UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim announced that the UN forces would comprise 7 500 men, the South African Government declared itself to be outraged, as if the Blue Helmets were to be invaders rather than monitors.

Finally, on September 20 1978, Prime Minister John Vorster, announcing his resignation, also declared South Africa's rejection of the UN plan.

The Government has experimented with various constitutional forms but has never faced up to the possibility of an independent black majority government.

From Prime Minister Vorster onwards, South African spokesmen have vowed that the Swapo flag would not fly over Windhoek.

Has Pretoria really undergone a revolution in its thinking?

Times have admittedly changed since 1978. There has been the emergence of the Reagan-Gorbachev rapprochement.

The war is more expensive and the SADF is apparently no longer able to wreak havoc in Angola without risking appreciable white losses.

But for the South African Government, obsessed with its own survival at the expense of South Africa, has times changed that much?
Firms braced for any UnTag windfall

MICHAEL CHESTER

SOUTH African companies have been alerted to expect the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Namibia to provide the potential of an export bonanza worth R500 million or more.

The estimate of possible contracts for feeding supplies to the UN task force comes from the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Johannesburg.

The Federated Chamber of Industries agrees with the estimate of foreign exchange earnings for South African businesses from supplying items that range from the fleets of vehicles needed by the 4500 UN peacekeeping team to the mountains of office stationery that will be used.

The estimates make allowance for South Africa to reap at least a half of the $415 million — about R1 040 million — that the UN General Assembly has approved as expenditure for its UN Transition Assistance
SA and Swapo: ballot battle looms

WINDHOEK — The guns have gone quiet in South Africa's 22-year border war against Namibia's South West Africa People's Organisation, but hostility continues.

Thousands of Swapo guerrillas and hundreds of South African troops died in the conflict that started in 1966.

Now the two sides must cooperate under United Nations supervision to bring independence to the territory that was their battleground. The confrontation has moved from the bush to Windhoek, where the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) is set to begin monitoring the territory's transition to independence from April 1.

“We know what sort of thing to expect from South Africa and we will appeal to the United Nations. But if we feel our position is being jeopardised in we will take to the streets for mass protests,” said Swapo Chairman Mr Dan Tjongarero.

South African Administrator General Mr Louis Plenaar, who will rule Namibia until independence, acknowledged there would be many disputes before independence is achieved.

“There are many rapid to be negotiated. Make no mistake, it will not be easy,” he said.

He has met with leaders of Namibia’s many moderate black and white political parties, has no plans to make contact with Swapo.

“If they want to see me they can ask for a meeting, but I think they should rather speak to the UN representatives here,” he added.

South African officials privately acknowledge they expect Swapo to win more than half the vote in the November 1 election of an assembly to draft an independence constitution.

Their goal is to prevent Swapo from gaining the two-thirds majority that would allow them to adopt their own socialist constitution without compromise.

With only 75,000 whites among Namibia’s estimated 1.5 million people, Pretoria will need some black support to prevent a sweep by Swapo.

Pretoria is setting up reception centres for returning guerrillas and refugees without consulting Swapo or the United Nations. Some are in former South African army camps.

Broadcasting remains under Mr Plenaar’s control with no immediate plans to give Swapo or other left-wing parties access to the airwaves.

Mr Plenaar has outlined election rules that would give voting rights to hundreds of demobilised South African soldiers and civil servants and, by raising the voting age from 16 to 21, disenfranchise thousands of young blacks loyal to Swapo.

Though his proposals must be approved by the UN he said he had prepared a draft proclamation as a basis for negotiation with UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

In Windhoek’s township of Katutura, Mr Tjongarero vowed to fight every South African attempt to manipulate the November election.

“They are already out there, spreading horror stories about Swapo and what they say a Swapo government would mean. We have to follow behind them, telling people the real story.” — Sapa-Reuters.
Border posts for Namibia

BORDER posts might soon be set up between South Africa and Namibia.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek that submissions had been made to the South-African government and the matter would soon be concluded.

At a media conference in Windhoek, the Administrator-General also announced that reception centres for returning exiles would be established soon.

Pienaar, who has now taken over the day-to-day running of the country from the transitional government, said discriminatory legislation that might hamper free and fair elections in the territory, such as detention without trial, would soon be abolished. – Sapa
Swapo mobilises for Namibian elections

CP Correspondent

Swapo held discussions at the weekend to consolidate pro-Swapo Namibian forces into a single command structure to improve its chances of winning a two-thirds majority in the November election.

The meeting between the internal wing of Swapo (Swapo-D) and the external wing of the movement was held in Harare under the chairmanship of Swapo President Sam Nujoma.

Present at the meeting were five of the seven members of Swapo's internal wing who were elected to Swapo's central committee in Luanda on February 18.

The central committee is regarded as the major policy-making body and it was the first time internal members have been elected to the committee.

"The new 50-member central committee pronounced itself ready for April 1, the date set by the UN Security Council for the start of the implementation of Resolution 435, which will lead to independence."

In an interview in Harare, Swapo secretary general Toivo Ja Toivo—who also attended the joint Swapo meeting—expressed concern at the reduction of the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

Sources in Zimbabwe added that two political coalitions had already been formed inside Namibia which merged some seven internal political parties into fronts which might make it more difficult for Swapo to get the majority.

These are the United Democratic Front—bringing together the Damara Council, the Labour Party and the Namibian National Independence Party—and the National Patriotic Front, merging the oldest political party in Namibia, SWA National Union with Action National Settlement and the Caprivi National Union.

Swapo received another shot in the arm last week at a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity when African countries pledged about R12-million to boost Swapo’s election campaign.

It is believed that the Harare meeting was not the last in attempts by Swapo to consolidate political support behind it. Although Swapo is confident of winning a two-thirds majority, central committee member Hage Geingob noted earlier that Swapo would consider alliances with other parties inclined to support a Swapo victory. — Ano
TWO former South African diplomats have urged the government to help Namibia come to terms with its past after independence and achieve internal reconciliation in the future.

Writing in the latest edition of "South Africa International" — the South Africa Foundation quarterly — they agree it will be vital that South Africa adopts a positive attitude by offering its assistance to the independent territory.

Mr David Willers, the foundation’s London correspondent and a former Foreign Affairs official, says the principal danger now would be a "sudden headlong dash" through the Namibian election process and "an equally precipitate withdrawal" by South Africa, leaving the territory ill-prepared for self-rule.

"One viewpoint," he says, "is that the South Africans cannot wait to get out and that if the Namibian administration and finances fall into chaos as a result of a sudden withdrawal then Pretoria can always say I told you so."

"Any realistic appraisal suggests this is nonsense, however. Pretoria would have nothing to gain by such an action and everything to lose." Instead,
‘Peaceful’ Namibia impresses Chand

WINDHOEK. — The commander of the United Nations' peacekeeping force in Namibia, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, says he is impressed with the air of stability and peace in the areas of northern Namibia which were the focus of the 22-year bush war between Swapo and South Africa.

General Chand told Windhoek newspaper Die Republik that the situation in northern Namibia had changed considerably since he last visited the area — more than eight years ago.

He believed the atmosphere of peace would greatly help the task of the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag), which will help oversee the transition to Namibian independence under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace plan.

General Chand returned to Windhoek over the weekend after visiting the north of the country with senior officers of the SWA Territory Force. The UN force will take over many of the existing SADF and SWATF military camps in the north once the withdrawal of South African troops begins officially from April 1.

The UN force, totalling 4,500 members, will consist of three enlarged infantry battalions. The first peacekeeping troops, soldiers from Denmark, are expected in Windhoek this week.

The rest of the force should be in place by April 1, marking the official start of the peace plan and the scheduled arrival of UN Special Representative Mr Martil Ahlgard. 

Argus Africa News Service
Berserk soldier
guns down six

WINDHOEK — An SWA Territory Force soldier went berserk at a school hostel in the Namibian border town of Rundu, shooting six pupils with his service rifle.

An SWA police spokesman said they were slightly injured and were sent home after being treated in hospital.

About 4am on Saturday a drunk soldier from 202 Battalion went to the police station at Rundu claiming he had been assaulted. As he was too intoxicated to make a formal statement officers sent him away and told him to return when he was sober.

LOVE TRIANGLE

About 9am he appeared at the hostel with a rifle and opened fire.

It is believed the incident may have been a love triangle involving a girl at the school hostel. The soldier allegedly tried to see her on Saturday night but was assaulted by other pupils.

Police have arrested Robert Sizingu in connection with the incident.
Berserk soldier shoots 6 children

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An angry soldier of the SWA Territory Force's 202 Battalion went berserk at a school hostel in the Namibian border town of Rundu on Saturday, shooting six children with his service rifle.

A SWA Police spokesman in Windhoek said the six pupils had only been slightly injured in the incident and, after being treated in hospital, were sent home.

The soldier, Robert Sizungu, who was earlier reported to be drunk and sent back to barracks to sober up, has been arrested.

It is believed the incident may be connected to a love triangle involving one of the girls at the hostel of the secondary school in Rundu.
TUESDAY, 7 MARCH 1969

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Mr. van der Wijngaarden)

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Godfrey, has been reported to the House that a certain incident of a grave nature has occurred in the recent operations in the Lebanon. It is understood that an armoured column was ambushed and heavily engaged by the Israeli forces, resulting in losses to South African forces. The Minister of Defence has confirmed that the incident was a tragic one and that the Government is fully aware of the seriousness of the situation.

The House has been informed that the incident occurred during an operation to reinforce the South African forces in the region. The Israeli forces were apparently trying to intercept the reinforcement convoy when it came under attack. The Minister has stated that the incident is under investigation and that steps will be taken to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Mr. van der Wijngaarden has also informed the House that the South African forces are in close contact with the Israeli forces and that efforts are being made to resolve the situation through peaceful means.

The House has been assured that the Government is taking all necessary steps to ensure the safety and security of its forces in the region. The Minister has also indicated that the Government will provide further updates on the incident as they become available.

[The debate continues on various aspects of the conflict in the Lebanon, with Members expressing their views and concerns.]
SWA soldier fires on kids

WINDHOEK — A soldier of 202 Battalion opened fire on a group of schoolchildren at Rundu in northern Namibia at the weekend, wounding six, police said yesterday.

The 21-year-old soldier fired at random with an R4 automatic army issue rifle, claiming the children had assaulted him.

A man was arrested in connection with the incident and was expected to appear in court soon, police said. — Sapa
First UN troops move into Namibia

The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — The first United Nations troops assigned to what the world body calls the “decolonisation exercise” in Namibia have begun to arrive there, but officials are unable or unwilling to say when the bulk of the 4,500-man force will be in place.

Miss Nadjia Younes, a spokesman for the Secretary-General, said it was impossible to offer a precise estimate because officials were still working on many logistical problems connected with the operation.

Mr Marrack Goulding, an Under Secretary-General who is the ranking British member of the Secretariat, is in charge of these matters.

About 30 UN civilian staff are understood to be in the territory, with more due to arrive this week and next — well in advance of the scheduled April 1 start of the military-civilian operation.

“Staff are now getting their marching orders,” Miss Younes said.

Contrary to earlier information, she said she did not believe that the South African authorities could veto any nominees for UN duty in Namibia, but she confirmed the UN had to obtain visas for staff.

Purchases

Miss Younes indicated that the question of buying goods in South Africa continued to be a problem. “We have not decided whether to buy or lease mine-resistant vehicles (from South Africa),” she said.

Mr Luis Gomez, the UN financial controller, said a week ago that the vehicles would have to be leased in South Africa “in the first phase” of the operation.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, created a storm when he proposed in January that, to save money, he would have to make some procurements in South Africa. The row forced a delay in obtaining approval for the $416-million budget and Miss Younes’s statement indicated that it was still simmering.

Louis Pienaar goes into Swapo territory

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa’s Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, who now holds the reins of government in Namibia, has met with several leaders and other political figures in Owamboland, the heart of Swapo support.

Mr Pienaar was to hold talks with Mr Peter Kalangula, leader of the Christian Democratic Action (CDA) party and chairman of the executive committee of the Administration for Owambos.

The Administrator-General was also scheduled to address a formal sitting of the Owambo Legislative Assembly.

Owamboland, with a population of 700,800 in Namibia’s total of 1.3-million, was the focus of the 22-year bush war between South African troops and Swapo.

Mr Kalangula has always been regarded as a key figure in South African strategy to promote internal, moderate Namibian political leaders in opposition to Swapo. A former church minister, Mr Kalangula was at one stage head of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, but resigned after falling out with Mr Dirk Modise in the early 1980s.

Although Mr Kalangula has had bad relations with the South African military in northern Namibia for some years because of his repeated calls for Pretoria to leave and for the implementation of UN Resolution 435, it is not certain where he now stands politically.

He is known to have been very upset at his treatment by Swapo last year when the organisation withdrew at the last minute an invitation to him to visit them in Lutsha with a group of other Namibian businessmen, farmers and politicians.

The CDA is believed to have significant support among the older middle-class people in Owamboland, but particularly among those who owe their jobs in Owambo Administration to the patronage of Mr Kalangula.

Mr FW de Klerk will meet Mr Pienaar in Windhoek this weekend.

A spokesman for Mr Pienaar’s office said Mr de Klerk would meet various Namibian political leaders during a reception to be held at the Administrator-General’s official residence, South West House, on Saturday.

It is not known how long Mr de Klerk will stay in Windhoek.
High level talks with Owambo

WINDHOEK — The head of the military component of Untag, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, left for talks in the Owambo region yesterday. General Chand and his staff were to have talks with a senior Owambo leader his aides did not identify.

South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr Louis Pienaar, also flew to Ovamboland yesterday. He was to meet traditional leaders and other political figures in the area, which is the heartland of Swapo's support.

Mr Pienaar was due to hold talks with Mr Peter Kalungula, leader of the Christian Democratic Action (CDA) Party and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Administration for Owambos.

The Administrator-General was to address a formal sitting of the Owambo Legislative Assembly at Ongwediva.

Ovamboland was the focus of the bush war between South African troops and Swapo insurgents.

Mr Kalungula has always been regarded as a key figure in South African strategy to promote Namibian political leaders in opposition to Swapo.

— The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa.
LUSAKA — The leader of the South-West Africa People's Organisation claimed yesterday Pretoria was exhorting Namibian whites to oppose independence plans.

"Sam Nujoma," the Swapo president, said in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, whites-only elections held on March 1 by the Namibian branch of the National Party proved white opposition to independence.
Takeover by Untag under consideration

Talks being held on use of SADF assets

Parliamentary Staff

Negotiations were under way between South Africa and the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) peacekeeping force in Namibia over the future use of defence equipment and infrastructure installed by the SA Defence Force in the operational area, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr WM Breytenbach, told Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during an interpel-lation debate on a Conservative Party question on the fate of immovable SADF equipment and infrastructure in the operational area, Mr Breytenbach said negotiations were being held to decide which camps and equipment the UN soldiers would use during the independence process and which movable facilities would be ultimately brought home by the SADF.

It was likely certain facilities and equipment would be let to the Untag force.

The estimated value of immovable defence equipment and infrastructure was about R460 million, he said. The withdrawal of the South African forces did not mean this sum represented a loss, but rather an investment in the development of a neighbouring country.

It showed the SADF was a "builder" not a "destroyer" in the region.

CP concerned

Mr Tom Langley (CP, Southpansberg) said his party was concerned at the absence of compensation for South Africa for the loss of the facilities, and also at the risk that the military camps and immovable equipment could be used in future by Swapo or even Cuban troops.

He had the impression the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs "just want to be rid of South West Africa".

Mr Roger Hulley (PPF, Constantia) said developments in Namibia "highlight the frighteningly high costs of waging war on foreign soil".

Capital expenditure on defences on home borders was a long-term asset, but money spent on the Namibian/Angolan border "could have been far better spent for peaceful purposes here in South Africa".

He suggested that when the SADF finally withdrew, the Government should privatise facilities on tender ... selling office blocks to commerce, allowing urban camps like Oshakati and Katimo Mulilo to be used for emergency housing and later sold, handing over schools to the Namibian education authorities, and developing rural camps like Omega in the Caprivi Strip for tourism.

Responding to the debate, Mr Breytenbach described Mr Hulley's proposals as "good suggestions", but lashed the CP for raising "silly questions" at a time when "the success of the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs has created the most favourable circumstances we have ever had" to have a negotiated settlement in Namibia.
No ceasefire on the attitudes front

The campaign by the military to win the hearts and minds of the Namibian people could backfire in Swapo's favour in the independence election in November, according to politicians in the territory. Brendan Seery of the Star's Africa News Service reports.

Windhoek — "The real war takes place in the minds and thoughts of people by means of aspirations and wishes of the people. This is a war of attitudes, it is a war of influencing the attitudes of the people."

So wrote one of the SWA Territory Force's (SWATF) leading "psychological warfare" experts, Colonel Johan Vorster, three years ago in the SWATF newspaper Pergamus.

"That is why," he continued, a military patrol does not only patrol to find the enemy but also to make contact with the local people. They educate the people in terms of political systems."

For the last decade of the 22-year bush war, in northern Namibia between the SADF and Swapo insurgents, the government forces have given a high priority to the battle for the hearts and minds of the people in the war zones. Few independent political observers believe, however, that the military have won many converts.

Since September, with the signing of the Brazzaville accords that paved the way for implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for the territory, the guns have fallen silent. But security forces are apparently still out in the field trying to influence the attitudes of people and "educate" them in "terms of political systems."

Heavy-handed approach

And the men who fought Swapo tooth and nail since the first incursions into Namibia in 1961 might be doing more harm than good to their professed desire to see Swapo defeated at the polls in November, when Namibian voters choose their own government for the first time.

A number of credible reports have been reaching Windhoek over the past few weeks about what appears to be an intensive campaign by military units of the SADF and its Namibian arm, the SWATF, to convince Namibians to vote against Swapo in the November election.

Lending the reports credibility is the fact they have come not only from those radical, anti-apartheid quarters traditionally at odds with the military.

One of those most concerned about the military's heavy-handed approach to politicalisation is the man often reviled by the Left as a "South African puppet": Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Dirk Mudge. He stood up in the National Assembly in Windhoek recently to accuse the military authorities of blatantly interfering in Namibia's internal politics by attempting to influence voters' choices for the elections.

The SWATF last month admitted it had been engaged in a "briefing and information" campaign for defence force personnel and civilians about a number of aspects of the Resolution 435 plan. Topics covered, according to the SWATF, included the background to the negotiated settlement, the withdrawal procedures of the Cubans from Angola and the SADF from Namibia, demobilisation of the SWATF and the role of the UN Transition Assistance Group.

No political aims

SWATF commander, Major-General Willie Meyer, stressed that it was defence force policy not to get involved in party politics and that it had "no political aims in the information-giving campaign". However, one middle-of-the-road newspaper in Windhoek wrote about army-distributed pamphlets which said Swapo had been defeated on the battlefield and "now we must defeat them at the ballot box". In a column in Pergamus, General Meyer himself wrote disparagingly about Swapo's efforts in the bush war and its promises for the future. Talking about the majority-rule election, the commander wrote to his troops: "You and your family, the residents of South West Africa, will now get the opportunity to show Swapo that they have lost."

Mr Mudge's DTA political colleagues and other moderate opponents of Swapo are known to be particularly disturbed by the military's "psychological action" as, in many places, the heavy-handed approach by soldiers — who are not well-liked — could have the effect of taking away votes from the DTA and its allies and giving them to Swapo.

The SWATF knows it has little time left to get in a last few blows against its enemy, as the Force will begin demobilising from the official start of the peace plan, which is scheduled for April 1. By May 13 the SWATF will have been completely demobilised, and its soldiers will have handed in their weapons and been sent home on full pay.

Colonel Vorster might well watch with interest to see the results of the hearts and minds campaign he and his "psychological action" colleagues worked so hard for. But he will be watching from South Africa, where he was transferred last year after being named as one of six SWATF personnel accused of murdering a Swapo official during a rally in Windhoek in October 1987.
Danger money for Aussie troops in Namibia

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — The 300 Australian troops who will fly to Namibia this week as part of the United Nations force will be their country's best paid servicemen.

Their year's service will net them an extra R12,000 to R18,000, depending on rank and marital status.

Benefits will include increased pay, special allowances, reduced tax, a R5,000 interest-free loan, free mail and seven days pre-embarkation leave.

Defence Minister Mr Kim Beazley said the generous pay and conditions had been arranged because Namibia was a dangerous assignment.

"It is possible that fighting could break out and that there could be casualties."

The Australians are engineers who will form part of the UN Transitional Assistance Group monitoring the ceasefire until elections in November.

Media representatives from all over the world are streaming into Windhoek to cover the implementation of the independence plan.

A spokesman for Namibia's Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Mr Willie Brisley, said yesterday that 75 applications from foreign correspondents for temporary residence permits had been granted since January.

"We have had applications from all over the globe, including one from Russia, and they are still pouring in," he said.
Peacekeeping force chief sees SWATF

WINDHOEK — Delegations from the United Nations peacekeeping force in Namibia and the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) met in Windhoek yesterday for detailed discussions about the implementation of the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan.

The head of the military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), Lieutenant-General Prem Chand, led the world body delegation, while SWATF commander Major-General Willie Meyer sat at the head of the local delegation. An official statement said details of the discussions would probably be released at a press conference scheduled for tomorrow.

General Chand has already visited a number of military bases in the north of Namibia, and it has been said that the Untag's 4,650-strong military force will take over many of the existing base facilities.

No decision has apparently yet been made on whether the Untag force will buy or lease some of its vehicle requirements from the SADF.

The world body's top soldiers have already acknowledged they may require at least some mine-protected vehicles of the type of which South Africa is one of the world's leading producers. However, the UN has approved an arms embargo on South Africa, and the fact that Untag may have to either buy or rent some of its requirements from the South African arms industry or the SADF has upset a number of UN member countries.

It is expected that the first UN troops — probably Danish soldiers tasked with arranging movement control for the rest of the force — will begin arriving in Windhoek later this week.
Finns cut South African aid

HELSINKI. — Finland has cut off financial aid to South Africa to secure a place for Finnish troops in the UN peace force monitoring the transition to independence.

Government officials and members of the ona said Finland cancelled a grant of about N46.100 to meet South Africa’s demand that participating ontries display neutrality toward it.

The government’s move could stir up political trouble in a country which traditionally has taken a tough stand against apartheid. — Sapa-AP
Pik: Nujoma ‘moves from violence’

Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, claimed yesterday that Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had distanced himself from the use of violence.

Mr Botha claimed the commitment was made during a meeting with South African ambassador to West Germany Mr Willem Retief.

In one of the first meetings at an official level between South Africa and the Swapo leader, Mr Nujoma also indicated he had instructed his followers to pursue peace as their objective.

Mr Botha said the meeting had been arranged through the West German government and had taken place on March 3.

It took place in the context of the agreements on the implementation of the settlement plan for Namibian independence and was part of a continuous process of informing all parties of the implications of the plan.

At the meeting Mr Nujoma distanced himself from the use of violence and indicated that Swapo was prepared to work with all the people of Namibia to build a peaceful and stable country free from fear and intimidation.

“He indicated that he had instructed his followers that they must pursue peace as their objective and accept that Swapo had a responsibility to eliminate division and work towards the creation of a peaceful society,” Mr Botha said.

The foreign minister said he hoped the meeting would contribute to the peaceful transition to independence.
Nujoma embraces peace

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced yesterday that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma had distanced himself from the use of violence and indicated that Swapo was prepared to work with all the people of Namibia to build a peaceful and stable country free from fear and intimidation.

Botha said he hoped the meeting would contribute to the peaceful transition to independence.

Retief will shortly assume duty in Windhoek, in charge of SA interests in Namibia during transition.

SAPA/AP reports that Finland has cut off financial aid — a 400 000 mark grant — to Swapo rebels in Namibia to secure a place for Finnish troops in the UN peace force monitoring the transition to independence, officials said yesterday.

SA last month vetoed the participation of Sweden and Denmark in the 4 500-man force because of their continued support for guerrillas who fought the SA-backed government.
Cuba 'violating war-zone pact', Congress told

From DAVID BRAUN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Cuba is violating the Geneva Protocol by continuing to field its troops against Unita in a zone from which it had agreed to withdraw.

The ranking Republican member of the House of Representatives' Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on Africa, Mr Dan Burton, claimed during congressional hearings on US foreign aid for Africa that he had collected evidence of Cuba's violation of the Geneva agreement, which was a vital prelude to the Brazzaville peace accord, while on a recent visit to Unita's headquarters at Jamba, in southern Angola.

Mr Burton said he had videotaped the evidence of two MLFA soldiers who were captured on February 4 and who said they had been supported in battle by a company of Cuban soldiers.

In Gaborone, the heads of the frontline states expressed a fear that South Africa would wield an undue influence over the independence election in Namibia, reports Argus Africa News Service.

After a one-day summit in the Botswana capital, the frontline presidents condemned what they said was an anti-Swapp campaign being waged by the South African security forces.

They condemned the "registration of non-Namibians by the South African forces", with the aim of "tipping the scales of the election".

PEACE PLEDGE

Also taking part were the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, and Mr Thomas Mlambo of the Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa.

Mr Nujoma, had "distanced" himself from violence and pledged to work for a peaceful and stable Namibia, said Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The Argus Political Correspondent reports that the distancing of SWAPO from violence as well as the direct approach initiated by Mr Nujoma was being seen by the government as a signal that SWAPO wanted close relations with South Africa.

The pledge was given to South Africa's ambassador to West Germany, Mr W Reifel, who is to head the South African office in Namibia during the transitional period.

The meeting between the two men in Germany was held at the request of Mr Nujoma.

Mr Botha said the meeting between Mr Nujoma and Mr Reifel on March 3 "took place in the context of the agreements on the implementation of the settlement plan for the independence of SWA/Namibia and formed part of the continual process of informing all parties of the implications of the settlement plan prior to implementation..."
Fears of undue SA influence over election

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Fears that South Africa would wield undue influence over Namibia's independence election were expressed yesterday by leaders of the Frontline states.

In a communique issued after their one-day summit in the Botswana capital, the Frontline presidents condemned what they said was an anti-Swappo campaign being waged by the South African security forces.

They condemned what they described as the "registration of non-Namibians by the South African forces" with the aim of "tipping the scales of the election".

Genuine peace

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, chairman of the Frontline group, said they were banking on South Africa realising the election must be free and fair, as this was the only way genuine peace would come to Namibia.

The communique characterised apartheid as the root cause of the problems of southern Africa and condemned what it said were South Africa's policies of deliberate destabilisation in the region.

The summit was also attended by Presidents Queti Masire of Botswana, Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. Angola was represented by its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Antonio de Assumpcao.

Also participating were the president of Swappo, Mr Sam Nujoma; the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo; and Mr Thomas Mlambo of the Pan Africanist Congress.

At a news conference after the sum-m

order a question to Mr Nujoma about when he planned to return to Namibia from his long exile.

In answer to another question, Mr Nujoma claimed the South African army had been rounding up people in villages, distributing sugar and foodstuffs, and urging them to vote for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). Mr Nujoma referred to reports that white right-wingers in Namibia had threatened to take up arms (he cited an alleged statement by Mr Roel Pretorius of the SWA National Party) and said: "We have not heard any repudiation by the South African Government concerning extreme right-wing Afrikaners making such threats."

Asked about Walvis Bay, he said the independence of Namibia came first. He added that Walvis Bay had never been and would never be part of South Africa.

The summit communique claimed South Africa was preparing to execute political prisoners. It called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

No mention was made of allegations by Swappo opponents that large numbers of Namibians were being held in detention by Swappo and that Swappo intended to execute them.

Appeal made

The United States was requested to cease its support for Unita, the Angolan rebel movement.

The international community was urged to support the restoration of the cuts made by the Security Council in the United Nations peacekeeping force for Namibia (UNtag), if it should become necessary to bring the force back to its full strength.

In a statement before the summit,
R2,5-m for repatriation

The Star’s Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Canada is to provide the equivalent of R2,5 million to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the repatriation of about 58,000 Namibian exiles in Angola and Zambia.

A spokesman for the Canadian High Commission here said the funds would be used to provide transport for the refugees returning home.

"This operation will facilitate the speedy repatriation of Namibians in time for the UN-supervised pre-independence elections," the spokesman said.

The funds will also be used to supply the returning refugees with domestic utensils, tents, agricultural tools and seeds. The Namibian Council of Churches will help with the distribution.

President Kaunda ruled out of; began; President Kaunda said the implementation of the independence of Namibia was a test for the whole of southern Africa.

- Finland had cut off financial aid to Swapo rebels in Namibia to secure a place for Finnish troops in the UN peace force monitoring the transition to independence, officials said.

Members of Swapo confirmed that Finland had cancelled a grant of R2,4 million to meet South Africa's demand that participating countries display neutrality.
Space snag for UN peace force

WINDHOEK — The UN peace operation in Namibia has run into a major logistics problem — it cannot find sufficient accommodation for its civilian officials.

Senior UN official Abdou Cisse told a Press conference in Windhoek yesterday: "We are experiencing difficulty in finding accommodation, particularly in Windhoek. Six hundred staff will eventually be stationed there and there are simply not enough rooms."

The head of the UN military force, Gen Prem Chand, said the first airlift of equipment, accompanied by a small contingent of peacekeepers, would arrive in the territory today.

Meanwhile, Swapo is seeking to allay the fears of whites in the territory who, facing the prospect of a socialist black government, are leaving in increasing numbers.

Swapo central committee member Dan Tjøngarero said in an interview: "Reconciliation is going to be our first priority. Our biggest challenge is going to be to create a trust to such a level we don't have a large number of people fleeing to SA or elsewhere."

"The people of Namibia have been subject to anti-Swappo propaganda for years. They have been told that we are going to kill their children, rape their daughters and take their homes. We are going to have to convince them otherwise."

"We must convince them that there is nothing to fear and much to hope for," he said.

Tjøngarero added: "We are aware of a lot of people leaving Namibia, but none that we will deeply miss at this stage."

Swapo has moderated its broadly Marxist stance and is actively trying to persuade white investors and businessmen to remain.

"We are for a mixed economy. We have ruled out wholesale nationalisation without adequate compensation," Tjøngarero said. — Reuters.
UN to monitor Swapo bases in southern Angola

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has received an assurance from the commanding officer of the United Nations supervisory forces in Namibia, General Prem Chand, that Unita is responsible for monitoring Swapo bases in southern Angola.

In a statement, Mr Botha confirmed, on inquiry, that he had contacted General Chand after a report broadcast yesterday morning had claimed that General Chand had said it was not the UN peacekeeping force’s responsibility to monitor Swapo bases.

General Chand, meanwhile, said a firm schedule for the build-up of Unita (United Nations transitional assistance group) personnel in Namibia could not be provided in view of the complexity of deploying more than 5,000 UN military and civilian personnel in the country.

He said, though, that the military component of Unita had carried out an extensive reconnaissance of Namibia last week. His staff were working on a plan for monitoring the withdrawal of the SADF and the demobilisation of Namibian military units.

National servicemen of the SWA Territorial Force are to be demobilised on April 30 to comply with the requirements of Namibian independence.

The officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General Willem Meyer, said yesterday that servicemen would be paid a lump sum as partial compensation for their earnings in the remainder of this year.

SA troops have to withdraw from Namibia within 12 weeks of implementation of the settlement plan. A residual force of 1,500 men will be confined to bases at Grocottfontein and Oshakweta. They have to leave upon certification of the election results in the first week of November.

General Chand said the advance parties of the Kenyan battalion were already in Namibia. Advance parties of the Finnish and Malaysian battalions and of the Australian and British logistical units were due to arrive today. The battalions from Kenya, Malaysia and Britain will be stationed in Windhoek, north-western Namibia and north-eastern Namibia respectively.

Military service

Gen Chand said the UN director of the elections unit and the legal official had been in the country for the past 10 days and would be returning to New York soon to report to the UN’s special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Compulsory military service in Namibia will be suspended in the transitional period before independence, General Meyer said yesterday.

“It is clear that in terms of the spirit and intention of the negotiated settlement plan, national service cannot be legally enforced during the transitional period,” he said in a statement.

The administrator-general had been asked accordingly to determine in terms of the Defence Act that national service periods set down for members of the SWATF after April this year were to end on April 30.

General Meyer said SWATF members who wanted to do so could complete their military courses at institutions of the SA Defence Force. - Sapa
TOUGH TOMMY: Lieutenant Phillipa Owens will be in charge of the advance party of the British Untag contingent which arrives in SWA/Namibia tomorrow.

The British are coming back — led by a woman

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON — British troops will be back in SWA/Namibia tomorrow for the first time since World War I — and they will be commanded by a woman.

Lieutenant Phillipa Owens, 26, of the Women's Royal Army Corps, will be in charge of an advance party of 70 men from 39 Signals Regiment, who will form part of the United Nations Untag force supervising the territory’s transition to independence.

The party leaves RAF Brize Norton, in Oxfordshire, today for Windhoek in a US Air Force Galaxy transport plane. The remainder of the 162-strong British group will fly out early next month.

The British contingent will provide communications for the UN force throughout SWA/Namibia, and a satellite relay link to Britain.

It will be bringing sophisticated radio equipment, specially reinforced Land Rovers and generators to supply power in isolated places.

SANDHURST GRADUATE

Lieutenant Owens, from Taunton, Somerset, studied at Durham University, where she obtained a BSc (Hons) in natural science, and also graduated from Sand-
United Nations Resolution 435

notice outside his window, requesting that a member of his staff bring him up a copy of the document.

UNITAC REFUSED ENTRY: National Party.
‘Firm but fair’: Untag’s man in charge

IT took nine years before Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand could assume on the ground his position as commander of the United Nations forces in Namibia. But, as a man used to the obstacles faced by all UN peace-keeping operations, General Chand was certainly fully aware of the political difficulties that others still had to resolve before he could assume the position to which he was appointed in January 1980.

Although a peace agreement was then far from being accepted, in that year General Chand travelled to Namibia for talks on the creation of a demilitarised zone between Namibia and Angola, which was regarded as an essential part of the negotiations then going on.

General Chand, fit and trim-figured despite being 73, is a handsome man who dresses immaculately and speaks precisely. He is a strange outlier to Africa or the United Nations and has been asked several times to come out of retirement to work for the UN.

While still with the Indian Army, he commanded the UN peace force in the then Belgian Congo, during the bloody clashes there in 1962 and 1963. The UN troops under his command in the Katanga area (now Shaba province) helped restore peace after a secessionist rebellion.

He retired from the Indian Army in 1967 but was asked to come out of retirement in 1969 to command the UN troops sent to Cyprus, where he had to cope with the 1974 Turkish invasion and its aftermath, a task for which the lightly armed 4,000 troops he led were never intended.

After he retired from there at his own request in 1976, the then Secretary-General of the UN, Kurt Waldheim, described General Chand’s work in Cyprus as “a near miracle”.

One year later General Chand was appointed United Nations special representative in Rhodesia as part of a UN settlement plan that was never implemented. Although his appointment never had any practical effect, General Chand managed to meet several African leaders as part of the diplomatic efforts aimed at finding a solution to the Rhodesian war.

According to former army colleagues, he has a particularly good understanding and appreciation of the potential and operational capacity of the UN peace-keeping forces.

“He knows what they can and cannot do,” one former colleague was quoted as saying.

Possessing great charm, he has been described as both loquacious and being exactly the sort of Indian general that Sandhurst would have turned out. It only had he actually been to Sandhurst.

He was in fact trained at the Indian Army’s Staff College at Quetta.

General Chand is also described by those who know him as a man of scrupulous fairness and integrity. He is said to be a popular commander and a man who carries out orders firmly and compassionately.

While in the Congo he was nicknamed “the umbrella man” because the United Nations force stationed there was known as the “UN umbrella” force, but in Windhoek some local journalists have started calling him “Salvador”, saying that he resembles the late Spanish painter, Salvador Dali.

General Chand was born in 1916 of Hindu parents and did his military training at Lahore and Quetta.

He served on the North-West Frontier and in Malaya during the closing stages of World War II. He has served with the First Gurka Rifles and was given command of the regiment’s regional centre at Dharmsala, and later held appointments as deputy director of military training, director of selection of personnel, director of personnel services and director of military intelligence.

In 1959 General Prem Chand was appointed Brigadier General of staff at the headquarters of the Western Command at Simla, and was promoted to Chief-of-Staff in 1961 with the rank of major-general.

He was later appointed Chief-of-Staff at the headquarters of the Eastern Command in Calcutta. He was then posted at the Ministry of Defence as director general of the National Cadets Corps, from where he retired.

Frontline States to monitor independence

THE Frontline States will send a delegation to monitor Namibia’s progress to independence, says the group’s chairman, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

President Kaunda said at the end of the one-day Frontline summit in Gaborone that the Frontline States were “going to make sure that the elections in Namibia are free and fair”.

He fears that South Africa would wield undue influence on the independence election in Namibia were expressed by the Frontline presidents in

Argus Africa News Service reports from Gaborone

a communiqué issued after the summit. They condemned what they said was an anti-Srapo campaign being waged by the South African security forces.

They condemned what they described as the “registration of non-Namibians by the South African forces,” with the aim of “tipping the scales of the election.”

President Kaunda said the group was banking on South Africa realising that the election had to be free and fair as this was the only way genuine peace would come to Namibia.

The communiqué said apartheid was the root cause of the problems of Southern Africa and condemned what it said were South Africa’s policies of deliberate destabilisation in the region.

In addition to Dr Kaunda, the summit was attended by Presidents Quett Masire of Botswana, Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania. Angola was represented by its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Amแบo van Danem, in the absence of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.
Untarg bill will top R1-bn

SUNDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

UNITED NATIONS — In a subtle shift of emphasis, the United Nations has decided to designate the military-civilian operation in Namibia in the territory's transition to independence a "decolonization exercise", rather than a peace-keeping one.

A summary of current yearly costs for all peace-keeping activities by the world body shows that in place on April 1 and already gearing up, will be more expensive than all other comparable operations combined.

The net cost, approved by the General Assembly earlier this month, is $108.55 million (R1.05 billion). This represents substantially more than 58 percent of the UN peace-keeping costs for the year, and is equal to about half the regular UN budget for all activities.

Costs for the UN force in Lebanon are patently by comparison, according to the UN financial summary, only $14.6 million (R146 million).

Least costly operation

The least-cost operation is one of the tonne, the UN military observer group in India-Pakistan — which has been on duty since 1964 — had an expense for a year of $2.9 million (R29 million) in the past year.

The newest peace-keeping activity, the Iran-Iraq military observer group is budgeted at $94.7 million (R947 million) for the first year, other UN peace-keeping operations are in the Gulf States, other parts of the Middle East, Cyprus, Afghanistan and Pakistan and Angola.

The mission sent to Leb to verify the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, which was part of the Namibian settlement, will cost the United Nations $6 million (R62 million) for the year, the report said.

An asterisk was placed alongside the Unet item, with this footnote following: "Untarg is more properly characterized as a decolonization exercise rather than a peace-keeping operation." (The story was later changed to "peace-keeping operation")

The two experts paid a courtesy call on South Africa's Administrator-General in Windhoek, Mr. Louis Pieneaar, for discussion on the issue.

Meanwhile, a senior UN official has said that most of the civil and military members of Untarg will be on Namibian soil by the end of this month, in time for the start of the implementation of the peace and independence plan.

Mr. Anwar Shafi of siden, who will act as the Untarg media spokesman during the 12-month transition period to Namibian independence, said most of the world body's personnel will be flying into the country.

Danish troops

It is expected that the first soldiers of the 450-member Untarg military component will fly into Windhoek early next week. They will be Danish troops who will be responsible for arranging movement control and transport schedules for the rest of the troops.

The commander of the UN troops, Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand, arrived here last Sunday and has spent the past few days visiting SADF and SWAPO bases in northern Namibia — the focal point of the 20-year bush war between South Africa and Swapo insurgents.

General Chand is expected back in Windhoek over the weekend to hold talks with his local counterpart, SWA Territorial Force commander Major-General Willem Meyer.
UN group to hold talks on Swapo bases

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A United Nations delegation will fly to Luanda next week to discuss with the Angolan government preparations for the monitoring of Swapo bases in their country by peacekeeping troops of the world body.

The commander of the military component of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag), Major-General Dewan Prem Chand, told a press conference in Windhoek yesterday that the monitoring of Swapo bases was one of his force's tasks during the implementation of the Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia.

General Chand said Mr Marrack Goulding, of the UN's section dealing with peacekeeping operations, would head the UN delegation to Angola.

General Chand said he was not aware of South African accusations that there were still some Swapo bases inside the 16th parallel in Angola — a violation of the Brazzaville accords and agreements which paved the way finally for the implementation of the UN plan.

HOPE FOR WITHDRAWAL

He hoped the armed Swapo personnel in these camps would be withdrawn north of the 16th parallel before the start of the implementation phase on April 1, or soon thereafter.

As asked about whether he was concerned that Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels might attack the UN peacekeepers, as they have threatened to do, General Chand said: "I do not like to anticipate events."

It was revealed at the press conference that the airlift of UN troops and equipment was scheduled to begin today and that advance parties of the Kenyan, Finnish and Malaysian infantry battalions of Untag would be among the first arrivals.

The head of administration for Untag, Mr Abdou Ciss of Senegal, said most of the troops would be "self-sufficient" in supplies when they arrived, bringing with them rations for a certain number of weeks.

Mr Ciss would not comment on where the bulk of other supplies needed by the group would be bought, but did not exclude the possibility that fuels would have to be bought from South African sources.
Demobilisation plan announced

WINDHOEK — National servicemen of the SWA Territory Force will be demobilised on April 30 to comply with the requirements of UN Security Council Resolution 435 concerning Namibian independence.

The settlement plan comes into operation on April 1.

According to an announcement in Windhoek yesterday by the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General Willie Meyer, servicemen will be paid a lump sum as partial compensation for their earnings for the remainder of this year.

UN Resolution 435 specifies that troops of the South African Defence Force have to withdraw from Namibia within 12 weeks of implementation of the settlement plan.

A residual force of 500 men will be confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshikolo. They have to leave upon certification of the election results in the first week of November.

POSTINGS RECEIVED

The SWATF consists of black and white Namibians who have been demobilised from the army in order to participate in election campaigns due to begin on July 1 and end on October 31.

It is understood that many senior permanent force members of the SWATF have received postings in South Africa.

"The shortening of the service period may leave servicemen unable to meet their financial commitments because they were relying on their anticipated army pay," General Meyer said.

"To solve this dilemma, a one-off payment will be made to national servicemen as partial compensation for the remaining period of the transitional phase (eight months) to afford members the opportunity to settle their personal affairs."

General Meyer said SWATF members who wanted to do so could complete their military courses at institutions of the SA Defence Force.

Others who had completed courses could join units of the SADF if there were vacancies available. — Sapa.

Officials on the hunt for places to stay

WINDHOEK — Accommodation for United Nations personnel has been a major headache since the members of the peacekeeping force started arriving in Windhoek.

The chief administrative officer of the UN, Mr Abdou Ciss, told a news conference yesterday that housing was a real problem for the 40 UN administrative officials.

Another group of about the same number is expected to start arriving today with advance groups of military personnel. — Sapa.
JUST over two years ago, a foaming tankard of the best Windhoek draught beer would have cost you just over R1.20 at the pubs in the city's Kalahari Sands hotel. Now, lovers of 'das echte Sudwester bier' must fork out more than double — R2.30.

Plain, three-bedroom houses which three years ago would have been rented for about R600 a month, are now fetching R1 800 and more — if you can get them. Getting on to a scheduled SAA flight into or out of Windhoek becomes a major achievement in itself.

Even in a cosmopolitan city like Windhoek, where there could be people of a dozen nationalities taking morning coffee at Schneider's or the Central Cafe, the influx and presence of foreigners has become noticeable. Pale European pinkies mingle with the ebonies of Africa, and strange accents fill the air over the sidewalks of Kaiser Street.

WITH less than three weeks to go before the official start of the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan on April 1, independence is now a palpable reality, after more than a decade of disappointments and false starts. Even the most cynical and sceptical residents must now concede that Pretoria is surrendering its hold on the territory it has ruled for many years in defiance of world opinion.

Some, however, are hoping the whole nightmare will go away. Staunton National Party of South West Africa supporter and local restaurateur, Jan van den Berg, has erected a sign outside his Apollo Restaurant which says "No admission for UNO/Untag". Not that members of Untag, the UN's Transition Assistance Group of soldiers and civilians which will oversee the cease-fire, one-man, one-vote elections and transition to independence, would probably want to visit Mr van den Berg's eatery.

The crusty businessman, whose bar is festooned with signs saying "Weg met 435" (away with 435), has gained notoriety by his stubborn and well-publicised segregation and refusal to serve non-whites on his premises.

Around people like Mr van den Berg, the winds of change have already started blowing. The Verwoerd Park, alongside Kaiser Street in the city centre, has been renamed Zoo Park. J G Strijdom airport has been renamed Windhoek Airport just in time to avoid embarrassment as the UN troops and officials start flying in. Not yet finalised, though, is the future of the current system of separate ethnic administrations, which effectively enables whites to hang on to their segregated schools, social and health services.

SOUTH African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar has indicated already that he does not believe the system will have to go. Political observers, however, feel the UN — through the Secretary-General's Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari — will adopt a different view. The UN plan specifically says that all discriminatory legislation must be scrapped from April 1.

Meanwhile, for the "troops" on duty at a newly-erected army checkpoint on the outskirts of Windhoek, there are the dulcet tones of Bles Bridges to help ease the monotony of waiting for the big convoys rolling south. And, of course, for them, the watchword is "why worry, be happy".
WINDHOEK. - Advance military contingents of Finnish and Danish officers arrived here yesterday to join the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia to prepare for the monitoring of the UN settlement plan due to begin on April 1.

A group of Malaysian administrative personnel and small numbers of Yugoslavs, Canadians, Spaniards and Italians were also on board the scheduled South African Airways flight from Frankfurt.

Seventy members of a British army signals unit flew to Namibia yesterday to provide communications for Untag forces. The advance party from the 30th Signal Regiment is led by Lieutenant Philippa Owens, 26, of the Women’s Royal Army Corps.

A UN military consultant, Major John Hutchings, said 35 Australian engineers bound for Windhoek from Sydney on a United States Air Force Lockheed Galaxy C5 transport aircraft had been delayed at Nairobi. They were expected to arrive here late yesterday.

Major Hutchings said the aircraft from Australia was the first of three flights organised by the US as its contribution to the start of the UN effort.

A second US Air Force Galaxy with a 70-strong signalling corps from the United Kingdom would fly in today, while a second group of Australian engineers would land at Grootfontein tomorrow.

The flight from Sydney expected here late yesterday also has on board 70 tons of equipment, including eight vehicles.

The main contingents of the UN peacekeeping force would be arriving by ship at Walvis Bay within the next few weeks to bring the UN forces to their full strength of 4690 men.

The head of the Finnish group, Colonel Hanno Paronen, said he was looking forward to the mission ahead.

He said he had no objection to using equipment supplied by the South African Defence Force.

Finland, Malaysia and Kenya each supply a battalion to the UN operation in Namibia.

The Finns will be stationed in Caprivi in north-eastern Namibia, the Malaysians in the north-west and the Kenyans around Windhoek.

The spokesman for the Danish group, Major J Koevoed, said small Danish groups would be stationed around Walvis Bay, Keetmanshoop and Grootfontein.

Denmark would also supply administrative personnel to be based in Windhoek.

Meanwhile, Finland is to lift economic sanctions against Namibia, the leader of a Finnish trade mission, Mr Olli Noramaa, said here.

The trade mission arrived here on February 24.

The mission ended yesterday after which delegates will return to Finland to convey their findings to the Finnish government. — Sapa-AP
Baster leader warns of UDI within Namibia

SHAUN JOHNSON

RAPTEIN "Hans" Diergaardt, leader of the Basters of Namibia's Rehoboth region, has given Mr. Chris Heunis a dramatic warning: "Abolish the Rehoboth authority and Resolution 435 will become Revolution 435."

The rest of Namibia could have its independence, said Diergaardt, but he wanted his own independent republic.

If not, his people would launch a resistance campaign with all the means at their disposal.

Namibia's "second-tier" ethnic leaders had been summoned to Cape Town recently by the Government to discuss the implications of independence. It was less than a discussion than a lecture.

Stripped of its niceties, Mr. Heunis's message was that with independence the tribal representatives would lose their jobs, and that they would have to do something about it. There could be no guarantees for those who had long served Pretoria's local, racial government structures.

The ethnic emissaries acknowledged the inevitability. All except Kaptein Diergaardt.

"Hans" Diergaardt's threat was not an idea prompted solely by the sudden spectre of a Swapo government.

Ever since his ancestors, a 300-strong northern Cape "coloured" clan, settled in Rehoboth in 1870, they have fought against a variety of "occupiers".

Over the decades there were battles with Namas, Germans and South Africans, as the tiny nation sought to preserve its "separate identity".

"With a history like that, we're not about to submit to Owambos now," Diergaardt said this week. "We've fought against the South-

Before and after: The Norwood home that was upgraded.

Within a few years Baster history was characterised by (unselective) co-operation with those who were useful — while they were useful — followed by the unceremonious dumping of erstwhile allies as conditions changed.

The demand for independence was persistent: the younger Diergaardt travelled to Pretoria with a Baster delegation in 1969 to petition Prime Minister B.J. Vorster.

By 1979, the South African government conceded some ground, passing the Rehoboth Self-Government Act, which allowed for a measure of self rule. It remains in force to this day.

Hans Diergaardt came to power soon after — 1979 and the Rehoboth administration therefor formalised its "different" status within Namibia and, in order to bolster its claims at various times, has cooperated with the Pretoria and participated in Windhoek's interministerial government structures.

Diergaardt was, until very recently, a Cabinet Minister.

This was not necessarily inconsistent: Diergaardt is a profoundly conservative man, fiercely "anti-Marxist" and stressing the "Christian basis" of his territory. Swapo is his nemesis, and the old "enemy-of-themselves-a-friend-of-mine" adage is powerfully applied.

Diergaardt has no time for the Namibian liberation struggle", and it is unlikely he could be sufficiently placated by Swapo to cease being a maker of trouble for them.

How much trouble that will amount to remains an open question. Diergaardt claims he enjoys the support of 85 percent of Basters — which would translate into some 30,000 voters, or around 5 percent of eligible Namibians — but there is no way of testing this before November 1. The depth of their commitment to his fierce resistance has likewise not been established.

Swapo, understandably, believes it has bigger issues than Rehoboth on its mind.

For its part, Diergaardt has set about establishing the "South National Convention" as an electoral coalition front with the aim of securing, along with "like-minded" groups (for which read "anti-Swapo"), 34 percent of the vote.

Renelagh home goes for R3 m.
Hans Diergaardt came to prominence soon after 1979 and the Rehoboth administration therefore formalised its "different" status within Namibia and, in order to bolster its claims at various times, has co-operated with the Pretoria and participated in Windhoek's interim government structures.

Diergaardt was, until very recently, a Cabinet Minister.

This was not necessarily inconsistent. Diergaardt is a profoundly conservative man, fiercely "anti-Marxist" and stressing the "Christian basis" of his territory. Swapo is his bête-noire, and the old "any-enemy-of-theirs-is-a-friend-of-mine" adage is powerfully applied. The 52-year-old farmer-leader has no time for the Namibian "liberation struggle", and it is unlikely he could be sufficiently placated by Swapo to cease being a maker of trouble for them.

How much trouble that will amount to remains an open question. Diergaardt claims he enjoys the support of 95 percent of Basters — which would translate into some 30,000 voters, or around 3 percent of eligible Namibians — but there is no way of testing this before November 1. The depth of their commitment to his fierce xenophobia has likewise not been established.

Swapo, understandably, believes it has bigger issues than Rehoboth on its mind.

For his part, Diergaardt has set about establishing the "Second National Convention" as an electoral coalition front with the aim of securing, along with "like-minded" groups (for which read "anti-Swapo"), 51 percent of the vote.

That is Rehoboth's "option one". If it fails, says Diergaardt, "we will resist". Then "option two" comes into play.

"The UN has asked the Administrator-General for the historical details of Rehoboth," says Diergaardt, "and we are hopeful they will recognise our claims."

His planners are believed to have worked out a scheme whereby Rehoboth would try to purchase a strip of farmland snaking out to the west of the territory, thereby hoping to create a 200 km Baster corridor to the South African-held port of Walvis Bay.

The scheme, like the grander one of independence, is fanciful. The coming months will reveal whether Diergaardt's passions are properly the subject of Namibian mirth, or melancholy.

This article first appeared in The Weekly Mail yesterday.
Nujoma vows to obey treaties

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has promised South African officials that his guerrilla forces will comply with international agreements on their deployment. He gave the undertaking at a Lusaka meeting this week with Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda at which unnamed SA officials were present, according to a senior SA source.

Mr Nujoma assured the meeting that SWAPO would comply with a United Nations-sponsored agreement that SWAPO forces would be north of the 16th parallel in Angola by April 1, the official starting date of Namibia's UN-supervised independence process.

This follows a meeting on March 5 between Mr Nujoma and the SA ambassador to West Germany at which Mr Nujoma bound himself to a cessation of hostilities with SA.

The developments have led to hopes that a formal ceasefire pact could be signed with SWAPO before April 1.

On Friday, the first of 4,650 UN troops arrived in Windhoek to begin their peacekeeping role in three weeks' time.

U.S. flies in UN men

The first of three groups of UNIAG personnel expected to be flown into Namibia by the United States Air Force arrived yesterday.

Thirty-one Australian engineers and 70 tons of equipment were aboard the giant C-5 Galaxy transporter originally expected in the country on Friday.

Another group of Australian engineers is expected today in Windhoek.
Windhoek agog as first UN troops arrive

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Heads turned on Windhoek’s Kaiser Street today as workers hurrying to their offices encountered a blue-shirted group of UN peacekeeping soldiers streaming out purposefully.

The soldiers — officers from the Namibian Army who will command one of the infantry battalions of the UN Transition Assistance Group (taga) — had just returned to their camp with other commanders who are military at the Halali airstrip.

Welcome

Windhoek has been agog almost as long as the UN troops arrived in Namibia to help oversee the peace and independence process.

A newspaper cartoonist greeted the peacekeepers with the headline: "Welcome to my world," while a woman waved warmly on Saturday as a convoy of British army Land Rovers, painted in the white-and-blue of the UN, wound its way through the city.

Severe more spectators turned Windsor Airport — renamed from J G Strijdom — to see the arrival on Saturday of a 20-ton C-5 Galaxy on the US Air Force Military Airlift Command, which brought in 36 Namibian soldiers and 70 tons of equipment. The Australians were wearing their standard-issue camouflage fatigues and carried American-made M16 and NATO-type 7.62mm automatic rifles.

Journalists were surprised by the non-stop approach of the US planes, who came complete with their own Press and public relations units.

The Galaxy landed at Trivessa, Namibia, flew on to Australia and then to Kenya, where it refueled. At Nairobi’s Jomo Kenyatta Airport the plane was delayed by technical problems.

There were later restrictions when an aircraft from England flew in spare parts.

A second Galaxy, painted in the camouflage drab greens and browns of the Military Airlift Command, arrived yesterday with 70 British signalers and tons of equipment, including track-layers.

Two circuits were flown before the final landing approach.

Large wheelbase

The plane of one of the planes explained that the thorough look at the Windsor runway was necessary because the Galaxy would have only about a two-minute clearance window when it landed, because of the length of its wheelbase.

Dr Chester Crocker, former US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, has given reasons that, on balance, he thinks there is a good chance for "peaceful resolution" in Namibia, reports The Argus Foreign Service in London.

"This is going to be a great deal of effort made to ensure that the UN people are out today during a BBC radio program.

"That of all the transitions from a colonial situation to independence in Africa since World War II, this will be the most heavily monitored by a variety of international observers and, of course, with the key role of the UN Secretary and OAU."

"So I have confidence in the timescale and the effort and the abilities of the UN personnel that we have had contact with, and I’m certain that’s their goal as well."

Here they come — the Yanks

RIGHT: Overawed children surround Senior Airman Smith after his American C-5 Galaxy aircraft arrived in Windhoek with members of the Unita forces. The Unita exercise is the biggest military-civilian operation in UN history.

BELOW LEFT: British soldiers unload some of the 70 tons of equipment after their arrival in Windhoek aboard the American Galaxy.

BELOW RIGHT: Part of the first group of South African forces for Unita. They were also aboard the Galaxy.

The Brits ... and the Aussies!

Argus/M-Net Cycle Tour hailed as a 'great day'

By WILLEM van de PUTTE

Sports Reporter

The chairman of the Western Province Pedal-Power Association, Mr Lawrence Wintgens, has described the Argus/M-Net Cycle Tour as a "great day."

"But we are looking at making it better," he said.

"I believe the finish was a big success. There were a few bottle-necks, but these could be sorted out. We'd be looking at how to improve the carnival atmosphere afterwards as well."

"We'll probably raise the limit of competitors a little but will have to put a ceiling on it. On the whole, though, we were delighted."

Cape Town's assistant traffic manager, Mr Jon Minnie, said traffic control was "satisfactory."

Cars parked in Camps Bay side streets near the finish created problems.

"I must thank the Camps Bay residents for their excellent co-operation," said Mr Minnie. "We sent out notices early in the week asking them not to block traffic by parking in the side streets."

But near the finish spectators "did their own thing" and parked where they could find space.

The cyclists were generally well behaved and the marshals did their work efficiently. "We are satisfied that the organisers did their homework."
More Untag forces heading for Namibia

WINDHOEK — More than 70 British troops, who will form the communications backbone of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia, were expected to arrive in Windhoek late yesterday.

The were en route from Nairobi aboard a US C5 Galaxy — the largest aircraft in the West.

The first group of armed Untag troops — 36 Australian members of the engineering construction squadron — landed in Windhoek on Saturday.

Meanwhile NP leader F W de Klerk said at the weekend developments in Namibia were of extreme importance in an overall economic and development strategy for southern Africa.

De Klerk, on a brief private visit to Windhoek, also said in as much as government was involved in the implementation of Resolution 435, it would strictly adhere to the agreed international framework. — Sapa.
Namibia: Vision of regional ties — FW

WINDHOEK. — Present developments in Namibia leading ultimately to the country's independence were of extreme importance in an overall economic and development strategy for the countries of Southern Africa, the leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, said here at the weekend.

Mr De Klerk is on a brief private visit here at the invitation of the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, who is hosting a dinner to be attended by business and community leaders.

He said on Saturday that he would present a vision or outline of what could happen in Southern Africa if the new state of Namibia, "South Africa and all the neighbouring countries from the west coast to the east coast stand together and fully explore their economic potential".

South Africa had much to offer in know-how which was particularly suited to African conditions to help "this part of the world to a position where it will play its full role and attain its full potential". He said the government would strictly adhere to the framework regarding UN Resolution 435.

Sapa

Clashes feared as Untag moves in

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The first group of United Nations troops to supervise the withdrawal of South African soldiers from Namibia and free elections in November arrived in the territory on Saturday.

Last night an advance party of 70 British servicemen flew into Windhoek to establish radio communications for the 4,500-man force which will build up to full strength over the next fortnight.

The British unit, drawn from 30 Signal Regiment, landed amid fears that the UN's largest-ever peacekeeping force may become embroiled in bloody clashes, as did UN troops in the Belgian Congo in 1960.

Observers fear the UN could be caught between retreating South Africans and Swapo guerrillas in the run-up to the elections.

The United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) will be commanded by General Prem Chand, former commander of UN troops in Cyprus, and will rely primarily upon infantry battalions from Finland, Malaysia and Kenya to control the disputed area along the Angolan border.

Pretoria's estimated 15,000 troops on Namibia's northern border with Angola will begin a staged withdrawal on April 1, while the South West African Territory Force — trained, equipped and controlled by the South Africans — will be disarmed by the UN and confined to barracks until the November elections.
Windhoek agog at arrival of UN troops

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Heads turned on Windhoek's First Street this morning as workers hurrying to their offices encountered a blue-bereted group of UN soldiers striding out purposefully.

The soldiers — officers from the Finnish Army who will command one of the infantry battalions of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) — were apparently on their way to confer with other commanders of the peacekeeping force, who are currently billeted at the Kalahari Sands Hotel.

Windhoek has been agog since Friday, when the first UN troops arrived in Namibia to help oversee the world body's Resolution 435 which brought peace and independence to the country.

A local newspaper cartoonist greeted the peacekeepers with the siren: "Welcome to my world", while Windhoekers waved warmly on Saturday as a convoy of British Army Land Rovers, painted in the white and blue colours of the UN, wound its way through the city.

NOT NONSENSE

Scores more spectators thronged the Windhoek Airport — renamed from the former JG Strijdom — to see the arrival on Saturday of a 300-ton C5A Galaxy of the US Air Force Military Airlift Command, which brought in 36 Australian soldiers and 70 tons of equipment.

The Aussies were carrying American-made M16s and Nato-issue 7.62 mm automatic rifles.

Local journalists were surprised by the no-nonsense approach of the US fliers, who came complete with a press and public relations unit.

The Galaxy, which is based in Travis, California, flew first to Australia and then on to Kenya, where it re-fuelled.

On the ground at Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport, the huge aircraft was delayed by technical problems. These were later rectified when an aircraft from England flew in spare parts.

GRAND SHOW

A second Galaxy, painted in the camouflage drab greens and browns of the Military Airlift Command, arrived yesterday, bringing in 70 British signalers and tons of equipment.

The arrival of both the airborne behemoths provided a grand spectacle, as standard operating procedure when approaching strange airfields is to fly two circuits before the final approach.

The pilot of one of the planes explained a thorough look at the Windhoek runway was necessary because the Galaxy would have only about a metre of clearance on either side when it landed, because of the large width of its wheel base.

Scrambling around looking for angles, local journalists found that the commander of the Danish troops who will organise the movement control for the Untag operations, was a Major Jens Koevoet, whose name is pronounced similarly to that of Koevoet ("crow-bar" in Afrikaans), SWA Police's controversial counter-insurgency unit.

When the similarity was pointed out to Major Koevoet, he laughed. His name means "the cow's foot".
Cuba to hold talks with Unita rebels on POWs

From JOAO SANTA RITA,  
Argus Africa News Service  
JAMBA (Angola).—Cuba and the Angolan rebel group Unita are to hold talks in the Ivory Coast soon, the Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has said.

At a Press conference held at his headquarters in southeastern Angola, Dr Savimbi said that last month an invitation was sent to Unita to hold talks with Cuba about the question of prisoners of war held by Unita.

"But there are a few other things we want to find out from the Cubans," he said. The rebel leader said Cuba had accepted an undertaking by Unita that the rebels would not attack Cuban troops moving out of Angola.

"We have asked them to supply us with their movements but they have not done so. This could result in unnecessary clashes," he said.

Peace proposals

Dr Savimbi also disclosed that last month three African heads of state had invited him to go to Kinshasa to discuss an "Africa solution" to the Angolan problem. Two members of the Angolan government were also in Kinshasa meeting the three heads of state.

He did not give details of the proposals but said he had not gone to Kinshasa because they were unacceptable. Furthermore, he said, he could not have gone to Kinshasa because there would not have been direct talks with the MPLA.

He said he had asked the three African leaders "to improve their proposals".

At Jamba, rumours of a rift in the Unita leadership, particularly between a younger generation and Dr Savimbi, were dismissed by rebel leaders.

Reports said that some younger officers were regarding Dr Savimbi as a stumbling block to peace because of his refusal to step down to allow for negotiations as demanded by the MPLA.

Dr Savimbi has issued an ultimatum to the Namibian nationalist movement Swapo: Give us a guarantee that you won't be hostile to us or we will be forced to attack you.

At the Press conference, Dr Savimbi said he was disturbed by reports that Swapo was carrying out anti-Unita propaganda at rallies held in Namibia.

He said he could not accept the existence of a hostile government in Namibia. "I would be a total fool if I accepted hostile forces in my back," he said.

Dr Savimbi said he was willing to stay out of power for two years if a government of national unity was formed in Angola.

He also announced that he was ready to allow the reopening of the Benguela railway line without any pre-conditions.
Geldenhuys in surprise visit to Windhoek

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, paid a surprise visit to Windhoek today to meet the commander of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Namibia, General Dewan Prem Chand.

General Geldenhuys was met by General Chand and the Chief of Staff of the UN force, Brigadier Daniel Opande of Kenya.

There was no indication what the generals talked about during a working breakfast at General Chand's hotel, but it was thought they spoke about the South African withdrawal and accommodation of the UN troops.

Under terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia, implementation officially begins on April 1 with the arrival of UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

- The military component of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) will then be responsible for overseeing the South African withdrawal and the transition to independence, which includes majority-rule elections in November.

Advance parties, totaling about 260 personnel, have arrived in Windhoek to prepare for the rest of the UN troops.

Since his arrival in Namibia last month General Chand has visited the north of the country and held discussions with senior officers of the SWA Territory Force.

The general, a veteran of UN peacekeeping operations in the Congo and Cyprus, said he had been warmly received by the commander of the SWATF, Major-General Willie Meyer, and that he and his staff had had full co-operation.

- The first Namibian refugees and exiles will begin returning to the country in the middle of May, says a senior official of Untag.

Untag's head of administration, Mr Abdou Ciss of Senegal, said the refugees would return over a six-week period before the registration of voters for the election.

It is officially estimated that there are 50,000 Namibians in Angola, Zambia and Botswana. Apart from just over 4,500 in Botswana and Zambia, the rest are in Angola, many in Swapo camps.
WINDHOEK — Namibian Administrator-General Louis Pienaar wants the territory's UN-supervised elections to be held over five days.

In an interview yesterday Pienaar said Namibian authorities were conducting an investigation into the possible repeal of security legislation which could affect the poll, including a law banning the ANC.

He said the election rules had been determined largely by a 1978 UN document and UN Secretariat comments. However, poll details would be discussed with UN special representative on Namibia Maarti Ahtisaari, who is expected to arrive here on April 1.

Pienaar, who is SA appointed, said he would propose that the election be held from October 31 to November 4.

He said he wanted party politics — the display of posters and party insignia — outlawed within 500m of polling booths and would propose no party workers be allowed inside voting stations.

In terms of the 1978 proposal, the election would be fought on a proportional representation basis, as opposed to the Westminster system.

On his controversial proposal that the minimum voting age be 21 years instead of 18, Pienaar said this was suggested in the 1978 proposals which stipulated that all adult Namibians be allowed to vote.

In terms of SA law, an adult was someone 21 years or older.

He said he would not insist on a 21-year age limit and it would be discussed with Ahtisaari.

A compromise could be reached on this issue as well as the question of residence qualifications. Pienaar has proposed one year instead of the originally envisaged four years.

Pienaar said discriminatory legislation per se did not have to be abolished, only those laws which would interfere with democratic elections. These included laws which hampered freedom of association, speech and movement.

He said political parties would be allowed to receive foreign funding.

An Act which prohibited certain "affected" organisations was being investigated, he said.

If this was scrapped, groups such as the ANC, which are banned in Namibia, could re-establish there and, conceivably, take part in the elections.
AG wants Namibian poll over 5 days

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Namibian Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar says he wants the UN-supervised elections scheduled for later this year to be held over a five-day period.

Mr Pienaar said in an interview yesterday that Namibian authorities were busy with an in-depth investigation into the possible repeal of security legislation which could affect the poll including a law which bans the ANC from the territory.

He said the election rules had largely been determined by a 1978 UN document and comments made by the UN Secretariat.

However, various poll details would be further discussed with the UN special representative on Namibia, Mr Maarti Ahtisaari, who is expected to arrive here on April 1.

The SA-appointed AG said he would propose that the election be held from October 31 to November 4.

Election

He said he also wanted party politics — the display of posters and party insignia — outlawed within 500m of polling booths and would propose that no party workers be allowed inside voting stations — a practice not used in SA.

In terms of the 1978 proposal, the election will be fought on a proportional representation basis, as opposed to the Westminster system of "first past the post".

Laws which would interfere with democratic election would be abolished. These included laws which hamper freedom of association, speech and movement, he said.

Various Western governments had already shown an interest in setting up diplomatic observer posts in Namibia, he said. These included West Germany, Britain, France, Finland and possibly Australia.

The next large challenge facing his administration, he said, was to establish the administrative machinery to take over from the ethnically defined second-tier authorities.

Swapo 'to seize Walvis Bay'

LUSAKA. — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday vowed to seize control of Walvis Bay, the territory's only major port, from South Africa.

Pretoria has said it will retain control of Walvis Bay after the territory becomes independent. — Sapa-Reuters
Swapo vows to seize Walvis

LUSAKA — Swapo vowed yesterday to seize control of Walvis Bay, Namibia's only major port from South Africa.

"Swapo will liberate each and every inch of Namibia, including Walvis Bay," Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma told a news conference in Lusaka.

Pretoria has said it will retain control of Walvis Bay after the territory becomes independent under the terms of a US-brokered accord between Angola, Cuba and South Africa. — Reuters.
The Umbrella Man

Prem Chand: An officer and a gentleman

I took nine years before Lieutenant-General Dewan Prem Chand could finally assume the ground his position as commandant of the United Nations forces in Namibia.

But, as a man used to the obstacles faced by UN peacekeeping operations, General Chand was certainly fully aware of the political difficulties that others still had to resolve before he could assume the position for which he was appointed in January 1989.

Although a peace agreement was then very far from being accepted in that year General Chand travelled to Namibia. He was on the creation of a demilitarised zone between Namibia and Angola, which was regarded as an essential part of the negotiations then going on.

General Chand, fit and trim—figured despite being 73, is a handsome man who sounds and speaks impartially. He is familiar with Africa and its United Nations and has been to Namibia many times to come out of retirement to work for the UN.

While still in the Indian Army he commanded the UN peace force in the then Belgian Congo during the bloody Mau Mau there in 1952 and 1953. The UN troops under his command in the Katanga area (now Shaba Province) helped prevent another year ago a secessionist rebellion. He retired from the TWO former South Africa diplomats have urged the Government to help Namibia oste to terms with its past and achieve internal reconciliation.

Prem Chand advocates a positive attitude by offering its assistance to the independent territory.

David Wilkins, the Foundation's London correspondent and a former foreign affairs official, says the principal danger now would be a "sudden hardening of South Africa's political stance." He predicts that the Namibian election processes and "an equity gencous withdrawal" by South Africa, leaving the territory ill-prepared for self-rule.

"One viewpoint," he says, "is that the South African cannot wait to get out of there and that if the Namibian administration and finance fall into chaos as a result of a sudden withdrawal... thus Pretoria can always say 'I told you so.'"

"Any realistic apparatus suggests this is nonsense, however. Pretoria would have nothing to gain by such an action and everything to lose."
Soviets will not fund Swapo in poll run-up

LONDON — Soviet officials said yesterday that Moscow will not give financial support to Swapo in the run-up to the election in Namibia later this year, and that it has not yet decided whether to send observers to monitor the elections.

Moscow's apparent indifference towards its former ally indicates that it may be seeking stability and peace in Africa, rather than trying to establish hardline Marxist governments.

Soviet officials took part in a conference held in England last week to discuss the future of southern Africa. The meeting was also attended by Dr Chester Crocker, the retiring US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, as well as senior British, African and South African officials.

The first Namibian refugees and exiles will begin returning to the country in the middle of May, says a senior official of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

Mr Abdou Ciss of Senegal, head of administration for Untag, said the refugees would return over a six-week period before the start of the process of registration of voters for the majority-rule election scheduled for November.

Under the terms of UN Resolution 435, the majority of South African troops will have left the country by mid-May and the process of demobilisation for the SWA Territory Force will have been completed. — The Independent News Service-The Star’s Africa News Service.
Billet shortage looms for Umtag force

WINDHOEK — The first 500 UN military and civilian personnel have just arrived in Namibia, but a shortage of accommodation is already an acute problem.

The civilian operation head, Senegalese Allo Ciss, said yesterday his staff were working seven days a week almost round the clock to arrange the accommodation for all the Besa local community. Ciss said in an interview yesterday his first problem was accommodation. Ciss also has to find accommodation in about 50 centres around Namibia

He said finding suitable vehicles was difficult. Among the UN’s requirements were four-wheel-drive vehicles.

The military element, led by General Prem Chand, has its headquarters at the plush Kalahari Sands hotel, but Ciss’s officials operate from a small complex of offices formerly occupied by insurance company staff.

‘Capacity pressures on base metals must ease’

Relly forecasts shocks in financial markets

LONDON — It was clear growth would have to slow during the next year to ease capacity pressures in base metal markets. The cooling in business activity did not need to be severe, but it would be accompanied by further shocks in financial markets which might intensify investor interest in gold. Anglo American Corporation chairman Gavin Relly said yesterday.

Addressing the IMM Metals 2000 conference in London, Relly said the changes in the mining industry’s fortune over the past two decades had been dramatic. The early 1970s saw the end of the “golden years”.

He said at the time it was easy to attribute slower growth and higher inflation largely to the impact of higher energy prices. More expansionary policies would restore growth. This response had brought a cyclical upswing in the late 1970s. It also brought intolerable inflation and another recession.

Against this background the business environment for the base metal mining industry deteriorated sharply. Faced with over-capacity, surplus stocks and low prices, producers had had to shorten their horizon and concentrate on survival.

The experience of precious metals producers was very different and it was there the mining industry concentrated its exploration and development expenditure. Now the wheel had turned for base metal producers.

Fears were being expressed about the adequacy of supply capacity for many of the base metals.

The temptation for mining companies to continue to focus their investment effort in relatively small, quick pay-back gold projects, might prove irresistible for some time.

There was some unwillingness to bring forward existing plans for large, complex base metal projects, with long pay-back periods, or to hurry into new commitments. Many observers said the recovery, in its seventh year, could not last much longer.

This view could not be dismissed lightly. Growth in the industrial countries had been running at what appeared to be an unsustainable rate. Monetary policies had been tightened but inflation was creeping higher, Relly said. — Sapa.

SA-Angola Pow swap on Havana talks agenda

Political Staff

An exchange of South African and Angolan prisoners of war is expected to be high on the agenda at a meeting in Havana next week of the tripartite monitoring commission set up to oversee implementation of the Namibian peace agreement signed in New York last year.

The meeting will be attended by Director General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Heerden and other senior South African diplomats and military representatives.

They will be the first South African government officials to visit Cuba since before World War 2.

JOHAN PAPENFUS

The only South African prisoner known to be held by Cuba is Sergeant Johan Papenfus, the SADF soldier who was injured and later captured in Angola last year. He has been receiving medical treatment in Havana and reports indicate that he has now recovered from his injuries.

Diplomats suggest he may be exchanged for the Angolan pilot of a MiG-21 who made a forced landing on a maize field in Namibia last year.

Such an exchange was proposed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha at the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol in December.

The last meeting of the tripartite monitoring commission took place in Luanda earlier this month to discuss Angolan allegations of a South African incursion into Angola. It was attended by American and Soviet officials who played a key role in last year’s peace process.
Men, machines hit the road as SA 'back-loads'

Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The South African Defence Force is engaged in one of its biggest operations in Namibia — pulling out.

However, words like retreat, or even withdrawal, are severely frowned upon in the string of military bases that stretch across the far north of the country.

"Back-loading" is the buzz-word.

Currently being "back-loaded" are more than one hundred thousand tonnes of equipment and supplies that have sustained an army unofficially estimated at various times to have numbered up to 40 000 men (the SADF has never given official figures), built up over the past 14 years, as well as what the military men call the "nice-to-haves".

"Nice-to-haves" include things such as book shelves, display cabinets, dinner services and so on.

The withdrawal is well advanced and barracks have already been stripped of the "nice-to-haves" while convoys of armoured vehicles can be seen moving along the seemingly endless stretches of road in the north of the country.

All moving south.

Huge explosions

Also being "back-loaded" are thousands of weapons, ammunition and spares, everything in fact that is not of immediate use.

There is talk of huge explosions in outlying areas in which munitions are said to have been destroyed.

The air around the military bases is often full of the noise of gunfire as weapons practice is used to shoot off ammunition which is either too expensive or impractical to transport.

So zealous have been the removals, that this week several cases of 9mm ammunition had to be flown northwards to Ondangwa — it was time for the inter-unit games and there was no ammunition available for the pistol shooting contest.

At the same time, the SADF have vowed to remain operational until the last possible moment, which involves careful timing and co-ordination.

Private road hauliers that carry supplies to the towns in the area are being utilised to return loaded with military supplies no longer needed such as spare generators, kitchen equipment and even armoured vehicles.

Many of the army bases consist largely of prefabricated buildings, and it seems certain that many of these will also be dismantled and shipped back to South Africa, leaving little for either the UN or an independent Namibian government to make use of.

Wrenching move

The major staging areas are at Ondangwa, Oshivel and Rundu in the north, and at Groenfontein in the centre of the country, the largest logistical support base in the country, where equipment can be loaded onto trains for the almost 1 500 kilometre long return journey to South Africa.

But there is a human side to the withdrawal apart from cold statistics.

Some of the SADF personnel in the area have been there for almost ten years, their children have grown up in the north, they have acquired personal possessions and grown attached to both people and places.

For many the move back to "the States" as South Africa is known, will be a wrenching move full of trauma and uncertainty.

Several of the military men I spoke to, from colonels to national service privates, said they planned to return to the area "once things have been sorted out" in Namibia, referring to the unknown political future of the territory.
Finland suspends trade sanctions

LONDON. — Finland has suspended trade sanctions against South Africa to aid the purchase of "basic" military equipment as part of its peacekeeping role with the United Nations in Namibia.

The Argus Foreign Service
Dispatches
FROM NAMIBIA

Troops taken on night 'tour'

WINDHOEK. — A hot bed of rumour in normal times, Namibia has sprouted its expected crop of anecdotes — sometimes true, sometimes apocryphal — since the United Nations advance contingents began to arrive in the country.

One such story is of a group of exhausted UN troops who made it back to their quarters in Windhoek after a night of merry-making with young Namibian police constables whose "helpfulness and concern" had a wry twist in its tail for the visitors.

Windhoek residents said the off-duty constables met the equally youthful soldiers at a popular downtown drinking place and after much partying and bonhomie, the police-men offered to drive the soldiers home.

After a trip that took many twists and turns through the dead of night, the policemen dropped their UN drinking partners on a street corner in Pioneer Park, a residential area of southern Windhoek.

"Wait here, a bus will be along within the half hour," the hosts told the visitors, who had no idea where they were.

There are of course no buses routed to Pioneers Park at any time of the day.

A resident on his way to work early in the morning took pity on the UN men and offered them a lift back to central Windhoek, where they are staying for the UN peace-keeping effort in Namibia.

The new language of peace

Another story doing the rounds in Windhoek was that a number of British signallers were welcomed by Namibian soldiers at Luipaardswal-lei military camp where the young soldiers from the United Kingdom were being accommodated after their arrival on Sunday.

The greetings from the Namibians in Afrikaans were "Britte is k.k (Brits are sh.t)."

For almost half an hour the hills round the military base rang out with delighted cries of "Britte is k.k" as the arrivals practised their first words of Afrikaans, until a Namibian officer took mercy on them and explained they were the subjects of a practical joke.

Also seen in Windhoek was a doughy-white Finn, his shirt clinging to his back with perspiration.

Finland is to supply a full battalion of soldiers for the UN peace-keeping effort to be stationed in the Caprivi strip of north-eastern Namibia.

News reports from Finland said the Finnish contingent would bring their own saunas to Namibia, but Windhoekers are wondering whether the Fins realise that Caprivi, virtually surrounded by rivers, is "wall-to-wall sauna" in the tropical African sun.

Aussie and looking for action

THE action-packed arrival the other day of Australian troops in SWA/Namibia to help supervise free and fair elections has sparked mirth at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

As their massive transporter ground to a halt at Windhoek's J G Strijdom Airport, it seems the Aussies leapt out in full battledress with filled waterbottles, semi-automatic rifles at the ready, and sprinted to circle the aircraft to secure the area.

"When they saw only the wind blowing through the grass," said one amused South African official, "they relaxed".

They then radioed the second aircraft still approaching the airport to give the "all clear".

"I think they expected a kind of Lebanon situation with pick-marked walls," a diplomat chortled.

Journalists from the Angolan news agency, Angop, apparently did too. They arrived wanting to see the "war-torn area" of Windhoek, officials said.

Apart from occasional bomb blasts and minor rail line sabotage at the town's northern outskirts, Windhoek has largely been untouched by the violence of the 22-year, low-intensity bushwar on the SWA/Namibia-Angola border. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa
Namibia’s midwife

For government the implementation of Resolution 435 on April 1 will signify the beginning of the end of responsibilities in SWA/Namibia. Not so for SA-appointed Administrator-General Louis Pienaar. Already he has assumed the duties of the recently dissolved multiracial cabinet and territorial assembly, and in co-operation with UN officials, he will govern Namibia during the transition to independence.

Pienaar (62) faces a host of challenges. In implementing Resolution 435, there are bound to be difficulties involved in the resettlement of refugees and in the drafting of election legislation. In fact Swapo has already indicated its intention to oppose Pienaar’s suggested electoral rules.

Pienaar interprets the reference in the relevant document to “adult suffrage” as a voting age of 21. He is, however, open to negotiation with UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari. Similarly he is inclined to favour a minimum residence period of one year. Here again he is no hardliner, and in the spirit of co-operation with Unita, feels agreement can be reached. Swapo, on the other hand, insists on a minimum age of 18 and four or five years’ residence as a condition of eligibility. By raising the voting age, Swapo believes it will be robbed of a strong youth vote.

But overriding these immediate technicalities is the threat of violence. “Most important will be the ability of Namibians and Unita forces to restrict and eradicate all violence and intimidation as a means of promoting political policies,” Pienaar believes.

No mean feat — especially considering one is dealing with combatants who have been engaged in violence for the past 10 years and know little else.

Nevertheless, Pienaar feels confident the Unita forces, together with the SWA police force, will be able to monitor the situation successfully, though the foreigners might well have to use local scouts to help familiarise themselves with the terrain.

On the issue of UN impartiality, Pienaar, somewhat surprisingly, “is fully prepared to accept the bona fides of the UN.” He believes the Secretary General has committed himself and his administration to complete impartiality to the extent that Swapo will no longer enjoy any special favours from the UN as from April 1. This impartiality, he believes, is reinforced by the UN’s commitment to overseeing the Cuban withdrawal from Angola, thereby conceding the principle of linkage between the Cuban withdrawal and Resolution 435 — a prerequisite the SA government has insisted upon in all negotiations concerning the territory.

Born in Stellenbosch in June 1926, Pienaar matriculated at Boys’ High School in Wellington in 1962. He went on to obtain a legal BA from Stellenbosch in 1945, and in 1952, he graduated from Unisa with an LLB. In the interim, he worked in the municipal service at Brakpan, Vereeniging and George. In 1954, having done articles, he was made a partner with a firm of attorneys in Belville where he practised until 1975.

Meanwhile, Pienaar entered politics — as a member of the Cape Provincial Council for Belville between 1966 and 1970. This was followed by a stint as National Party MP for Belville until 1974, when he was appointed SA’s ambassador to France.

On his return from Paris at the end of 1979, Pienaar set up practice as an advocate in Cape Town. He was appointed to the President’s Council in 1980 and served on the Council’s constitutional committee, largely responsible for the formulation of the 1984 Constitution. In 1985 he was made Administrator General for SWA.

Pienaar’s talents are not limited to politics or law. He has served as a director of numerous companies.

Somehow, Pienaar finds time to play golf, collect stamps avidly and taste wine. He has a passion for sports cars, and his favourite toy is a Porsche he keeps in Cape Town. Pienaar is married to Isabel and the couple have three children.

By all indications, the transition period to independence will be a lengthy one. Elections for a constituent assembly have tentatively been set for November this year, and a draft constitution should emerge by April 1990. It is unlikely that Pienaar’s commission will end before then.

The success of the interim period will clearly depend upon the parties’ commitment to abiding by Resolution 435. But for Pienaar, the responsibility for SWA/Namibia now rests on the entire international community.

He insists “this opportunity of leading SWA/Namibia to independence cannot be missed.”
Many exiled southern African revolutionaries are depicted as wearing three-piece suits and being chauffeured about in large Mercedezes — spending much time at public functions generously toasting each other over glasses of sparkling wine.

The everyday reality is hardly as thrilling. At African National Congress headquarters, located in an unpaved back-alley in Lusaka, Zambia, the overall atmosphere is neither one of flamboyant decadence nor zealous revolutionary efficiency.

In these dilapidated breeze-block buildings, one is struck rather with a sense of make-do. The office furniture is battered and ageing, the linoleum floors are cracked and stained. Here is the nerve centre of resistance to apartheid, the telephone rarely works and the telex machine is permanently out of commission.

It is the type of place that might make middle-class romantics think twice about becoming revolutionaries. Behind liberation, as behind every other collective enterprise, lies the running of an organisation — the need to raise finances, to cope with a great mass of administration detail, and to assure the daily welfare of members.

Seen by themselves and many others as the nucleus of future, post-apartheid governments, neither the ANC nor Swapo, have adequate financing, infrastructure or expertise to deal with the job at hand. They have thus had to turn to outside help.

Every year, under the general heading of "humanitarian aid" the ANC and Swapo receive millions of dollars worth of cash grants, capital and consumer goods, technical assistance, vocational training, and academic scholarships from Western sources.

Western policies on aid to "liberation" movements are far from being uniform. The general rule is that the greater a stake a country has in the economic and political future of southern Africa, the less likely it is to be a leading donor.

At one end of the scale are Britain and the US, which have declined to offer direct assistance to the ANC or Swapo.

Neither country condones the organisation's use of violence, and neither is happy with their claims to be the sole legitimate representatives of their people. Indirect aid flowing through various UN agencies from the US and Britain has been slashed in recent years by up to 80 percent as the two countries decided to cut UN allocations.

British support has thus been limited to the activities of such groups as the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement and a recent scholarship programme offer to South Africans in exile, including ANC members.

At the other end of the spectrum Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland all have clean slates in southern Africa — with no colonial history or economic ties there, their social-democratic governments have since the earliest days of African independence shown sympathy for the socialist-oriented liberation movements. Supported by strong domestic public opinion formed by the popular activism of the Vietnam war years, Scandinavia's aid to the anti-apartheid groups is overtly political.

Sweden's aid to the ANC comes to about R25 million a year while Norway's is R15 million.

United Nations organisations are also a vital source of support to the ANC and Swapo, but in one sense the most crucial time for the aid agencies is already past. If Swapo comes to power through elections in Namibia next year, it will find itself transformed from an armed resistance movement into a fully-fledged government overseeing one of the potentially richest countries in Africa.
SA angry at UN appeal for Swapo

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has officially protested to the United Nations, 10 days before the start of the Namibian independence process, at what it sees as the organization's partiality towards Swapo.

Government objections to the UN were conveyed to the Secretary-General's office yesterday by the South African representative to the UN, Mr Jeremy Shearer.

DEADLINE GIVEN

At the centre of the row is a UN-letterhead document dated February 10 containing an appeal from the Secretary-General to South Africa for donations to four funds which South Africa believes contribute hugely to Swapo.

Official sources said today the funds had raised R34 million last year.

Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's appeal stipulates the closing date for contributions and pledges from countries as Monday — 10 days before implementation of the UN peace plan for Namibia.

Mirth over 'gung-ho' Aussies

WINDHOEK — The arrival of Australian troops in Namibia to help supervise free elections has sparked much mirth.

As their massive transporter ground to a halt at the airport the Aussies leapt out in full battledress, semi-automatic rifles at the ready, and sprinted to circle the aircraft to secure the area.

"When they saw only the wind blowing through the grass they relaxed," said one amused South African official.

"I think they expected a kind of Lebanon, with pox-marked walls." — Political Staff.
Swapo to stay out of ANC fight

Nujoma

LISBON - Swapo president Sam Nujoma has said a future Swapo government would back the ANC politically, but would pursue a non-interventionist policy toward South Africa.

"Within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, Namibia will continue to support the just struggle of the South African people," he told reporters yesterday after addressing an International Solidarity conference.

"But South Africa's people are already fighting and it would be crazy for us to intervene directly," Mr Nujoma added.

Mr Nujoma said a Swapo government would seek to strike a balance between economic growth and social justice, promoting a "mixed economy" and "a measure of land reform without wholesale nationalisation".

He denounced Pretoria's "manoeuvres and intrigues" to limit Swapo's power in an independent state and invited "all democratic forces" to monitor the election.

Mr Nujoma claimed Pretoria had granted Namibian identity documents to 40,000 Angolan Unita supporters, was trying to introduce "a highly confusing" voting system, had disguised the Koevoet special forces as police and was "hiding arms caches".

In spite of these moves, Mr Nujoma said, he was confident of a resounding election victory for Swapo.

A Defence Ministry spokesman warned today that if Swapo allowed ANC bases to be used in attacks on South Africa, it must expect swift counter-measures.
'Friendly' forum in place of fighting along Angolan border

KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Ruacana

agreement reached between South Africa, Cuba and Angola to end the Angolan conflict, and its main duty, in the words of Colonel Coetzer, is to "prevent incidents occurring along the border and to provide a forum for discussion of incidents that do occur".

The first meeting took place in a clearing at the Hippo Pools below the Ruacana dam, and now the teams meet daily at the Ruacana border post.

The JMMC operates on three distinct levels. The first is the operational level, of which Colonel Coetzer is the South African commander, and this level includes the daily Ruacana meetings as well as the operation of 11 other joint monitoring posts spread along the border, from which SADF and Angolan soldiers patrol the border.

It is known that Unita activity has prevented the establishment of at least three other posts along the eastern half of the border, but Colonel Coetzer could not comment on this.

The second level is that of the regional military chiefs of staff, who meet as and when required, and the final level is that of the commanding officers of the South West African Territory Force (SWATF) and the Cuban and Angolan commanding officers, who meet monthly.

The United States and Russia have observer status with the JMMC, and while Colonel Coetzer said that US soldiers turned up at the JMMC meetings on an "irregular" basis, no Russian officers had yet done so.

Cuban troops do not take part in the border patrols, which consist of an equal number of Angolan and SADF troops. Ironically, most of the SADF soldiers are from 32 Battalion, the unit consisting of mainly former Angolan rebels which has probably seen more fighting against the Angolans than any other South African unit.

"Once a problem has been identified, each side has a helicopter here on constant stand-by to travel to the scene, if possible, and verify the problem on site as soon as possible. "Each side swaps passengers in the choppers to ensure complete impartiality," he added.

If no consensus is reached between the teams on the ground, then the problem is passed on to the next level for resolution "within 48 hours".

"There is good communication between the three teams, each of which consists of a chairman, two members, a secretary and two interpreters," says Colonel Coetzer, "a total of 16 men."

"We have succeeded in defusing many sensitive situations, and because we have excellent communication, misunderstandings are resolved very quickly."

He says that apart from the formal meetings between the two sides, where allegations are exchanged and complaints registered, there are informal meetings over cool-drinks, where friendly relations are maintained.

Finally, every couple of weeks the once-warring soldiers entertain each other at braais or the Cuban-Angolan equivalent and converse over a few beers — a far different front-line from what all sides have been used to.
The battle for Swa

The question of how the Owambo people will vote in the forthcoming United Nations-supervised elections is as simple as black and white.

The blacks say one thing and the whites say another.

The Owambo tribe constitute 52 percent of the total Namibian population and the way the people vote will largely determine who wins the election for a constituent assembly to write a constitution under which the country will come to independence.

Superficially the question may seem easy and any foreign journalist freshly into Windhoek will assume that SWAPO, the South West African People's Organisation, has the support of the vast majority of Namibians and "will walk the election".

Those whites who have lived and fought in the territory for years, and who readily tell anyone that they "know these blacks", will tell you SWAPO won't get anywhere near winning.

One white policeman, seconded from South Africa, told me that the man in charge of the Owambo ethnic second-tier administration, the Rev. Matthew Bwalya, would secure 80 percent of the vote in his constituency.

One Owambo tribal chief, who had never heard of the Rev. Matthew Bwalya, claimed he could not vote for the SWAPO-dominated government of South Africa and that he would not vote for the SWAPO-dominated government of the RSA.

The result of the elections is likely to be a split in the Owambo vote, with SWAPO winning a majority but not securing the two-thirds needed to issue a declaration of independence.

POTENTIAL FLASHPOINT: The main street of Ondangwa: wide, dusty and bustling. The town boasts several army and police barracks and could be the scene of violence between SWAPO supporters and de-mobbed SWATF members.

Photos by KEN VERNON, Argus Africa News Service
Ovamboland, the vast plain stretching from the Etosha game reserve to Angola, is the most populous area in Namibia and, as home to the majority Ovumbo tribe, is also the most crucial in the forthcoming election. KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service recently travelled to the area to sound local political opinion.

were tired of Swapo killing and sending their children and would vote against them in the election.

If Chief Kautima can lead the majority of the Kwan- yama to vote for the DTA, then combined with the votes gathered by other Ovambo splinter parties (such as the Swapo-Democrats led by Andries Shipanga and the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice party of the Reverend Peter Kaangula) will effectively deny Swapo not only the breakthrough they seek, but possibly even a simple 51 percent majority.

Another factor ignored by most analysts is that while Swapo may enjoy majority support, that alone does not win elections. Chanting, poster-waving crowds may be impressive, but in a party that needs to ensure that it gets a majority of eligible voters to vote for it.

It is here that the parties that have been organizing and registering voters on the ground for years have a major advantage over Swapo, whose supporters have for years refused to register and who have boycotted local elections.

Swapo also seems to be real-

ly waning on support from refugees who have returned or will return to Namibia, but it could be disappointed in two ways.

First, the United Nations monitoring group which will decide on the eligibility of voters works according to a narrowly defined legal definition of a political refugee as someone who has fled to another country because of political repression and been duly recorded as such, with dates, by the relevant au-

thorities in that country.

Most of the Swapo support-

ers who simply walked across the undefined border into a part of Angola where there was little government control and joined Swapo camps there, may not be that counted according to the UN.

Swapo undoubtedly has al-

most total support among the youth of Namibia as the party that fought the liberation war, but if — as suggested by South Africa's Administrator General — the voting age limit of 21 years is retained, then up to 30 per-
cent of Swapo's support could be lost.

Finally there is the ques-

tion of voter intimidation, which could be a major fac-

tor, given that it is a practice agreed by soldiers and police-

men in Ovamboland that the...
Swapo will help ANC, says Nujoma

Swapo will helpANC, says Nujoma

LISBON. — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that Namibia would continue to support South African nationalist guerrillas if his forces won November elections.

Asked whether he would allow ANC bases in Namibia, Mr Nujoma said: "The people of Namibia will continue to support the people of South Africa within the framework of African solidarity."

Mr Nujoma, who spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference on Namibian independence, said support for the ANC was justified because "there have never been free, democratic elections in South Africa".

In response to Mr Nujoma's remarks, the SADF communications chief, Dr D A S Herbst, said if Swapo allowed ANC bases to be used for attacks on South Africa, it must expect swift counter-measures.

Dr Herbst said Mr Nujoma would first have to win the elections and that the people of the territory would have to choose between a free democracy and socialist subjugation.

If they chose the latter they could be in the same position as Angola was today.

He said Mr Nujoma would have to seriously consider if Namibia could be used as a springboard for violence against South Africa, whose policy was well known, that it would not tolerate terrorist incursions from neighbouring states.

In his Lisbon speech, Mr Nujoma accused South Africa of trying to influence the November elections by introducing a complicated voting system and recommending that all foreigners resident in Namibia for a period of one year be eligible to vote.

"This recommendation is intended to enable Unita and thousands of South African soldiers ... to shed their uniforms, and register themselves for voting against Swapo," he said.

Mr Nujoma emphasised that Swapo wanted Namibia's estimated 75,000 whites and other minority groups to stay to help run what he foresees as a mixed economy. — Sapa-AP
OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. —

SADF Chief General Jannie Geldenhuys and South African military delegates to the meeting of the joint monitoring commission in the Cuban capital, Havana, arrived yesterday nearly a day ahead of the Foreign Affairs delegation.

A Foreign Affairs spokesperson said the exchange of SA prisoner-of-war Rifleman Johan Papenfus would be "high on the agenda" of talks starting today.

Differences about the number of Cubans held by Unita in Angola and other outstanding issues were delaying the question of a prisoner exchange.

The functioning of the monitoring commission and Swapo's continued presence south of the 16th parallel would be among the issues to be discussed during the talks, she said.

General Geldenhuys was met early yesterday at the airport by various members of the Cuban general staff, Sapa reported.

He had been accompanied on the flight by the brother and sister of rifleman Papenfus, who has been held in Cuba for the past 10 months after being wounded and captured in Angola.

The Foreign Affairs spokesperson confirmed that the civilian delegation, led by Director-General of Foreign Affairs Dr Neil van Heerden, would arrive in Havana late yesterday, SA time.
Diplomat ordered out

MAPUTO. — The government ordered a Portuguese diplomat to leave the country within four days, apparently in retaliation for Portugal's expulsion of a Mozambican diplomat suspected of involvement in an assassination. Mozambique's Foreign Ministry said Jose da Silva Pereira, commercial consul at the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo, has been declared persona non grata and must leave by midnight on Tuesday.

6 Arab protestors killed

JERUSALEM. — Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip shot dead three Arab protestors on Sunday, bringing to six the number of dead in a weekend of bloody clashes.

New political party

A NEW political party called Aksie Christelik Nasionale (National Christian Action) was formed in Namibia at the weekend. The SWA National Party announced at its national congress in Windhoek that the party had been formed to take part in the election under UN supervision in November this year and that the SWANP will be the nucleus of the ACN.

R5m for Aids campaign

JOHANNESBURG. — The Department of National Health and Population Development plans to spend R5-million on an Aids awareness campaign which will include the establishment of advisory centres in larger cities. The department said in a memorandum on its budget Aids was spreading rapidly among all races and sexes. The economic implications of this for the country were enormous.

KwaZulu deals
“SUPPORT FOR ANC”

LISBON — Sam Nujoma, president of the South African Nationalist guerrillas, said his forces won elections yesterday in Namibia and that he would continue to support South African Namibian independence movement Swapo, which won elections yesterday in Namibia.

Asked by reporters whether he would allow African National Congress (ANC) bases on Namibian territory, if Swapo won the elections, Mr Nujoma said, “the people of Namibia will continue to support the people of South Africa within the framework of African solidarity.”

Mr Nujoma spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference on Namibian independence in the Portuguese capital.
Nujoma speaks of tactics ‘once in power’

Swapo to back ANC aims, but won’t intervene

The Star’s Foreign News Service
LISBON — Namibian nationalist leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday said a future Swapo government would back the ANC politically, but would pursue a non-interventionist policy towards South Africa.

"Within the framework of the OAU and the UN, Namibia will continue to support the just struggle of the South African people," he told reporters after addressing an International Solidarity Conference in Lisbon.

Pretoria ‘inigues’

"But South Africa’s people are already fighting and it would be crazy for us to intervene directly," Mr Nujoma added.

In his speech, Mr Nujoma said a Swapo government would seek "to strike a balance between economic growth and social justice", promoting a "policy of mixed economy" and a "measure of land reform without wholesale nationalisation".

Speaking to 300 conference delegates and guests at a downtown hotel, he denounced what he called Pretoria’s "manoeuvres and intrigues" to limit Swapo’s power in an independent state.

He invited "all democratic forces" to send representatives to observe and monitor the independence electoral process set to start on April 1.

Mr Nujoma, who will be received by President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva today before flying to Amsterdam on Tuesday, described what he termed South African actions to promote the “advantage of its puppets” in Namibia.

Among them, he said Pretoria had granted Namibian identity documents to 40 000 Angolan UNITA supporters, was trying to introduce “a highly confusing” voting system, had disguised the Koevoet special forces as police and was “hiding caches of arms at various places”.

Despite these alleged moves, Mr Nujoma said he was confident of attaining self-determination and independence in the coming months and of a “reounding electoral victory” for Swapo.

The one-day international emergency meeting for a genuine independence of Namibia was convened by leftist Portuguese organisations and chaired by General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a former president of Portugal.

During his stay in Lisbon, Mr Nujoma lunched with Portuguese businessmen, met delegations of all the major parties and was hosted at a gala dinner by the mayor, Mr Nuno Abecasis.
SA colonel on the frontline of new found peace

By Ren Vernon, The Star’s Africa News Service

RUACANA — “We’re friendly, but not friends”.

This is how Colonel Johnny Coetzer, head of the South African Defence Force contingent to the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) describes his team’s relationship with his Cuban and Angolan counterparts.

Discussing his team’s role while sitting around the small pool at the “Ruacana Falls Resort Hotel” — as the JMMC headquarters is jokingly named — Colonel Coetzer chooses his words carefully.

He is in the frontline of relations between countries that only months ago were fighting against each other, and he understands fully the sensitivity of his position.

The JMMC was formed in August last year as part of the agreement reached between South Africa, Cuba and Angola to end the Angolan conflict, and its main duty in the words of Colonel Coetze is to “prevent incidents occurring along the border and to provide a forum for discussion of incidents that do occur”.

The first meeting took place in a clearing at the Hippo Pools below the Ruacana dam, and now the teams meet daily at the Ruacana border post.

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

The JMMC operates on three distinct levels; the first is the operational level of which Colonel Coetzer is the South African commander, and this level includes the daily Ruacana meetings as well as the operation of 11 other joint monitoring posts spread along the border.

The second level is that of the regional military chiefs of staff who meet as and when required, and the final level is that of the commanding officers of the South West African Territory Force and the Cuban and Angolan commanding officers, who meet monthly.

The United States and Russia have observer status with the JMMC, and Colonel Coetzer said that while US soldiers turned up at the JMMC meetings on an “irregular” basis, no Russian officers had yet done so.

Cuban troops do not take part in border patrols, which consist of an equal number of Angolan and SADF troops. Most of the SADF soldiers are from 32 Battalion, the unit consisting of mainly former Angolan rebels which has probably seen more fighting against the Angolans than any other South African unit.

“Once a problem has been identified each side has a helicopter here on constant standby to, if possible, travel to the scene and verify the problem on site as soon as possible.”

“Each side swaps passengers in the choppers to ensure complete impartiality,” Colonel Coetzer said.

If no consensus is reached between the teams on the ground, then the problem is passed on to the next level for resolution “within 48 hours”.

“There is good communication between the three teams, each of which consists of a chairman, two members, a secretary and two interpreters” says Colonel Coetzer.

“We have succeeded in diffusing many sensitive situations, and because we have excellent communication, misunderstandings are resolved very quickly.”

He says that apart from the formal meetings between the two sides, where allegations are exchanged and complaints registered, there are informal meetings over cool-drinks where friendly relations are maintained.

Finally every couple of weeks the once warring warriors entertain each other at braais and converse over a few beers, a far different forum to what all sides have been used to.
How peace time has changed Kovovet

[Image of a group of people]
SWA ruling: Government may appeal

Political Staff

THE South African government is expected to appeal against a Namibian Supreme Court decision invalidating a certificate issued by President Botha to halt criminal charges against six security force members.

The men were to stand trial on charges arising from the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1968, when a Swapo meeting "was deliberately broken up by members of the military unit known as Battalion 101 wearing civilian dress".

President Botha issued a certificate last year invalidating criminal proceedings against Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel William Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus in terms of the Defence Act.

A spokesman for President Botha's office said today the judgment was being studied and legal advice would be sought.

Other sources indicated that the government was considering an appeal against the decision.

White House births

WASHINGTON. — President Bush's family dog Millie is running a fever after giving birth to six puppies in the White House. A medical bulletin said the English springer spaniel had "a mild post-delivery uterine infection". — Sapa-Reuter.
SA, Angola, Cuba start Namibia talks

From SIMON BARBER

HAVANA. — South African, Angolan and Cuban delegations yesterday began two days of intensive discussions here to ensure the smooth start of the UN Namibian independence plan on April 1.

In the first of what is expected to be a series of regular three-monthly Joint Commission meetings in Havana, Dr Fidel Castro appeared to be rolling out the red carpet for the SA team headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Neil van Heerden and SADF chief General Jannie Geldenhuys.

The state newspaper Granma gave a different impression, however, blaming SA for delaying implementation of the UN plan and trying to rig the outcome of the constituent assembly elections set for November.

The release of prisoner-of-war Sergeant Johan Papenfus was high on SA's agenda for the talks, but there was no immediate sign of progress. Mr Van Heerden described the negotiations as "sensitive".

Sgt Papenfus was allowed out of his cell on Sunday to spend the day at a secure house with his brother, sister and SABC television crew. Cuban officials went out of their way to show he was in good health.

Also on the agenda was Unita's refusal to permit the MPLA to establish ceasefire-monitoring posts along the eastern half of the Angola-Namibia border and South African charges that Swapo still has bases below the 16th parallel in violation of last August's ceasefire agreement.

The delegations and Soviet and US teams appeared to greet each other warmly when they arrived at the international conference centre where the talks are being held.
WINDHOEK. — The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Estienne Pretorius, is studying a report by a Parliamentary Court ruling which invalidated a certificate issued to stop criminal proceedings against six security force members.

The men were to stand trial on charges related to the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

We are looking at the logistics to see if we are in a position to proceed with the re-opening of the trial," Mr Pretorius told Sapa.

Mr Shifidi, 58, was stabbed to death at a Swapo political rally in Katutura township outside Windhoek on November 30, 1988.

The daughter of the dead man, Miss Hilda Shifidi, brought an application in August last year to set aside the certificate.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, acting on instructions from the State President, Mr P W Botha, issued a certificate in terms of the Defence Act halting criminal proceedings on March 18 last year against Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemeer, Comman-
dant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsloo, Corporal Eu-sebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus.

Violence

An inquest court heard that more than 50 troops of 101 Battalion stationed at Ondangwa in Ovambo were driven to Windhoek for the Swapo public meeting. The soldiers, in civilian clothing, were armed with knives, kieries and bows and arrows.

Minutes after the meeting began it erupted into violence.

After extensive police investigations, Mr Pretorius decided to prosecute the soldiers on charges of murder and public violence.

According to the charge sheet, there had been a conspiracy among the six men to disrupt the meeting.

Colonel Welgemeer, commanding officer at the time of 101 Bat-
talion, had received instructions from Colonel Vorster to send members of the battalion to the Windhoek meeting, the prosecution claimed.

In its ruling yesterday, the Supreme Court — presided over by the Judge-President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, Mr Justice Jo-
han Strydom and Mr Justice Har-
old Levy — declared the certificate invalid.

A spokesman for the office of the State President said no comment could be made on the judg-
ment of the Windhoek Supreme Court before the full report of the judgment had been received and studied. — Sapa

In his judgment, the Judge President noted that on the evidence of the post-mortem inquiry no person could have reasonably arrived at the conclusion that the kill-
ing of Shifidi was done in good faith by members of the South African Defence Force in the preven-
tion or suppression of terrorism, even if the soccer field (where the public meeting had been held) could technically fall within the definition of "operational area".

If there was any evi-
dence placed before the State President in con-
fl i t  w i t h t h e e v i-
dence given at the post-mortem inquiry (which had been accepted as correct), such evidence would have to be placed before the court to counteract the very strong and clear evidence of the post-mortem in-
quiry which had caused the attorney-
gen er al to inst  i t u te pro-
cceedings.

In the Judge Presi-
dent's view, therefore, incomplete and biased information had been placed before the State President. The State President was required by the relevant legisla-
tion to consider a report by the Minister of De-
Fence setting out the ju-

d  i t i o n a l f a c t s  i n 
this case the circum-
stances of the death of Shifidi. On the balance of probabilities, this had not been done.

So the State President was not entitled to form an opinion on extending the action was done in the prevention or sup-
pression of terrorism in an operational area and could not in law issue a certificate indemnifying members of the Defence Force.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Levy noted that the charge of murder arose from the fact that a group of soldiers were ordered to break up a meeting. He noted that the State President ac-
cepted the inquest mag-
istrate's finding (that Shifidi had been killed by a result of unlawful acts on the part of a group operation to disrupt a po-

t i t i c a l me et i n g). This amounted to a finding that the football field was not a place or area where the people concerned were in the time "to prevent or suppress terrorism".

Mr Justice Levy also places emphasis on views in which he differs from Mr Justice Stry-

om. He said a totally wrong impression had been created in a legal adviser's report to the State President that primitive weapons had been carried by Swapo members at the meeting, whereas in fact they had been carried by mem-
bers of R101 Battalion.

If the State President had the true facts before him "I am satisfied his opinion is grossly unreason-
able".

"I am satisfied that had the State President been told:

1. That a bona fide p al i t i al meeting was being held

2. on a football field:

3. in a suburb of Wind-
hoek:

4. when the meeting was deliberately broken up by members of the military unit known as Battalion R101, wearing civilian dress:

5. armed with primi-
tive weapons, including bows and arrows, asse-
gaals and pangas, and that

6. as a result a person attending the meeting was killed he would not have formulated the opinion which he did. He could only have done so had he not applied his mind."
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A senior Swapo official yesterday said Mr Sam Nujoma's weekend statement that an independent Namibia would support the struggle for liberation of South Africa did not mean they would allow the ANC to set up bases.

At a press conference in Lisbon on Sunday, Mr Nujoma, who is president of Swapo, was asked if a Swapo government in an independent Namibia would allow the ANC to set up bases.

Mr Nujoma replied that it would be "crazy" for Swapo to try to intervene and stop "the just struggle of the South African people".

His answer was widely interpreted as meaning Swapo would allow the ANC to establish strike bases.

But the senior Swapo official explained that OAU policy was specifically limited to "diplomatic and political" support for "liberation movements" like the ANC.

The clear guidance yesterday was that while they will give the ANC all possible support, it will not include the hosting of bases.
Hospital.

After talks with security police at the weekend, Mr Malunga’s lawyers have written to the authorities to confirm:

- That the docket concerning their client is now with the Attorney-General.
- That Mr Malunga will be charged on or before March 31.
- That his lawyer will get at least 24 hours’ notice of his court appearance.

Relatives are hoping that this will mean that Mr Malunga’s sister, Miss Grace Malunga (31), who was detained on the same day as him

MR SAM Nujoma . . . support for ANC.

SWAPO WARNED

Swapo was given a firm warning yesterday that armed insurrection from ANC bases in independent Namibia would not be tolerated.

The warning was issued yesterday following ambiguous statements made by Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, in a speech in Lisbon at the weekend.

Mr Nujoma avoided saying when bases would be provided when asked whether he would allow ANC bases in Namibia saying: “The people of Namibia will continue to support the people of South Africa within the framework of African solidarity.”

Spokesman for the Ministry of Defence Dr D A S Herbst said yesterday that he had not seen the original of what Mr Nujoma had said but “South Africa’s general ground rule for interaction between countries is that it cannot allow the export of revolution.

“If Swapo allowed ANC bases to be used in attacks on South Africa, it must expect swift counter-measures.”

Dr Herbst strongly denied claims made by Mr Nujoma that the SADF intended to “shed the uniforms” of thousands of SADF troops to allow them to vote in the elections.

“We will keep to spirit and protocols of the agreements,” he said.

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SADEF 6 Murder trial in dramatic new turn in
The Namibian's editor invited to Soviet Union

THE editor of the Namibian in Windhoek, Ms Gwen Lister, has been invited to visit the Soviet Union.

"It is essentially an invitation from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee to visit Moscow which I'd like to take up," Ms Lister said yesterday.

"It is up to me to decide whether to go. I must still make arrangements and organise a passport so I will probably go later this year, if possible," she said.
SA soldiers may be tried in Windhoek court again

By Brendan Seck
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Six South African Defence Force soldiers could again find themselves before a Namibian court charged with murdering a Swapo supporter.

This follows a decision yesterday by the Windhoek Supreme Court which declared invalid a certificate issued by President Botha halting judicial proceedings against the men.

The Attorney-General in Windhoek, Mr Etienne Pretorius, said his office would request the SWA Police to re-submit the murder docket which formed the basis of the prosecution against the soldiers.

The trial of the men was halted shortly after it had begun in the Supreme Court here early last year, following the production of a certificate signed by President Botha in terms of the South African Defence Act.

Mr Botha's certificate indemnified them from prosecution on the ground that their actions had been carried out "in good faith" for the purposes of "combating terrorism in an operational area".

The six soldiers — Colonel J H Vorster, Colonel W H Weigemoed, Commandant A J Botes, Lieutenant N J Prinsloo, Corporal E C Kashiri, and Riflemen S Festus — were accused of murdering Mr Immanuel Sfiidli during a Swapo rally in Windhoek on November 30, 1986.

Swapo claimed at the time that the military had brought soldiers, armed with sticks, knives and even bows and arrows, to Windhoek to disrupt the gathering. In the resulting violence, Mr Shifidi was killed.
‘Umbrella Man’ who must keep peace in sunny Namibia

It took nine years before Lieutenant-General Dewan Frenz Chand could finally assume the position as commander of the United Nations forces in Namibia. But, as a man used to the obstacles faced by all UN peacekeeping operations, General Chand was fully aware of the political difficulties that others still had to resolve before he could begin doing the job for which he was appointed in January 1980.

Although a peace agreement was then very far from being accepted, in that year General Chand travelled to Namibia for talks on the creation of a demilitarised zone between Namibia and Angola, which was regarded as an essential part of the negotiations then going on.

General Chand, fit and trim-figured despite his 73 years, is a handsome man who dresses and speaks immaculately. He is neither a stranger to Africa nor to the United Nations and has been asked several times to come out of retirement to work for the UN.

While still with the Indian Army, he commanded the UN peace force in the then Belgian Congo during the bloody clashes in 1960 and 1962. The UN troops under his command in the Katanga area (now Shaba province) helped restore peace after a secessionist rebellion.

He retired from the Indian Army in 1967 but was asked to come out of retirement in 1969 to command the UN troops sent to Cyprus, where he had to cope with the 1974 Turkish invasion and its aftermath, a task for which the lightly armed 4000 troops he led was never intended.

After he retired from there at his own request in 1976, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim, described General Chand’s work in Cyprus as “a near miracle”.

A year later General Chand was appointed United Nations special representative for Rhodesia as part of a UN settlement plan that was never implemented.

Although his appointment never had any practical effect, he managed to meet several African leaders as part of the diplomatic efforts aimed at finding a solution to the Rhodesian war.

According to former army colleagues, he has a particularly good understanding and appreciation of the political and operational capacity of the UN peacekeeping forces.

“He knows what they can and cannot do,” one former colleague was quoted as saying.

Possessing great charm, he has been described as both looking and being exactly the sort of Indian general that Sandhurst would have turned out.

In fact, he was trained at the Indian Army’s Staff College at Quetta.

General Chand is also described by those who know him as being a man of scrupulous fairness and integrity. He was said to have been a popular commander and a man who carried out orders firmly and compassionately.

While in the Congo he was nicknamed “the umbrella man” because the UN force stationed there was known as the “U N Umbrella”, but in Windhoek some local journalists have started calling him “Salvador”, saying he resembles the late Spanish painter, Salvador Dali.

General Chand was born in 1916 of Hindu-Punjabi parents and did his military training at Lahore and Quetta.

He served on the North West Frontier and in Malaya during the closing stages of World War 2. He has served with the First Gurkha Rifles and was given command of the regiment’s centre at Dharamsala and later held appointments as deputy director of military training, director of selection of personnel, director of personnel services and director of military intelligence.

In 1959 General Chand was appointed Brigadier-General (Staff) at the headquarters of the Western Command at Simla and was promoted to Chief of Staff in 1961 with the rank of major-general.

He was later appointed Chief of Staff at the headquarters of the Eastern Command in Calcutta. He was then posted to the Ministry of Defence as director-general of the National Cadets Corps from where he retired.
No ANC bases in Namibia – Swapo

LISBON – Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday reiterated his movement’s support for the African National Congress but said there would be no room in independent Namibia for ANC bases.

“An independent state of Namibia will not create bases for the destabilisation of any neighbouring state,” he told a news conference in Lisbon.

“But we will support through all means the struggle of the ANC within the framework of the OAU and the UN,” he said.
The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma reiterated yesterday his movement's support for the African National Congress, but said there would be no room in Namibia for ANC bases.

"An independent state of Namibia will not create bases for the destabilisation of any neighbouring state," he said at a news conference when questioned on Swapo's future policy.

"But we will support through all means the struggle of the ANC within the framework of the OAU and the UN," Mr Nujoma added, stressing that the strategy for combating apartheid — "whether by arms or other means" — was "solely a decision" of the ANC.

Mr Nujoma said he was convinced Swapo would win the two-thirds majority needed to approve a constitution for an independent Namibia, but he did not rule out accords with other Namibian political forces.

"Once the colonialists are not there, the Namibian people can talk to each other and reach compromises for a national government," he said.

Mr Nujoma dodged questions on whether Swapo would allow a multi-party system, saying such issues should "not be imposed from the outside but decided at home".
Why peace costs more than war

By Peter Arbenz

Spectrum
ARMY ADMITS TO YOUNG'S FIELD SUICIDE ATTEMPTS

READERS will be delighted to hear that the Great Young's Field Suicide Attempt Mystery has been solved — by the army itself.

A spokesman for the chief of the army called me last week to confess: "Our faces are very, very red. Our statement to you was wrong. Yes, there were suicide attempts at Young's Field, and we would like to apologise to you and your readers — it was an honest mistake."

The SADF's original denial that there had never been any suicide attempts at Young's Field by members of the February intake resulted, I am given to understand, from crossed wires between two departments, the result being that Question A received Answer B, to the eventual discomfiture of all involved.

The correct facts, according to the army, are as follows:

- There were four attempted suicides at Young's Field during February.
- Three involved the February 1989 intake and one a 1988 intake "ouman".
- The details of the attempt by the "ouman" are not yet available because the routine investigations are not yet complete, but the three other cases consisted of two pill overdoses and one wrist-slash.
- The three 1989-intake attempts did not do much harm; the pill-swallowers took their overdoses in full view of their comrades, while the wrist-slasher "scratched" himself a couple of times with the knife from his mess kit.
- One made his play because he had felt "crowded" in his bungalow, and another after his request for a transfer was turned down. The third had long-standing personal problems and a history of pre-service suicide attempts.
- All three were referred to 2 Military Hospital, and one is still under psychiatric treatment; the opinion is that all three attempts were actually "cries for attention" rather than serious essays at suicide.

Well, there you are. It has all been rather unfortunate; the bright points are firstly that readers made their voices heard and got the whole thing into the open, secondly that the army realised its mistake and was already assembling the real facts for release to me before I made further inquiries, and thirdly that steps have been taken to ensure incorrect facts are not released.

Be that as it may, I do not believe readers should be too worried about about Swapo leader Sam Nujoma's recent outpourings (a couple of weeks ago he was going to seize Walvis Bay, and now he is planning to allow ANC bases across the Orange River — a remark on which, I notice, Swapo spokesmen started back-pedalling immediately).

Mr Nujoma has a congenital weakness for tactless statements, so I think we should see his remarks for the empty berrings they are.

- Firstly, Swapo has yet to win a convincing election victory. I have it on good (non-official) authority that it is not having things its own way; conventional wisdom aside, at this stage things could go either way.
- Secondly, in the event of such a victory Mr Nujoma might well find himself sidelined by the Young Turks who have been at the coalface while he has been rolling in Lusaka these 25 years past.
- Thirdly, attacking Walvis Bay or setting up ANC camps would be regarded as a casus belli by the South African government, which has shown that it has no scruples about attacking any perceived threats. In any case, Pretoria will have a future Namibia firmly by the financial short and curties.

So let's all just keep cool. And maybe Mr Nujoma's mates should gag him.

Good show, Ysterplaat

I must have attended a dozen Ysterplaat "open days" in my time, and they have always been well-organized events, but I think readers will agree with me that last Saturday's was the slickest of them all. Full marks to Colonel Des Lynch, the UC Ysterplaat, chief organiser Commandant Derek Emery and all their colleagues.

Willem Steenkamp is a reservist of the Citizen Force.
HAVANA. — Sergeant Johan Papenfus's freedom hung in the balance yester- day as South Africa, Angola and Cuba met for the second day of Joint Monitoring Commission talks here.

Foreign Affairs Director-General Mr Neil van Heerden called the negotiations for the prisoner's release "generous and substantive" but declined to speculate on whether he would soon be freed from the military police barracks where he has been held for the past eight months.

There were indications that if a deal was not struck this week, Sergeant Papenfus's confinement could be significantly prolonged. The South African side was believed to be hoping that Angola and Cuba would drop their insistence on trading him for prisoners held by Unita.

In other developments at the talks, SA renewed its offer to let Angolan troops pass through Namibia to set up ceasefire-monitoring posts along the eastern half of the border in territory contested by Unita. The MPLA has thus far declined the invitation.

There was, however, broad agreement that the Joint Monitoring Commission overseeing the seven-month-old ceasefire should continue in operation after the UN independence plan goes into effect in Namibia on April 1.

Mr Van Heerden said there was also "general feeling" that the UN team monitoring Cuban withdrawal should issue regular progress reports through the Security Council.

The presence of Swapo bases south of the 16 parallel in violation of the Geneva protocol remained a point of contention. The Angolans assured SA that they had used their good offices to secure Swapo's withdrawal, but Mr Van Heerden made it clear this was not satisfactory.

More reports, page 5
New union for Namibian teachers

NAMIBIAN teachers, long regarded as passive bystanders in the territory's struggle for independence, have formed a national union committed to playing an active political role.

The Namibian National Teachers' Union (Nantu) was launched in Windhoek earlier this month. Among the 400 delegates were several Ovamboland teachers who walked and hiked the 1,000 kilometres to the capital.

The blue, green and red of Swapo predominated at the launch which took place on the eve of the implementation of Resolution 435.

Nantu is the first national teachers' body in the territory. Previous teachers' organisations were regional and ethnical-based.

Political pressure

Resolutions emphasised that the union would play a dual role, acting as a political pressure group as well as dealing with shopfloor issues.

"Teachers as educators need to be prepared to enter a new society liberated from the traditional ways of thinking and teaching implanted by decades of colonialism," said guest speaker Paul Kalenga, of the Namibian National Students Organisation (NANSO).

Kalenga said the struggle for a better education system was "an integral part of the struggle in Namibia".

Genuine political independence was a precondition for "people's education" and education would play a vital role in the process of national reconstruction after the winning political power, he said.
Spanish join UN forces in Namibia

MADRID. — The first of 95 Spanish Air Force personnel left here yesterday for Namibia where they were to provide logistical support to the UN peacekeeping force there to oversee the elections, an Air Force spokesman said.

Meanwhile the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, is scheduled to arrive in Windhoek on March 31 to take control of the UN settlement operation, a spokesman said yesterday.

The existing law on the protection of fundamental rights will be rewritten and promulgated to discourage intimidation, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, announced this week, according to Sapa.

— Sapa-AP
THE South African Government is expected to appeal against a SWA/Namibia Supreme Court decision invalidating a certificate issued by President P W Botha to halt criminal charges against six security force members.

The men were to stand trial on charges relating to the death of a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island detainee, Mr Immanuel Shifidi, in November 1968.
Budget memorandum claims need for a major programme of weapons development

Peace will cost more than war, says SADF

If appears the cost of peace in SWA/Namibia will be higher than the cost of South Africa's war there. RON FABRICUS reports.

South Africa's war embroilment in the way in South West Africa/Namibia and Angola is costing an ent - but now it has emerged that the peace is going to cost more than the war.

This year's R1.6 billion defence budget - R1.7 billion in last year's budget - and the R400 million additional to last year's budget, clearly shows this.

It is difficult to say how much the war cost. Independent military experts roughly estimate it at about R1.5 billion a year. The military and gives a rough figure of about half that - R1 billion to R1.5 billion a year.

Whatever figure is right, it is obvious that the amount is at least twice the cost of the extra money which the SADF demands to keep itself ready to counter threats against the country.

And the SADF maintains that the costs of the bush war have to any case been "marginal" compared to the basic costs incurred anywhere by maintaining a defence force at any costs.

To maintain readiness to counter threats against the country, military service is not to be reduced, as Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has said.

**Balance books**

The peace costs more than the war ever did become apparent when the SADF asked for an extra R1 billion in its additional budget recently to balance its books for the current year. The SADF's R1.6 billion main budget for 1989/90 is 28% below its R4.4 billion budget for last year.

Most of these costs were caused by the war ending, either directly or indirectly.

In the additional budget:

- About R1.5 billion was the estimated cost of the actual implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 through to the present fiscal year.
- About R1 billion was to cover the cost of physically withdrawing some 90,000 soldiers from Angola and Namibia to their bases, and accommodating them in South Africa.
- Most of the additional budget - about R350 million - was because of the "changed strategic situation that arose from the withdrawal of the SADF from Angola", a defence memorandum to the budget said.

Economically, the war was explained by military financial sources along these lines:

- The 72 Motorized Infantry Brigade drive to personal carriers in a Johannesburg parade - the costs of maintaining an ever-ready army are far higher than those incurred in the bush war, according to the SADF.

This means that even after the direct costs of ending the war - and defending the new front line in Namibia - have ended, the SADF will still spend substantially more money than it did at the height of hostilities.

Military sources explain that the costs of fighting a mostly unconventional war like that in Namibia/Angola are "marginal" compared to the basic costs of developing, producing and buying new weapons.

This time the SADF is no longer "marginal" - but explains that the increase is due to the need for the SADF to "finance the long-postponed modernisation and re-equipment programmes".

"Neither the threat nor the necessity to replace obsolete weapons systems has disappeared while the arms embargo is still in force."

The SADF now has to enter into "long-term commitments" to meet the challenges of the nineties.

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The SADF now has to enter into "long-term commitments" to meet the challenges of the nineties.
OAU doesn't trust SA in Namibian peace role

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — None of the euphoria reported to exist in South Africa over peace initiatives and breakthroughs was evident at the meeting here of the special Organisation of African Unity committee on Southern Africa.

Instead there were repeated warnings yesterday that South Africa could not be trusted to implement the Namibian independence process and that it had launched a diplomatic offensive to try to divide African countries.

President Mugabe of Zimbabwe said South Africa must be told there could be no dialogue with it until the leadership committed itself to peace in the region.

Pretoria must be seen to be working genuinely for the replacement of apartheid with a new democratic, just and peaceful order, he said.

He said South Africa had to stop its cross-border raids on independent neighbouring states and its support for "armed bandits" in Mozambique and Angola.

Until all these conditions were met, there should be no compromise, and the international community should be urged to intensify its condemnation and isolation of South Africa. Demands for sanctions should continue and the "oppressed must intensify the liberation struggle", Mr Mugabe said.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said if South Africa tried to falsify the Namibian election results "we will go back to the bush and fight the Boers".

He claimed South Africa was infiltrating troops disguised as game wardens into Caprivi to set up a supply route to Unita.

Mr Nujoma said the OAU must take steps to ensure the elections were free, fair and democratic. As long as they were, Swapo would abide by the decision of the Namibian people.

The meeting was also addressed by the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo.
Negotiated Namibia settlement ‘a lesson’ for SA

By DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africans could learn a number of lessons about their own internal situation from the developments in Namibia, said Mr Laurie Nathan, former national co-ordinator of the End Conscription Campaign.

He was addressing a packed hall at the University of Cape Town last night in the first of a series of four current-affairs lectures organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

Talk to ANC

Peace in Namibia had finally come about through negotiation and not military intervention, he said.

Just as Pretoria had finally sat down and talked to its enemies in Namibia, so too it should do with the African National Congress in its own country, he said.

The immediate goal of such talks would be the cessation of violence on all sides. The ultimate goal would be the peaceful transfer of power to the majority and this would demand compromises on all sides.

Mr Nathan stressed that no matter how high the level of repression, Pretoria could not thwart the advances of the democratic movement and the accession to power by the majority of the people.

It was no longer a question of whether there would be a transfer of power to the majority but rather when and at what cost this would take place.

"The biggest obstacle to free and fair elections in Namibia was South Africa's ongoing interference in that process, in contravention of the letter and spirit of Resolution 435."

The Namibian post-independence period would not be without its problems. These would include the "flight of skills and capital" from the country, the real possibility of ongoing racial and ethnic violence and the serious limitation of an economy that, as a member of the audience quipped, "could be drained with a bucket in Somerset West".
SOUTH AFRICAN prisoner of war Sergeant Johan Papenfus is to be freed on April 1 in a major prisoner exchange.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced last night that Sergeant Papenfus, who has been held in Cuba for the past nine months after being captured in Angola, will be returning to South Africa.

In a brief statement he said South Africa, Angola and Cuba had reached agreement on an exchange of prisoners on April 1.

"South African prisoner Johan Papenfus is included in the exchange," Mr Papenfus was injured in action and was sent from Angola to Cuba for specialised hospital treatment.

His eventual release follows the signing of the New York accord, cementing an end to the war between South Africa and Angola and making provision for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 bringing independence to Namibia.

The start of the implementation of Resolution 435 is April 1 — the day of the swap.

While it is known that at least two Cubans held by Unita will form part of the exchange, there is also speculation that Helene Passtoors, a Belgian citizen who was originally from Namibia, may also be involved, though it was impossible to confirm this last night.

Son of Passtoors to visit her in jail

JOHANNESBURG — Belgaic scholastic Fabrice Passtoors is due to visit his mother Helene Passtoors in prison this week amid rumours that she could be released soon from a 10-year sentence for treason.

A Belgian Embassy official confirmed that negotiations were under way, saying: "We are closer to having the case than we have ever been, but I cannot tell you anything definite at this stage."

Passtoors's lawyer, Mr Ismael Ahi, said: "We have not confirmed the report.

Passtoors was arrested in 1983 on charges of helping to ferry arms, identity targets and establish weapons caches for the ANC.

Her former husband, Mr Klaus de Jongh, was arrested around the same time. He escaped from police custody to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, where he lived for two years until he was sent home as part of an elaborate prisoner exchange.

Passtoors was arrested with his husband Mr Klaus de Jongh, who later escaped and took refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, from where he was finally freed in a major prisoner swap involving South Africa, France, Angola and the Netherlands. The swap took place late in 1987.

Mr Botha held talks with his Belgian counterpart, Mr Leo Tindemans, last week and the Belgian government is due to meet today to discuss the issue.

It is understood the matter was raised at last night's cabinet meeting.

Today's meeting of the Belgian government will apparently discuss the latest South African proposals on the flown and a European agreement can be reached. The swap could also be freed within the foreseeable future.

The release of Sergeant Papenfus followed a meeting of the Joint Military Monitoring Commission in Cuba which is being attended by Cuba, Angola and South Africa in the United States as observers.

Before the meeting this week, the director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said the release of Sergeant Papenfus was at the top of the South African agenda.

He said a "global exchange" was being worked on but that one of the major stumbling-blocks was disagreement over the number of Cubans being held by it. The sides claimed it had only twenty-two Cuban prisoners. Cuba claimed that they had far more.
Swapo slates ‘sinister’ SA election plan

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday made his most outspoken threat to date to take his guerrillas “back to the bush” if he is not satisfied with the result of the United Nations-supervised elections in Namibia.

Speaking at the opening of an Organisation of African Unity meeting on Southern Africa, Mr Nujoma said SA was engaged in a “sinister plan” to frustrate UN Resolution 435 and the principle of free and fair elections.

“We will go back to the bush and fight if the boers try to do so,” Mr Nujoma told a meeting presided over by the OAU chairman, President Mwais规范se of Malawi.

His specific anxieties included:

- The failure of Pretoria to repudiate claims by supporters of the National Party in Namibia that they would take up arms to prevent Resolution 435 being implemented.
- Attempts to fix the voting age at 21, thus disenfranchising an estimated 30% of the Swapo vote.
- Use of a candidate list system, which, he charged, would enable votes to be transferred to defeated opponents of Swapo in other constituencies.
- The deployment of SADF personnel in the Caprivi Strip in civilian clothes as nature conservationists, with the aim of continuing assistance to Unita.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo would abide by the elections only if the decision of the voters was freely and fairly expressed.

He said it was the task of Swapo to ensure that “the movement of freedom is brought forward from the Kunene River to the Orange River with a view to crushing the apartheid regime”.

Cuban and Angolan forces at Cuito Cuanavale had destroyed the position in South African politics of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, he told the meeting.

Attempts to reach the Department of Foreign Affairs in Cape Town and Pretoria yesterday for reaction to Mr Nujoma’s remarks were unsuccessful.

Speaking at the same ceremony, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia supported calls by Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe for caution in expecting South Africa to honour its undertakings over Namibia, and urged all-out assistance to Swapo to help it win the elections.

He said the “matter of greatest concern to Africa today” was the United States’s continued support for Dr Jonas Savimbi’s rebels, and which country was to be selected as the “victim” to channel American aid to Unita once Namibia was independent.

Windhoek jam-packed

WINDHOEK. — UN officials jam-packed into the crowded city are asking the organization’s New York headquarters to slow down the influx of Unatg administrators until the city has room for them.

“We have up to four officials in one hotel room,” Unatg administration chief Mr Abdou Ciss said yesterday.

Summer tourists, the Easter weekend holiday and a huge influx of journalists and diplomats monitoring the independence process have worsened Windhoek’s usual housing and accommodation shortage.

Some 100 civilians and 500 troops drafted into the multinational UN force are already in the territory, Mr Ciss said.

About 600 more civilian administrators, three battalions of Malaysian, Finnish and Kenyan infantry, Italian and Spanish air units and logistical support companies are scheduled to arrive in the next three weeks to complete the 5,000-strong international force supervising the run-up to November elections and eventual nationalisation for Namibia.

Five ships ferrying the infantry battalions will arrive in Walvis Bay between April 3 and 18, Unatg military spokesman Lt-Col Jean-Robert Hiusse said yesterday.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN’s representative in Namibia from the April 1 start-up of the independence process, is scheduled to arrive on March 31 to assume interim stewardship of the territory’s government with administrator general Mr Louis Plenar.

As a voluntary contribution to Unatg, 167 Volkswagens and minibuses will today be handed over to Unatg by the head of West Germany’s diplomatic observer mission in Namibia, Dr Gerd Massmann.

About 20 Unatg military personnel from Panama and 23 Swiss medical staff were expected to arrive in Windhoek yesterday, UN spokesmen said.

Also expected tomorrow are the UN commission of police, Mr Steven Fanning, and senior officers.

Meanwhile, the UN reported much interest in recruitment to recruit Namibian staff for the UN operation.

There were 800 posts available for local administrative personnel, including 200 interpreters.

From KEVIN JACOBS

who will report on the Namibian elections for the Cape Times
Mr Martti Ahtisaari of the United Nations and Mr Louis Pienaar, the Administrator, who are both experienced diplomats and bureaucrats, will be co-operating, in theory at least, to ensure that the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia goes ahead smoothly.

Both will realize they are close to the end of their careers, and that the Namibian exercise will be the crowning point, and so both will not want to be seen to come off second-best in encounters with their opposite number.

But both men will, in a sense, be prisoners to the expectations of their employers, and to the long history of antagonism between Pretoria and the UN, especially that Mr Pienaar has vowed to act “as impartially as a judge” during the transition to independence.

He has said that from the start of implementation of the plan on April 1 he will distance himself from Pretoria and will not be the “representative of South Africa”.

Yet the fact remains that South Africa mistrusts the UN, particularly on the question of impartiality, given that the world body was responsible for declaring Swaqa as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Mr Pienaar has already shown how touchy the South Africans will be over the question of impartiality.

Possible areas of conflict that look likely to emerge include the voting age and the scrapping of discriminatory legislation.

Mr Pienaar has said he favours 21 as a minimum voting age, while UN officials have said they want 18. Mr Pienaar has also said he does not believe that all discriminatory legislation will necessarily have to be scrapped from April 1, but rather only those discriminatory laws which would interfere with the right of free and fair elections.

The world body’s Resolution 435 plan says that within six weeks of its implementation there will have to be “completion of repeal of discriminatory and restrictive legislation”.

Mr Ahtisaari has said that, in the case of a dispute with Mr Pienaar which cannot be resolved, he could report back to UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the Security Council. But the veteran UN man added: “I hope in most cases this can be avoided.”
ANC to continue armed war

OAU warns SA will recant on Namibian peace

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — None of the euphoria reported to exist in South Africa over peace initiatives and breakthroughs was evident at the meeting in Harare yesterday of the special OAU committee on southern Africa.

Instead there were repeated warnings that South Africa could not be trusted to implement the Namibian independence process and that it had launched a diplomatic offensive to try to divide African countries.

'No dialogue'

President Mugabe of Zimbabwe said South Africa must be told there could be no dialogue with it until the leadership committed itself to peace in the region.

President of Pretoria must be seen to be working genuinely for the replacement of apartheid with a new democratic, just and peaceful order, he said.

South Africa had to stop supporting armed bandits in Mozambique and Angola and its cross-border raids of independent neighbouring states.

Until all these conditions were met, there should be no compromise, the international community should be urged to intensify its condemnation and isolation of the regime, demands for sanctions should continue and the oppressed must intensify the liberation struggle.

The Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said if South Africa tried to falsify the election results, "we will go back to the bush and fight the boers".

He claimed South Africa was infiltrating troops disguised as game wardens into Caprivi to set up a supply route to Unita. He also claimed that whites in Namibia were being encouraged to stockpile weapons.

Mr Nujoma said the OAU must take steps to ensure the elections were free, fair and democratic. As long as they were, Swapo would abide by the decision of the Namibian people.

ANC sources said the organisation rejected speculation that it was about to abandon the armed struggle in favour of negotiation.

The ANC believed negotiations should not be conditional upon an end to the armed struggle. A ceasefire would come about as a result of negotiations, not as a condition for talks.
Namibian dependence on SA, may help both countries
Swapo threat to *go back to bush*

Harare: Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma warned African leaders in Zimbabwe yesterday that his party would "go back to the bush" and take up arms again if South Africa undermined Namibia's coming elections.

Earlier this week, Mr Nujoma said that Swapo, should it win the elections, would continue to support the aims of the ANC but could not allow it to live illegally in Namibia — The Star's Africa News Service.
WINDHOEK.—A Windhoek newspaper editor and two trade unionists have been charged with contravening the Police Act.

Miss Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian, and unionists Mr. Barnabas Tjirua and Mr. Anton Labowsky have been summoned to appear in court next month for allegedly publishing untrue reports about the police, the Times of Namibia reported yesterday. — Sapa
Pik asks OAU to observe election

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha has opened the way for an independent Namibia to establish relations with the Organisation for African Unity.

He has invited the organisation, one of South Africa's most virulent critics, to send observers during the transition period.

In the message, sent via the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, he said he appreciated that Namibia, as an African country, would like to join the OAU after independence.

The invitation was also extended as African heads of State and leaders had played an important role in facilitating the agreements leading to Namibian independence.
H E V E  T O  F E E D  W I T H  S W A P O ' S  E X  F I G H T E R S
Border posts with Namibia

WINDHOEK. Border posts might soon be set up between South Africa and Namibia. The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, said here that submissions had been made to the government.

He said that discriminatory legislation that might hamper free and fair elections in the territory would soon be abolished. — Sopa

● Swapo row — Page 7
Pressure on UN over use of SAA

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — The United Nations is coming under increasing pressure to use other carriers as well as, if not other than, South African Airways to transport civilian staff assigned to duty in Namibia, officials said.

National airlines in Zambia and Zimbabwe are said to be eager to siphon off some of the lucrative business that has been SAA's virtual monopoly, thanks to its Frankfurt-Windhoek route.

Most, if not all, of the advance parties that have been in and out of the territory in the run-up to the April 1 launch of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Unita) have flown by SAA, officials said.

The spokesman for the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was asked yesterday for an estimate of the amount of money that the UN had spent on buying SAA tickets. He was unable or unwilling to say.

Meanwhile, the lustre of the Namibian assignment is said to have dulled somewhat for many UN staff after some advance parties returned to New York with tales of rising prices, including rents, in Windhoek.

From Washington it is reported that the first group of Canadian soldiers assigned to the Unita force have set out on their journey.

A large party of 42 soldiers flew yesterday to Zurich where they will join Danish and Irish soldiers before flying to Windhoek.

A larger group of 200 Canadians will depart on April 10. They will be stationed near Windhoek in support of the battalions of troops from Kenya, Finland and Malaysia who will make up the bulk of the Unita force.
UNTAG'S FINAL LIFELINE

Canoe Challenge: Top paddlers challenge locals in "water" dugouts before start of the Unitrans/Safair 42 km canoe race.

The town of Rundu is nestled snugly within the hollows of a strip of high ground which overlooks the Kavango River. From the town's vantage point, looking across the river, one can see a sprawling, sprawling, sprawling scene of bush and rich grassland as far as the eye can see.

Rundu is situated on key terrain in military terms. There is excellent observation from the high ground and the landform rises majestically above the surrounding flat countryside, providing for effective deployment of defensive positions. A good base from which to launch river and land patrols.

From the military point of view Rundu was an ideal location during the 17 years of the Namibian border conflict. The SADF quite simply became the nucleus from which the infrastructure of this charming little town was formed.

Today an air of uncertainty prevails among the 300 or so civilians who made Rundu their home. The SADF is about to pull out, making way for the Untag peacekeeping forces, and in their absence they will leave a capital and income vacuum.

Morale, however, is high in Rundu. As they await the arrival of Untag and the elections, the community enjoyed a touch of relief last weekend when a party of 80 flow in from Johannesburg for a canoe race.

Untag is a constant topic of discussion. The standing joke is Rundu has eight days in a week. A guttural South African accent informs us with a grin: "Hier is dit Maandag tot Vrydag. Dan het ons Sondag, Sondag, Untag!"

But there's a fear among many that Rundu will become a ghost town before long. "Once the SADF pull out, that's it. No more income, no more business. We're as good as dead," said a young bank employee. "Me, I'm going to have to find a job in the Republic, as much as I hate the thought."

"Swapo will win!"

Another Rundu resident, Marike, emphasized on her name tag during the carnival at the finish of the race, says she has no option but to return to the capital. "I don't want to go back to the bush," she says. "We have no option, we have to leave. All we know is that he will be transferred to Bloemfontein." She wants to claim the country as her own. "I don't wish to go back. My friends are here and I love this town."

Many, however, are stubborn in their belief that the town will survive. "I won't leave," said Ian Botha, a local touts who enjoys the bush. "I love the tranquil Kavango waters and who runs a catering service for the SAP, SADF and schools over a 200 km front. I have lived here all my life. It's my country.

"Look, I have no doubt that Swapo will win the elections. But there will still be place for us whites here. These radical guerrilla leaders always become moderate once they gain power."

"In fact, I'd rather stay here than go back to where you're going. There's peace here - the pawpaw is going to hit the fan in the cities back in SA."

There are many, particularly among the local SAP, who plan to continue living at Rundu. They will be needed, they say, to maintain law and order during the elections. Many hope to be absorbed in the police force of the new government and settle in the area.

Peet Fourie, organizer of the Kavango event, echoes those who see a positive future ahead of them. "We're looking forward to a new era. When Untag arrives, they may not provide the same income for us as the SADF, but we will survive," he said. "Somehow, we'll survive..."
CUCUTA DEENTHIS: Brightly made-up Young Ladies can always be found on the coast.

Constant theme

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Always something

CUCUTA DEENTHIS: Brightly made-up Young Ladies can always be found on the coast.
BITTERNESS and relief. Those were the emotions South Africa's border troops felt this week as the 22-year bush war against Swapo drew to its official close with the long-awaited implementation of UN Resolution 435 on April 1.

"The war up here has been a South African way of life," sighed one Oshakati-based infantryman from 101 Battalion as he watched a Ratel minus its cannon barrel being winched on to the back of a civilian lorry.

This is just one of many sights that drum home the finality of South Africa's military withdrawl back to the "States" over the next seven months.

As far as an official state of 101 Battalion's officers' mess at Oshakati.

Bar stocks are being run down and the mess has been stripped of all decorations and trophies — except for a framed photograph of the State President.

At many frontline bases, usable ammunition has already been exploded and convoys of military trucks and armoured vehicles are moving southwards.

Limited SADF patrols were maintained throughout Namibia's operational area as the military wound down its occupation of the territory.

But, from next Saturday, the SADF will be confined to its bases in the territory and only allowed to patrol perimeter tracks.

**Enemy**

Meanwhile, soldiers are dreaming that Oshakati will live up to its nickname — because of the number of parades commandos call there once they are officially hooded up inside the base from April 1.

Some of South Africa's military bases — ranging from the vast Oshakati-Okahandja complex to sandbagged, barbed-wire tents a few kilometres from the border — will be handed over to UN forces later this year.

After the November general election, all South African military property on Namibian soil will be automatically seized by the new government.

We're still being paid in our sector, but it's all pretty much in the open," said Colonel Japie Dreyer, staff officer at Sector 10 headquarters.

"We're still being paid in our sector, but it's all pretty much in the open," said Colonel Japie Dreyer, staff officer at Sector 10 headquarters.

There are no crime and nobody locks their doors and the kids can play in the streets without coming to harm, but that's all going to change once we get back to Bloemfontein.

But the air-raid shelters made from sandbags and zinc sheeting attached to every property on the base are chill reminders of the mortar and missile attacks that have hit Oshakati as recently as January.

It was on August 25 1986 that Pretoria opened its offensive against Swapo when it attacked a rebel base at Ongulumbashe, apparently the only base the organisation ever had inside Namibia. Since then, Swapo battle casualties are estimated at over 12,000 dead with about 700 security force losses, according to latest SADF estimates.

While the killing has officially stopped, Oshakati is in a grave risk from Soviet and East Bloc mines laid by Swapo guerrillas in the operational area, stretching 600 km from the border to the Upington-Caprivi.

And, for UN's 51 Australian snappers from 17 Construction Squadron, it's a race against time to find the finer points of defusing unfamiliar mines ranging from homemade "mikotch" devices to the latest Soviet anti-tank mines.

**Mines**

Their mission is to sweep for mines every likely route patrolled by UN forces while monitoring independent patrols.

"We're not sure where the mines are and how many Swapo have laid in this area in the years," said Major Douglas Harrison, commanding 25 Field Squadron.

"We're giving the Australians a comprehensive course on how to strip ordnance and mine sweeping etc, so we can in a very short space of time... be after April 1... we're completely on their own.

"And the chances of UN forces hitting Swapo mines are very real.

**END OF AN ERA**

Annan van Baalen and his three children at their home's air-raid shelter

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**FINAL PATROL**

SADF troops on the march in Oshakati

- Swapo sympathisers who have lost the war — will cause a severe political headache for Unag planners.

- "The main concern is that all these people are documented and given thorough medical examinations," said Colonel Dreyer.

- The information is that there is a real threat of AIDS being carried into the heart of Namibia by refugees, many of whom will be coming from high-risk areas such as Zaire, Botswana and even parts of Angola itself.

- Soldiers polled by the Sunday Times were openly sceptical about the general election schedule for the first week in November would be "fair and free.

- A rifleman from Springs said: "The whole idea of free elections actually is being achieved in this piece of work."

- Our chief concern was whether the Swakopmund people were on the same wavelength as the other people.

- There was no such tension as there was when there were so many Swapo activities in this area.

- The expected homecoming from April 1 of an estimated 20,000 political "returnees"
Jazzman brutally slain by four men

By Patrick Collins

A popular jazz musician was stabbed to death during the early hours of Friday morning by four assassins as he slept next to the wife of notorious jailed drug lord Nazier Kapdi.

Yesterday Mrs Kashifa Kapdi denied that her husband had anything to do with the murder of her lover Mr Mogamat Yusuf "Barrick" Rylands, 29, who is also the father of her 18-month-old daughter and unborn child.

"This has nothing to do with my husband. I know who the men are who killed Barrick and they have nothing to do with my previous life," Mrs Kapdi said, refusing to identify the men.

Mr Rylands' mother, Mrs Dadija Rylands, said that her son and Kapdi were "old friends" and that when Kapdi was sentenced to 17 years imprisonment in 1983 he asked Mr Rylands to look after his family.

Kapdi was jailed for the "sadistic" murder of a drug-pedlar, the attempted murder of another man and for dealing in mandrax.

When he was jailed both Mrs Kashifa Kapdi and the drug lord's second wife, Nadia, vowed to wait for him until he was released.

However, Mr Rylands and Mrs Kapdi soon became romantically involved.

Mrs Kapdi described Mr Rylands as "more of a husband than Nazier" and that she was planning to divorce Kapdi and legally marry Mr Rylands, whom she said was already married to her under Muslim rites.

Mr Rylands returned to Mrs Kapdi's Newfields home from a music session shortly after midnight on Friday and went to bed about 2am.

Mrs Kapdi said she woke up about 3.15am to find four men in the room.

"They must have stabbed him in the jugular vein because blood spurted all over me and the baby. Barrick kept struggling to his feet and collapsing and they just carried on stabbing him."

Mrs Kapdi said she was forced into another room with her mother and other children while the men continued to stab Mr Rylands.
500 UN cops arrive in ‘watchdog’ role

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK: Some 500 policemen in the uniforms of 15 nations are shuttling into Namibia to take up a watchdog role over the territory’s own police when the UN flag is run up over Windhoek on Saturday.

UN police commissioner Mr Stephen Fanning, who retired two years ago as Ireland’s national police chief, arrived in the territory’s capital at the weekend with other top officers who will head the 15-nation constabulary.

“They will be wearing the uniforms of their own police forces but will all wear blue UN berets, badges and shoulder badges,” Mr Fanning said.

Though uniformed, the UN police will be unarmed and under civilian administration in the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag), which takes control of Namibia from Saturday in tandem with South African-appointed administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said Mr Fanning and nine officers drawn from Austria, Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, Holland and Sweden arrived in Windhoek at the weekend.

“The 500 will come in in phases until the end of April,” Mr Eckhard said. Additional policemen will come from Bangladesh, Barbados, Egypt, Hungary, Jamaica, New Zealand, Ni-

geria, the Philippines and Tunisia, Mr Eckhard said.

Under UN Security Council resolution 436, the framework for the year-long independence process, UN administrators will deploy the police officers at all Namibian police stations and police districts.

“They will be there only to ensure that we are impartial,” Namibian police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said.

“But we see no problems ahead in working with them. Mr Fanning was first here about a month ago and he travelled to the north. There have been discussions between him and the commissioner (Major-General Dolf Gouws) and we foresee no difficulties.”

Detailed agreements tied to resolution 436 give UN police powers to act against “any intimidation or interference with the electoral process from whatever quarter”.

They will also accompany local police in the discharge of their duties. The territory’s existing police force maintains responsibility for normal law enforcement under provisions of resolution 436.

UN planning proposes that by mid-April the bulk of Untag’s military force — three infantry battalions from Kenya, Finland and Malaysia — will have arrived by sea at Walvis Bay.
So much for the winds of change

From PETER HILLMORE of the London Observer in Windhoek

If you had asked Central Casting, or Equity, to provide an archetypal bigot, it's unlikely they could come up with someone as perfect as Mr Jan van der Berg, one of the stars of Windhoek - an everyday story of veld folk. Veld they may be, svelte they're not.

Mr van der Berg is the owner of one of the better restaurants in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. Although official apartheid has long been abolished, he has maintained a personal version, and has never allowed black people to eat in the Apollo, behind the Pink Panther Video Palace.

Not so long ago a group of black demonstrators gathered outside the restaurant and decided to pray for his pure white soul. As they knelt on the ground and asked God to forgive Mr van der Berg because he knew not what he did, the gentleman in question, apoplectic with religious rage yelled back his own cathexism: "This is the work of the Devil."

The two sides hurled religious and sacrilegious insults at each other and then declared a holy draw.

Now he has extended his apartheid to include people of his own colour; all members of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force, be they soldiers or civilians, no matter what their colour, are also banned from eating his venison pate and oryx steaks.

United Nations Peacekeeping Force and Nobel Prizewinners. As is the habit with racists, his first explanation was one of seeming reasonableness, nothing to do with prejudice. He had a lot of regular customers, and it wasn't fair to them if the tables were taken by people who would be gone in six months.

I looked around the half-empty restaurant, at the empty tables, and told him I didn't believe him. His face grew redder, the veins on his neck seemed to bustle his cravat and he pushed his neck forward, very angry indeed. He looked like a Rotarian on Ecstasy.

"Get out," he shouted, "I don't have to serve you either. You're no better than the UN, you've come to watch my country being handed over to the black man." I decided to eat elsewhere in future.

Ironically, many of the large black staff Mr van der Berg employs have worked for him for a number of years. "At least you know where you stand with him," one of them told me.

Even the Finnish contingent, and people don't come any whiter than a Finn.

I went to see him. Having a vague idea of what an Afrikaner racist ought to look like, he was pretty easy to spot with his square face, bulk neck covered with a spotted cravat, crisp safari suit with short khaki trousers. Even his socks had a crease in them. He eyed me suspiciously as I ate, clearly unsure if I was a UN official who had ignored the large no-entry notice outside the door.

As I paid my bill, I asked him what he had against the
Heading for a showdown?

From BRENDA SEERY of The Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

AFTER waiting in the wings for ten years, Finlands Martti Ahtisaari will at last be able to take centre stage in the Namibian independence show which begins on Saturday—April 1.

But the United Nations Special Representative for Namibia will be sharing the limelight with the other major actor, South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Fienaar.

And the speculation among political observers here is that the combination could result in drama and fireworks.

Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Fienaar—both experienced diplomats and bureaucrats—will be working, in theory at least, in cooperation to ensure that the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for the Territory goes ahead smoothly.

Both will realise they are close to the end of their careers, and that the Namibian exercise will be the crowning point, and so both will not want to be seen to come off second-best in encounters with their opposite number.

But, both men will, in a sense, be prisoners to the expectations of their employ- ers, and to the long history of antagonism between Pretoria and the UN, although Mr Fienaar has vowed to act "as impartially as a judge" during the transition to independence, and has said that from the start of implementation of the plan on April 1, he will distance himself from Pretoria and will no longer be "the representative of South Africa".

Yet, the fact remains that South Africa mistrusts the UN, particularly on the question of impartiality, given that the world body was responsible for declaring Swapo "the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people".

Mr Fienaar has already shown how touchy the South Africans will be over the question of impartiality, with his sharp reaction to last week's controversial incident involving Australian soldiers addressing a gathering in Grootfontein attended by a number of Swapo supporters.

Although Mr Ahtisaari is a bureaucrat and not a UN politician, he will no doubt also harbour some misgivings about South African bona fides in the Namibian independence exercise, given the fact the peace plan has been stalled for more than a decade.

So far, though, UN officials and soldiers on the ground in Namibia say they have been given nothing but cooperation by their South African counterparts.

Under the terms of the plan, Mr Fienaar will be in charge of administering the territory, and will organise majority-rule elections for a constituent assembly, including registration of voters and the voting of returning exiles.

However, Mr Ahtisaari has made it plain that everything will have to be done "to my satisfaction".

Possible areas of conflict that look likely to emerge include the voting age and the scrapping of discriminatory legislation. Mr Fienaar has said he favours 18 as a minimum voting age, while UN officials have said they want 16.

The Administrator-General has also said he does not believe that all discriminatory legislation will necessarily have to be scrapped from April 1, but rather only those discriminatory laws which would interfere with the holding of free and fair elections.
Cubans say SA POW will be freed early

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICAN prisoner-of-war held in Cuba, Sergeant Johan Papenfus, will be released "later this week", a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Responding to a report from the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina that Sgt Papenfus would be released today, the spokesman said there was "no clarity" on where or when he would be released.

It might be possible Sgt Papenfus would leave his quarters in Havana today to travel to the venue of exchange, but he could not confirm it, the spokesman said. The minister was not releasing details of where the exchange would take place, he said.

The release of Sgt Papenfus was expected as part of an exchange of prisoners between Angola, Cuba and South Africa that was agreed on at a meeting in Havana last week of a joint commission monitoring peace accords on Angola and Namibia.

The swap involved three Cubans and 13 Angolans, including the pilot of a jet fighter that crashed-landed in Namibian territory.

Sgt Papenfus, 26, was captured on May 4 last year near the Angolan-Namibian border and transferred to Havana to undergo reconstructive surgery on his left leg.

He was visited last week in his cell by South African journalists who found him in good health.

Requests by foreign news agencies for access to Sgt Papenfus had previously been routinely denied.

— Political Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters
Gift of 167 vehicles for Namibian peace

WINDHOEK — As a voluntary contribution to Untag, 167 Volkswagen cars and minibuses will be handed over to Untag by the head of West Germany's diplomatic observer mission in Namibia, Dr Gerd Massmann, tomorrow.

The German cars will be among the first Untag vehicles to arrive in Namibia, according to a statement by the mission today.

They are due to arrive in Walvis Bay aboard the ship "MS Ango" early tomorrow.

The cars will be received by Mr Abdou Ciss, chief of the Untag administration and other UN-officials in a special ceremony.

In a statement, the West Germany government said it was reaffirming its commitment to support United Nations efforts to assist in the independence process in Namibia.

A car maintenance unit consisting of about 60 people will also be sent to Namibia. Later this year electoral personnel from West Germany will form part of Untag's poll-watch unit.

Apart from supplying the vehicles, Germany is contributing to the financing of Untag's overall budget to the tune of DM 62 million. — Sapa.
POLICE are investigating charges of assault following a punch-up involving Untag members and Namibian civilians at Tsumeb, a police spokesman said in Windhoek yesterday.

A Briton, Lance-Corporal Mark Jarvis (25), sustained a broken jaw in the brawl at a party after a rugby match on Saturday, while another soldier suffered from concussion.

"We will not tolerate this sort of thuggery," Chief-Inspector Kerie du Rand said.

Earlier reports said three British signallers and four Australian engineers from Grootfontein military base attended the rugby match and the brawl later at the invitation of Tsumeb residents.

Shortly before midnight, the United Nations men, in civilian clothing, prepared to leave when they were tackled by about 20 whites and beaten up.

Some of the UN soldiers were kicked while lying on the ground.

Chief-Inspector Du Rand said it was not yet known what had caused the incident.

The incident was given wide publicity in yesterday's Australian newspapers.

The Australian carried the story on its front page, claiming that the Australians and four British soldiers were set upon after the rugby match.

The newspaper said seven of the soldiers came to the assistance of a colleague who had been knocked to the ground by a white mob outside the ground. — Sapa.
Angolan team to visit Namibia

WINDHOEK — An Angolan national soccer team is due to arrive in Windhoek on Friday for a match against a Namibian side on Sunday, a spokesman for Namibia Sports Promotions said yesterday.

He said the team had the sanction of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who was keen to establish normal relations with Namibia.

It will be the first time Angola has sent a sports team to Namibia and the first time the Angolan airline has landed in the territory, he said.

The match, to be played at the SWA Stadium, is a fundraiser to help resettle refugees. Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari have been invited. — Sapa.
Swapo fortunes hinge on how well it mobilises support after years of bush war

Owambo hold the key to victory

Oshakati — The question of how the Owambo people will vote in the forthcoming National elections is as simple as black and white. The latter say one thing and the whites another.

The Owambo tribe constitutes 52 percent of the Namibian population and the way they vote will largely determine who wins the election. A constituent assembly will write a constitution under which the country will come to independence. Superficially, the question is no big deal and any foreign journalist freely back Windhoek will say that Swapo, the South West Africa People's Organisation, has the support of the vast majority of Namibians and will win the election.

But whites who have lived and fought for their homelands for years will tell you Swapo will not get anywhere near winning.

Despised

One white policeman, seconded from South Africa, told me that the man in charge of the Owambo police force told him he would be killed by Swappists if he was帔 discovered. There is no doubt that the black members were "100 percent.

But in the schools and the churches of Owambo, the teachers and priests will tell you that Swapo will easily win. They are the real educated elite throughout Namibia.

The white South African officers of the SWAPO SADF and policemen will tell you that Swapo will not get anywhere near winning because of the black vote alone.

But, on the ground in the towns and villages and kraals throughout Owambo, the answer does not appear to be as simple.

Swapo is largely an Owambo organisation. Its membership ranks are made up entirely of Owambo and it is true he seems to enjoy overwhelming support in the area.

End of an era... Namibians gather round the table at the last session of the National Assembly of the Transitional Government of National Unity before heading out to begin campaigning in UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly. For the first time, all 47 Namibian political parties will be fighting for seats in a constituent assembly.

A survey conducted by the National Assembly of the Transitional Government of National Unity before heading out to begin campaigning in UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly. For the first time, all 47 Namibian political parties will be fighting for seats in a constituent assembly.
The Star's Africa News Service

The Soviet Union will increase its aid to Swapo in preparation for the territory's elections, the Africa News Organisation (ANO) reported from Moscow.

ANO quoted a spokesman for the Moscow-based Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee as saying that the increased financial aid to Swapo would be used in the return of refugees and in the election campaign. "Soviet representatives intend visiting Namibia as public observers of the process leading to independence," the spokesman said.

He added that between April and June there would be an increase in the exchange of delegations between Soviet public organisations and Swapo.

The editor of the Windhoek newspaper The Namibian, Ms Gwen Lister, had been invited to Moscow and a Soviet press group would visit Namibia, he said.
UN vows not to favour Swapo after SA protest

By ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has received assurances from the United Nations that it will not favour Swapo in the Namibia settlement process.

This follows a formal South African protest at UN headquarters in New York earlier this month that the UN was collecting money for Swapo, said the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had responded to South African concerns at his appeal for funds to aid Swapo and the imminent arrival in Windhoek of what South Africa views as a blatantly pro-Swapo division of the UN, the Office of Public Information.

Dr de Cuellar and the UN were now a great deal more aware of the impartiality issue than before, Mr van Heerden said.

South Africa had been assured that the R40-million pledged as a result of Dr de Cuellar's appeal would be applied "to the benefit of all Namibians".

South Africa would watch this very carefully, Mr van Heerden said.

The protest had served to remind the UN and that there would be "no free rides" in the Namibian peace process.

Turning to the third monthly meeting of the Joint Commission in Cape Town on April 27-29, Mr van Heerden said Cuban officials he saw last week in Havana were eager to visit the country.

He described President Fidel Castro as charming, very friendly and courteous.

He said the president had listened intently to what he and General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the SA Defence Force, had had to say, and had sought to assure them that Cuba was not South Africa's enemy.

His department had reserved accommodation for a large Cuban delegation in Cape Town, Mr van Heerden added.

Although logistic and administrative arrangements for the implementation of Resolution 435 are two to three weeks behind schedule, the operation will go ahead as planned on Saturday, says a senior UN official.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, of the UN Headquarters in New York, told a Press conference in Windhoek that officials and officers of Unita had done wonders, particularly in arranging temporary transportation and accommodation.

He said the bulk of the infantry (from Kenya, Finland and Malaysia) would only begin arriving in mid-April.
SADF silent over whereabouts of 6 murder suspects

Staff Reporter

THE Defence Force has declined to disclose the whereabouts of six soldiers who now face charges following the death of veteran Swapo member Mr Emmanuel Shifidi.

In a move which caused an international outcry, the six members of the Defence Force were granted immunity from prosecution last year when President PW Botha issued a special certificate halting criminal proceedings.

Mr Shifidi, 56, a veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island prisoner, was stabbed to death at a Swapo rally at Katutura, outside Windhoek, in November 1986.

According to the state, more than 50 soldiers in civilian clothing were driven to the rally from their base at Ondangwa, in Ovambo.

They were armed with knives, knobkerries and bows and arrows.

Minutes after the meeting began on a soccer field it erupted into violence, and Mr Shifidi was fatally stabbed as the panic-stricken crowd fled.

Last week the Windhoek Supreme Court invalidated the certificate issued by President Botha, and said that Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemeers, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Prinsho, Corporal Eusebius Kasimba and Private Steven Fustus had to stand trial.

Commenting on where the six were now stationed following the SADF withdrawal from Namibia, and whether the SADF would oppose a future attempt to bring the men to trial, an SADF spokesman said: "The matter is sub judice."
Aid for Namibian exiles

GABORONE. — The Greek consulate here yesterday announced a $340,000 (B460,000) donation to the United Nations programme for the repatriation of Namibian refugees and exiles to their country, the Botswana Press Agency Bopa reports.

Report by Staff Reporter, Overseas Correspondent, Sape-Karsten-AP and UI.
Five in court over attack on UN troops

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK.—Five Tsumeb men accused of attacking a group of Australian and British soldiers assigned to the United Nations supervisory force will appear in court in the northern Namibian town today on assault charges.

Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said that five men would probably face charges of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm and damage to property.

The town's bullies drew a stern rebuke from the mayor, Mr. Tonie Botes, who yesterday decried the incident and urged Namibians to avoid "emotion and brutality" during the territory's transition to nationhood.

British signaller Lance-Corporal Mark Jarvis, the worst casualty in the most serious conflict between UNITAG members and local Namibians, will soon be flown to London for specialist treatment to a broken jaw, UN spokesman Mr. Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

For the first time yesterday Mr. Eckhard disclosed an apparent shooting attack on UNITAG members bivouacked in the territory's capital for their overseeing role in an independence programme kicking off on Saturday.

"A United Nations vehicle was apparently the target of a shot while travelling through Windhoek," Mr. Eckhard said. In the incident about a week ago, "the vehicle was not hit."

"We treated it as a law and order matter," he said.

In the Tsumeb incident last Saturday night, some 20 locals beat up eight soldiers outside the town's rugby club, according to police and UN officials.
Papenfus ‘for 3 Cubans, 12 Angolans’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

SOUTH AFRICA’S PoW in Cuba, Sergeant Johan Papenfus, is set to be swapped for three Cubans and 12 Angolans on the Angola-Namibia border on Friday.

It is reliably understood that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence, Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, will be present to witness what had been termed the “global swap” on the border.

The director-general of foreign affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said yesterday that the exchange was on track for Friday. He described the securing of the SA PoW’s release at the Joint Commission meeting in Havana last week as “the high point” of the South African team’s visit to Cuba.

Mr Botha and General Malan plan to include the prisoner swap as one of their stops on a two-day tour of Namibia to coincide with the beginning of Saturday’s countdown to independence.

The high-profile safari — which will include visits to Oshakati and Windhoek — is designed as a morale-booster for South African personnel. General Malan and Mr Botha are expected to encourage the SA military and officials still in the territory and to stress the importance of discipline and impartiality in the critical time ahead.
Human-rights man to aid UN

WINDHOEK. - The president of the European Human Rights Commission, Danish lawyer Mr Carl Norgaard, will be the chief legal adviser to the United Nations during the Namibian independence process.

One of the major tasks for Mr Norgaard, who is scheduled to arrive in Namibia in 10 days, will be to advise UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari on disputes involving the release of political prisoners. - Sapa

No tax on goods for UN operation

UNited Nations staff in Namibia will not pay any taxes on goods bought in South Africa or imported through South Africa — nor will they pay taxes in Namibia.

The exemption from customs and excise in South Africa has been published in a special proclamation in the Government Gazette.

Acting Secretary for Finance in Namibia Mr Hannes Lubbe said UNTAG would not have to pay sales tax or customs on anything purchased for its operations.

The non-payment of taxes was provided for in an agreement signed by South Africa and the UN in 1978 and this had now been brought into operation. "Regarding purchases for the personal use of the UNTAG members, they will have to pay sales tax," he said.

Diplomats would have to pay sales tax, including for items purchased for their own personal use, but they would be entitled to claim this back, Mr Lubbe said.

Dispute on voting age in Namibian election

No agreement has yet been reached on the critical and potentially divisive issue of the voting age in the Namibian elections in November.

The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, confirmed yesterday that the issue, which will determine whether thousands of young Namibians will be able to vote in the election, had not been resolved yet.

He also said the voting age was not clarified in the Resolution 455 settlement plan and this would have to be determined by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, in consultation with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Mr Pienaar has suggested the voting age should be 21, but the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) has called for a voting age of 18.

A large proportion of Namibia's population is under the age of 21.

UN compiling list of laws for repeal

WINDHOEK. - The United Nations was compiling a list of discriminatory laws in Namibia that had to be repealed for the holding of free and fair elections, UN spokesman Mr Cedric Thornberry said yesterday.

The process would begin within days of the start of Namibia's transition to independence on Saturday, but had to be completed within six weeks of implementation of the UN settlement plan.

Mr Thornberry is director in the office of the UN's special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is due to arrive on Friday to take control of the UN field operation, the largest supervisory exercise ever undertaken by the world body.

Mr Thornberry said a UN legal representative had visited Namibia for consultations with South Africa's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, the judiciary and members of the legal profession on remaining discriminatory laws.

The UN official had reported his findings to the Secretary-General and was at present identifying those laws. - Sapa
Namibia’s last race laws to go next week

ed mission the UN has ever put on logically it certainly is the most diffi- difficult.”

Thornberry, the most senior aide to UN Namibia chief Martti Ahtisaari, said the billion-rand operation to supervise independence was “two to three weeks behind schedule — but we are catching up”.

Almost 800 soldiers from 20 nations are in the territory, with about 3 800 still to arrive. Scores of international civil servants are also in place to manage the independence programme.

Ahtisaari is scheduled to arrive at Windhoek Airport from Frankfurt on Friday.

He takes up the post of UN Special Representative to shepherd Namibia towards elections in November and independence thereafter in tandem with Pretoria’s administrator-general Louis Fienaar.

“The settlement proposal is essentially a compromise, there are no winners and no losers,” Thornberry said.

“It provides for the continuance of the authority of SA until independence, ex- ercised by the administrator-general.”
Cubans for Cape Town

A DIPLOMATIC extravaganza — involving Cubans, Soviets and Angolans — is scheduled for Cape Town at the end of next month.

About 72 Cuban, Soviet, Angolan and American negotiators involved in the joint commission overseeing the peace accord between South Africa and Angola will meet their South African counterparts here on April 26.

The South African government is determined to match the hospitality lavished on participants at the meeting of the commission last week in Havana.

But the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Neil van Heerden, admitted yesterday that the conference facilities in Havana could not be matched in South Africa.

Luxury hotel

The joint commission has booked three floors of a luxury Cape Town hotel for its third meeting. The first was held in Lusaka in February.

Further meetings are scheduled once a month during the 27-month Namibia independence process.

Mr. Van Heerden said it was expected that about 20 Cubans, 26 Angolans, six Soviets and six Americans would attend the Cape Town meeting.

In a statement yesterday, he said one of the issues on the agenda was South Africa-Angola cooperation in the Joint Military Monitoring Commission (JMMC) where South Africa participates.

He said the joint commission agreed in Havana on ad hoc meetings to fill the gap left by the JMMC until a formula for its successor could be found.

At yesterday's briefing, he explained that an on-the-ground mechanism was necessary to deal with day-to-day crises that might occur.

In the statement, he said continued references by Angola to allegations that South Africa was obstructing the setting up of three outstanding joint monitoring posts on the Namibian-Angolan border, while failing to explain what more they required South Africa to do, does not constitute a constructive implementation of the settlement process.

SNACKING IN DISTRICT 6 — Two circus Indian elephants hanging out in District Six yesterday. The elephants, visions of years gone by when elephants roamed the Cape. According to their keepers, Mr. James Tamkulu, they are very well looked after.
Itro

The organization of education in Namibia is balanced between interests of left and right wings. Interests of Left and Right Wings

Biggest Problem in Namibia is Balancing Interests of Left and Right Wings

SOWTAN, Wednesday, March 29, 1999

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it used in exile. To reassure white investment, its president, Sam Nujoma, who is still out of the country, is now talking about a mixed economy and less about wholesale nationalisation.

South Africa may have been kicked out, but it can't be kicked again when it's down.

Ninety percent of Namibia's exports go through South Africa and 80 percent of its imports come that way. With the only railway line coming through South Africa, and with that country still holding Koos Pistorius, are in favour of independence.

Ironically, even the long-awaited South African withdrawal is one large economic problem, part of the hole. The benefit will be that the north, hit by the war and by drought, can begin farming safely again.

But the downside is that an estimated 30,000 people have been employed in industries servicing the war. They, and their many dependents (it's estimated that one wage earner in Namibia supports as many as 10 people) will lose their incomes in a country
Big welcome awaits
Ahtisaari on Friday

CAPE TOWN — The UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, will arrive in Windhoek on Friday to head the UN force monitoring the independence process, which starts on Saturday.

Namibia's political parties were preparing a colourful welcome for him at Windhoek Airport.

According to the UN peace plan, electoral campaigning is due to start only on August 1. But the election build-up is expected to begin soon after April 1.

"There are those that would argue it has already started," said a South African official.

It is understood that the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will be among the witnesses at Friday's prisoner exchange at Ruceana, where Rifleman Johan Papenfus is to be exchanged for three Cuban and 12 Angolans, including a MiG pilot.
Pienaar and Ahtisaari will meet at airport

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari will be met by Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, when the UN official arrives at Windhoek airport tomorrow.

Officials said yesterday Ahtisaari and Pienaar would each make statements of intent and answer questions from the media before leaving the airport.

On Saturday, Ahtisaari takes control of the biggest UN field operation aimed at escorting Namibia to independence over a period of about 12 months.

The UN operation oversees the withdrawal of SA troops from Namibia and the holding of free and fair elections for a constituent assembly, assigned with the drafting of a constitution for the emerging new state. The elections are planned for the first week of November.

Namibian Police Commissioner Lt-Gen Dolf Gouws said yesterday only airport staff, passengers and journalists would be permitted to enter the airport buildings when Ahtisaari arrived.

Members of the public would not be allowed beyond the airport gate.

Four UN soldiers were injured yesterday, one of them seriously, in two separate car crashes in Windhoek.

A Bangladeshi soldier involved in one crash was in a serious condition, a UN spokesman said. — Sapa-Reuters.
EVERYONE is playing the numbers game in Namibia at the moment.

And there are plenty of numbers to play with: 47 political parties for about 1.6 million people living in a country four times the size of the United Kingdom.

Forgetting 20 000 or 100 000 exiles, depending on how you believe South Africa or Swapo.

The one undisputed number is that 15 000 Namibians - more than one percent of the population - have died in this, one of Africa’s dirtiest bush wars.

A key player in the game is the South African government, which is trying its utmost to ensure Swapo does not get the two-thirds majority it needs to be the undisputed ruler.

If Swapo fails to get two-thirds of the vote, it will have to barter with other parties and alliances to draw up its version of a full Namibian constitution.

South Africa is now playing three numbers games in its bid to deny Swapo an outright victory.

They are trying to raise the voting age from 18 to 21; they are trying to make the qualifying residency period for voting as short as possible; and they are trying to claim that the 3 000 new Koovets, or Crawler, police unit has disbanded and absorbed into the normal police force.

Koovet’s role in the war was the running battle down a line of Swapo guerrillas, and the interrogation, often brutal, of captured guerrillas and of suspected Swapo sympathisers.

Ninety percent of the Koovet men are black Namibians, some of them former guerrillas who changed sides. Their officers are mostly white South African policemen, and the unit was reputedly responsible for killing more than 70 percent of all guerrillas who died in the war.

The administration insists Koovet has been disbanded and that its men are now “ordinary policemen” doing “normal police work”. But half of the 2 300 policemen assigned to Koovet are still at the UN in maintaining law and order throughout the election period and the transition to independence.

On March 14 this year, the Namibian Supreme Court found from Koovet men that they have been told by their officers that they must continue the war if Swapo wins the elections.

So serious were the allegations contained in the court papers, that the police, in an out-of-court agreement, said they would immediately convey all their men under their command that they were to halt immediately all hostile action against Swapo.

Another policeman told the court he had been instructed by the police to plant a bomb under the car of Swapo vice-president Hendrik Wiidt in February last year. The bomb was discovered before it exploded.

David Smuts, one of Namibia’s human rights attorneys who brought this evidence to the court, is exasperated about the ability of Koovet to return to a life as ordinary policemen.

The aim of Koovet is the elimination of Swapo guerrillas, and in stating the aim, they have established the most appalling trick record on human rights over the past 19 years,” he says.

That record has included deaths of people in the most suspicious and mysterious circumstances, including deaths in detention.

Major General Ivo Couss, Chief Commissioner of the Namibian Police, says the Swapo guerrillas “are criminals and, in some cases, they were our enemy, because all criminals are the enemy of the police. When criminals stop their criminal activities, they are no longer the enemy.”

Swapo whose members have been subjected to repeated detention without trial, often allegedly involving brutal torture, reject the police claims of Koovet internally.

Dan Tjokgoro, Swapo deputy negotiator, says if Koovet have been trained to be killers, if they have been trained to be extermination squads, then only training was towards the extermination of Swapo, one wonders what he means by their brains can be diminished in just four months.”

Then there is the question of the voting age: A critical support base for Swapo are the youth and student movements.

But here, South Africa is trying to raise the voting age from 18 to 21, thereby excluding many of the most militant voters from participating.

The South African administrator general, Louis Pienaar, told me the “UN resolution 435 makes provision for universal adult suffrage, and so far as I am concerned, an adult is someone over the age of 21.”

He could not explain why Namibia should be different to South Africa, where the voting age is 18, simply saying, “conditions are different here.”

Kalele, president of the Namibian National Students Organisation, Nemo, is clear on the issue. “They are trying to increase the age limit because 30 to 40 percent of the Namibian population are the youth, many of them between the age of 18 to 21.”

The majority of political activists in the Swapo Youth League and Nemo are in their twenties, many of them between the age of 18 to 21.

The majority are politicised activists in the Swapo Youth League and Nemo. They are Swapo members and supporters. South Africa is trying to increase the age to 21, not so much to stop them voting, but to stop them forming a long-term movement.”

And he also sees a very specific role for the youth in the election campaign.

“Youth are the eyes and ears of the Namibian population, because many of our people cannot read or write,” he says.

“Let our youth see that people come to the correct decision, and must help ensure a Swapo victory.”

South Africa is trying to make the youth vote for the same reasons as its parents, and Pienaar favours a period of 21 as “the only way to ensure the election as democratic as possible.”

Swapo, the churchmen, various jurisdictions and observers, say they have evidence that UN troops are streaming across the border and that they are being issued with Namibian identity cards, as are South African police.

Swapo is insisting that the residence period should at least be five years.

South Africa’s Defence Minister, Magnus Malan, says the 1,500-man force’s objectives clear in a recent speech: “The freedom-loving people of Namibia recognize on their behalf, that I have done not as an absolute majority and open the way for them to oppose their xenophobic ideology on the countries,” he said.

To this end, the SAID and the SWA Territorial Force, have been travelling the country, holding “information meetings” on independence.

With the lure of five bracelets and beer, they have been attracting sizable crowds to their meetings.

They then proceed to inform the voters about Swapo, and urge them to vote for Mr Dirk Mudge’s DFA.

Said Swapo’s Dan Tjokgoro: “They also produce disinformation on Swapo, saying that if Swapo wins, their wives will be raped and their children, their cows, their houses will be taken away from them.”

To cap it all, the general remark that Swapo are communists with an evil system of government, and that South Africa will lose everything if we come to power. It’s a load of nonsense.”

The only thing I would say is that I would like to see the South African government understand that the young people are very much alive, and that they are the ones who will decide the future of Namibia.” — Walker
prominently displayed at the entrance, with an unapologetic notice: "No UN/no Untag".

There are still fiercely private affairs. Road signs at some entrances to the residential areas, even though still being built, make it clear that Swaps are welcome. And, in case you have problems with English, the message is repeated in Afrikaans.

A stocky and evidently conservatisrn-minded - and as a resident of the suburb of Hochland Park talks easily of "getting my Herero" to come out and cut the grass, and a black member of the armed forces complains moody to a woman offering him a lift that "these Swaps are now going to be our government" when he, in the meantime, must walk out of his uniform and into the street.

The West Africa defence force disbands at the end of the month.

**Airport**

The soldier's lament is another passive but conscious resistance to the change which is inevitably overtaking Namibia. But the authorities seem to regard the changes which are rapidly seeping in: some days ago, in hasty preparation for the arrival of the advance Untag parties, the name of the national airport was changed to read, simply, Windhoek airport.

It must have been an agonising decision for some to swallow. After all J G Strijdom, revered "Lion of the people" (to many Africans who breathe the fires of nationalism still burn brightly, was no ordinary man.

But, despite the physical and psychological transformation of society that is taking place here, some things remain interestingly the same.

One of them is the enchanting sight of local women, their features composed under their high turbans, and railing in their breeches of Victorian dresses which lend a flowing blend of colour to pavements and pedestrian crossings.

It is an enchantment that not many whites are opting for the chicken run, not yet, anyway. Many are staying, as evidenced by the few furniture removal trucks making their way to the South African borders. The many new houses being built in white suburbs are also a pointer.

A senior civil servant says most Windhoekers work in the government and local authority structures. Public servants, he says, had the option to leave or continue working at their posts, and those who chose the latter were given a period of paid leave to retrain so that their minds at a later stage and want to be transferred to the South African civil service.

A good omen for Namibia, though, is in the large number of foreign eyes which are all over Windhoek en route to the country's various places of interest.

**Ukurha**

In colourful posters all over town the music festival is being hailed as a "reality" and a "dream come true".

These days many people of all races can be seen in Windhoek streets sporting T-shirts welcoming the Untag contingents into the country, and proclaiming: "486 now!

All is not as it seems, though. Seasoned Namibians will freely tell you the expected mood is a surprising change. To be sure. Even people who could have been expected to resist the implementation of the UN resolution 485 giving independence to Namibia, they say, seem resigned to the fact that "uburha" is a fait accompli.

A party - there is still some defiant, final show of resistance to African majority rule. It is typified in a small but not insignificant way by the Windhoek restaurateur whose eatery is open to whites only; to his eyes, even, not every white person.

The restaurant, of course, rejects blacks. But now there is also a board
WINDHOEK — SA and Swapo have accepted an official ceasefire, formally ending 23 years of bush warfare since exiled guerrillas took up arms for independence, a senior UN official says.

Namibia's independence settlement that kicks off on Saturday under UN Security Council resolution 435 requires a formal ceasefire between the two sides in place by April 1.

SA vs Swapo clashes effectively ended in August in northern Owambo, but Pretoria and Swapo only recently endorsed a ceasefire, through UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

Cedric Thornberry, a senior official in the UN Transition Assistance Group said yesterday he was told that the ceasefire had taken place.
From RYLAND FISHER
WINDHOEK. — The United Nations personnel in Namibia had "days not weeks" in which to create a proper climate for the holding of fair and free elections here. UN spokesman Cedric Thornberry said this week.

"It is the most complicated mission the United Nations ever put on," Thornberry said at a press briefing at a local hotel.

The UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) tasks would include addressing issues like the repeal of discriminatory legislation and the release of political prisoners and detainees.

Asked how many weeks this would take, Thornberry said: "It will have to be done within days, we don't have weeks."

Relatives and monitoring organisations had given names of detainees and prisoners to the UNTAG. This would have to be discussed with the administrator-general Louis Pienaar.

Thornberry, described as the "right-hand man" of UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, said many refugees were already returning from Angola but the "formal" return date was the beginning of May.

The UN was working on a figure of 58,000 refugees.

"The majority are in Angola but many are scattered all over the world."

Disagreement

The refugees would be taken to entry points closest to their homes. Thornberry said the Namibian settlement had been a compromise with Pienaar still having governmental power but being committed to ensuring free and fair elections.

This would have to be done to the satisfaction of Ahtisaari, who arrives on Friday morning.

Disagreements could be taken to an independent international jurist.

The official implementation date for UN Resolution 435 is this Saturday, April 1.

Soldiers have "taken over" this city, the capital of independenceawaiting Namibia.

And it is clear that the United Nations troops sent to monitor the implementation of Resolution 435 on Saturday, have come, are being soon and are set to conquer the hearts of this former German and South African colony.

British members of Untag at an army base shortly after their arrival

But for the presence of these troops, it would be difficult to realise Namibia was on the verge of achieving what it has fought for for thirty years.

UN soldiers

Windhoek looks like any small South African city. Most of the shops are in Afrikaner and many well-known South African businesses have branches here.

But a hint of what is to come is given by the UN soldiers in their military fatigue. They occupy most available space (the remainder being taken up by journalists from all over the world).

In one building, UN personnel have been placed next to the local trade union federation, the National Union of Namibian Workers; in another they share the floor with a popular steakhouse.

The soldiers appear to mix quite freely with local residents, something not often seen in South Africa.

A Kenyan soldier introduced himself to us as "Ali" ("I have the same name as the great boxer," he said), while an Australian soldier told us about his wife and children he hopes to see in six months. He writes to them regularly and phones them once a fortnight, he said.

Celebrations

For Namibians themselves, the idea of independence is slowly sinking in.

"Maybe there will be more excitement this weekend," said one woman.

UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari is expected to arrive on Friday, a day before the official implementation of Resolution 435.

While Swapo's plans for his arrival could not be determined early this week, it is generally expected that there will be spontaneous welcome celebrations.

R20,000 levy on new paper

THE Department of Home Affairs this week demanded a deposit of R20,000 from the new Natal weekly newspaper, The New African, before it can register as a newspaper.

The department delivered its terms 11 days after the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, warned that he had several concerns about the new publication.

The maximum deposit for registering is R40,000.

In a letter to the newspaper, Coetsee cited as his concerns the facts that the Durban Newspaper Group, which initiated The New African, is committed to "the South African liberation struggle" and has had
WITH the start of the Namibian independence process now only days away, fierce jockeying and political mudslinging is well underway. Inevitably, most of the mud is being slung at Swapo, but other political parties desperately jockey for positions which will at least give them some influence in the new government.

Increasingly, Swapo will wield a landslide victory in the elections. But they have to win a clear mandate majority in order to draw up the new nation's constitution if they want to compensate for power and money and back up their claim to power in Namibia.

Much of the mud being slung at Swapo regards their economic policies.

Swapo has long been marketed in the Namibian and South African press as a communist organization, intent on imposing a Marxist economic system on the country.

But with the prospect of a long-awaited economic policy document, it is clear they intend implementing a form of mixed economy with very few radical economic changes.

There have already been howls of "anti-white" from some to the extent that a take-over movement among the level of importance being caused to the "black" role in the liberation struggle.

Nevertheless, Ban Ukuza, general secretary of the Congress of Namibia, Mtsweni and leader of the Namibian wing of the African Renaissance Movement, AWR, is outspoken on the subject.

"We definitely take up arms in the fight, the movement we need to do. The African has two choices: To fight, or to die. If we fight, we MAY lose, but if we don't fight, we will definitely lose, so we fight," he said.

For more details, he said: "I obviously cannot spill out our plans. Who knows, you may be an agent of Mr Mrimbo's Vickers."

Referring to the UN Resolution 435, the UN independence resolution, he said: "A lot of our people are saying we should forget about 435, let's take the point 300."

That's the British 300 rifles, and we all know the British never lost a battle with those rifles."

Van As, an elderly farmer Windhoek city councillor, lives in a modern suburban house less than a kilometre from the "colonized" suburb of Khomasdal.

"I was born on his land, the Swartland, and to the Swartland farmer, the land is the source of his livelihood. Photographs B J Froneman, Hendrikus Verwoerd, and the skin of a crocodile, perhaps even thinking on his part, as P W Botha's nickname is "Din good farmer."

He was shooting at Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, which is described as "still an ordinary Ovambo labourer."

The future belongs to them. ... A Swapo marshal keeps order at a Swapo youth rally.

**Who's real 'terrorists'?**

WILL right-wing white Namibians take arms against a possible independence Swapo government? This question is being closely looked at in Swapo circles, as the leadership grows increasingly concerned at the possibility of a violent backlash to their almost inevitable victory in power. There are only 70,000 whites in Namibia, but, at least, Swapo can probably easily count on about 1,000 of them being enthusiastic supporters of a Swapo government.

On the other hand, the white rural electorate has several thousand members, many of whom, they claim, will come to their aid.

Hendrik van As, leader of the Namibian (now South West Africa) branch of the Afrikaner Renaissance Movement, AWR, is outspoken on the subject.

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Mining is the mainstay of the economy, but under South African rule, the bulk of profits have been siphoned from Namibia to South Africa.

Inevitably, debate on the economic future of Namibia has focused on the mining industry. Richter Uranium, CDAF Diamonds, and the Tsumeb Corporation, TCL, a copper mining company, are all major Namibian companies.

Between them, they now enjoy some 93 percent of the gross domestic product, provide 83 percent of Namibia's export earnings, and pay almost 50 percent of the country's tax revenue.

Swapo says they want to buy into mining and the others will have to buy back the rest of the mining industry in Namibia.
WINDHOEK. — South Africa and Swapo have accepted an official ceasefire, according to a senior United Nations official.

The agreement formally ends 23 years of bush warfare since exiled guerillas took up arms for independence.

Namibia's independence settlement that kicks off on Saturday under UN Security Council Resolution 435 requires a formal ceasefire between the two sides in place by April 1.

Clashes between SA forces and Swapo guerillas effectively ended in August last year in northern Ovambo but SA and Swapo only recently endorsed a ceasefire through UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Cedric Thornberry, a senior official in UNTAG that oversees the independence process from Saturday, said yesterday that he was told only this week that a ceasefire would be in effect.

"My understanding is that both sides have written to the secretary-general accepting his proposal that a ceasefire take effect on April 1," Mr Thornberry told a news conference.
CANBERRA. — Sixty Australian soldiers with a UN force in Namibia are being confined to barracks in off-duty hours for their own safety after a brawl with local civilians, an Australian Defence Department spokesman said.

The restriction at the barracks in Groetfontein, Namibia, will remain until completion of a UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) inquiry into the brawl.

The spokesman said yesterday that five civilians were detained by police on charges of assaulting four Australian and four British soldiers, one of whom had his jaw broken, after a rugby match last weekend at Tsumeb.

No charges have been filed against the Untag soldiers, the spokesman said.

In Windhoek, the Commissioner of Police in Namibia, Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws, said yesterday that neither the police for the security commander of Untag was aware of an incident in which a Danish patrol of Untag was allegedly fired on in Windhoek.

SABC radio news quoted him as saying that although a statement in this connection had been issued by the office of the United Nations special representative for Namibia, no one could say with certainty exactly where or when the incident occurred. — Sapa-Reuter
Cape Town's conference facilities adequate for Cuban-SA meeting

Municipal Reporter

CONFERENCe facilities in Cape Town were very good, and perfectly adequate for the Cuban-Angolan-Soviet "diplomatic extravaganza" scheduled for this city at the end of next month.

This is the opinion of Mr Angus Dodds, chairman of the Western Cape branch of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association of SA (Fedhas), who was asked to comment on remarks this week by Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Van Heerden was reported to have admitted that the conference facilities in Havana "could not be matched in South Africa".

Mr Robert Desmarais, Mr Van Heerden's personal assistant who has also just returned from Havana, explained that Cuba had built a special conference centre because it chaired the Non-Aligned Movement four or five years ago.

"They have a building just for international press conferences. It has losts of separate conference rooms, and a main hall with a podium facing banks of desks for journalists and six or eight simultaneous translation booths in the back."

He was sure translation booths could be provided in Cape Town if they were needed.

Mr Dodds, who manages the Mount Nelson Hotel, said top Cape Town hotels could face some problems accommodating large conferences in peak season, but these could easily be solved in consultation with other hotels.

It is understood that three floors of the Cape Sun Hotel have been booked for the third meeting of the Joint commission overseeing the peace accord.
"Swell" Castro dispels the ogre

Political Staff

BLUSTERY, bear-hugging Cuban President Fidel Castro is not an ogre at all but is really a swell guy — at least that's the impression that South African diplomats brought back with them from their recent trip to Havana.

Dr Castro, it seems, went much further than his much-publicised remark that "Cuba is not an enemy of South Africa's" in his private talks with the South Africans during the Joint Monitoring Commission meeting in the Cuban capital.

According to South Africa's top professional diplomat, Mr Neil van Heerden, Dr Castro was "unpretentious" and "extremely well informed", as well as "charming", "graciously" and "attentive".

Talking to newsmen about latest developments in the Namibian peace settlement, the director general of Foreign Affairs said that the Cuban leader clearly had extensive contact with South Africans and even displayed a degree of understanding for the country's complicated problems.

He was also less "prescriptive" than the schoolmaster approach South Africans had previously encountered in Europe.

"He is modest in his approach, simply dressed in khaki uniform, and without pretensions," said Mr Van Heerden.

It was also clear that Dr Castro was extremely proud of his country and the fruits of his revolution which had transformed Havana from a casino playground for American gangsters into a place where the locals, who had nothing, now had something to eat and schools to go to.

"He is prepared to say the revolution is far from complete and must be carried through with such things as housing," said Mr Van Heerden.

"But, there are areas about which they justifiably can be proud — such as health services."

While the "ice" has been broken and nobody expects full diplomatic links between the two countries, there are still 27 months of high-level contact to go for the Joint Commission during which the new relationship will no doubt be carefully explored.
Uhuru is coming, whether you like it or not

PERMANENT feature of Kaiser Street, the city's main thoroughway, is a beery-eyed and ever-thirsty bearded hobo who seems to be up with the birds every day.

His lanky frame, clad in the same brown check shirt and the same blue pants he wore last week and the week before, is a regular pest to shoppers and others he may have earmarked as likely "soft touch-es" to sponsor his next drink.

These days the gentleman of the road, sometimes in the company of an equally scuffy fellow who also appears to have irreconcilable differences with soap and water, seems to have unearthed a steady source of funds. He preys mercilessly on the Untag soldiers who have themselves become a regular feature of Windhoek.

Expectation

There is a definite air of expectation in and around the city: Something is cooking and its aroma wafts perniciously into conversations at parties. It drifts easily into the small talk of groups of local blacks who are forever shuffling backwards and forwards in almost every direction in town, and it finds its way even into conversations with civil servants, merchants and petrol attendants.

Saturday sees the first concrete steps towards the eagerly-awaited implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 giving independence to Namibia. It also sees the staging of a musical extravaganza –

SOWETAN Foreign Service

Festival 435 – at Windhoek Stadium.

The event is being sponsored by the biggest soft-drink company in the sub-continent, a leading oil company, a giant brewery, and one of Namibia's top meat processing concerns.

In colourful posters all over town the music festival is being hailed as a "reality" and a "dream come true".

These days many people of all races can be seen in Windhoek streets sporting T-shirts welcoming the Untag contingent into the country, and proclaiming: "435 now".

All is not as euphoric as it sounds, though.

Seasoned south-westers will freely tell you the expectant mood is a surprising change, to be sure. Even people who could have been expected to resist the implementation of the UN resolution ushering in Namibia's independence, they say, seem resigned to the fact that "uhuru" is a fait accompli.

Defiant

But tarry – there is still some defiant, final show of resistance to African majority rule. It is typified in a small but not insignificant way by the Windhoek restaurant whose eatery is open to whites only. But, even then, not every white person has problems with English, the message is repeated in Afrikaans.

A stocky and evidently conservative homeowner in the western suburb of Hochland Park talks easily of "getting my Herero" to come out and cut the grass, and a black member of the armed forces complains moodily to a newspaper offering him a lift that "these Swaps are now going to be our government" when he, in the meantime, must walk out of his uniform and into the civvy street when the South West Africa Defence Force disbands at the end of the month.

Children

One of them is the enchanting sight of local women, their features composed under their high turbans, and resplendent in their street-sweeping victorian dresses which lend a flowing blend of colour to pavements and pedestrian crossings.

Another is the fact that not many whites are opting for the chicken run, not yet, anyway. Many are staying and that is evidenced by the few furniture removal
Lament

The soldier’s lament is another passive but conscious resistance to the change which is inevitably overtaking Namibia. But the authorities seem to go along with the changes which are rapidly seeping in: Some days ago, in hasty preparation for the arrival of the advance Unatag parties, the name of the local airport was changed to read, simply, Windhoek Airport.

The restaurant, of course, rejects blacks. But now there is also a board prominently displayed at the entrance, with an unapologetic notice: “No UN/No Unity”.

The white suburbs seem to be still a fiercely private affair. Notices at some entrances to the residential areas, even those still being built, make it clear that access roads are strictly for “Residents Only” and, in trucks making their way to the South African borders. The many new houses being built in white suburbs are also a pointer.

A senior civil servant says most Windhoekers work in the government and local authority structures. Public servants, he says, had the option to leave or continue working at their posts, and those who chose either option knew they could not change their minds at a later stage and want to be transferred to the South African civil service.

A good omen for Namibia, too, is the large number of tourists who are all over Windhoek en route to the country’s various places of interest.

It may be too early to form any opinion yet, but if the whites who are staying and the tourists flocking to be any yardstick, Windhoek’s future — and Namibia’s — seems assured.
Strike grounds
New Zealand
jets worldwide

WELLINGTON — Air New Zealand cabin crews will begin a 24-hour strike today, paralysing the airline's domestic and international air schedules, airline chief executive Mr Jim Scott said.

All Air New Zealand aircraft would be held at overseas airports and cabin crew would have to pay their own accommodation.

Talks between the airline and the union over cabin crew numbers and proposed longer shifts had broken down, Airline Stewards' and Hostesses' Union secretary Mr Tom Downey said.

Air New Zealand publicity manager Mr Richard Gates said the airline had a contingency plan to minimise disruption. — Sapa-AP.
SA, Swapo officially accept ceasefire terms

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa and Swapo have notified UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar in writing that they accept the terms of his proposal for an official ceasefire between them prior to implementation of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan for Namibia on Saturday.

Confirmation of the official acceptance took place within the past 48 hours, according to a senior UN official in Windhoek, Mr Cedric Thornsberry. He is the "right-hand man" of the UN Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who is due in Windhoek tomorrow in advance of the official implementation date.

South Africa for many years said that it would not sign an official ceasefire document with Swapo, as this would be tantamount to an admission that the two had been fighting a war and that Pretoria had been forced into making peace.

Political observers have speculated that the written confirmation of the terms of the ceasefire, while being acceptable to both South Africa and Swapo, would enable Pretoria to lay down arms without being seen to lose face.

Once the ceasefire is officially in operation on April 1, South African troops will be confined to their bases inside Namibia while Swapo fighters will be confined to theirs in southern Angola north of the 16th parallel.

South African troops will then begin withdrawing from Namibia until only 1,500 of them remain by November when Namibians vote for a new government in a one man, one vote election.

Tight airport security when Ahtisaari arrives tomorrow

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Strict security measures will be in force at Windhoek Airport tomorrow when United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, arrives.

Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws said the security measures would inconvenience the public, but were necessary in view of the large crowds expected to go to the airport to welcome the man who will oversee Namibia's transition to independence.

Only accredited journalists, diplomats, VIPs, airline passengers and their immediate friends or families would be allowed into the airport grounds, the general said. Others would have to stay outside the airport precincts.
Black US student turned away from concert in Namibia

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A visiting black American student has found, in a hurtful and embarrassing manner, that racism is far from dead in a Namibia on the eve of UN-supervised transition to independence.

Mr Robert Willander, a graduate student from New York State, was turned away from a whites-only cultural concert in the farming town of Otjiwarongo, about 250 km north of Windhoek.

The concert was put on by the all-white Windhoek Teachers' College and held in the school hall of the segregated Otjiwarongo primary school.

Mr Willander's host in Otjiwarongo, Mr Jens Adam, said he and his wife had invited the American student to accompany them to the concert as he was interested in the performing arts.

Just after Mr Adam's wife and Mr Willander had seated themselves in the hall, Mr Adam was grabbed by the arm and taken outside by the school headmaster, Mr Hennie de Waal.

According to Mr Adam, he was threatened with assault by both Mr de Waal and by another man unless he removed Mr Willander from the hall.

"They accused me of being a Swapo supporter," said Mr Adam.

Mr Adam collected his wife and Mr Willander and left the concert.

Mr Adam, a professional man in Otjiwarongo, said the general attitude of people he had spoken to about the incident was one of support.
Maggie due in Namibia at weekend

MANDY JEAN WOODS

BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would visit Namibia tomorrow, the first day of UN control in the territory, Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed last night.

Botha's announcement came amid speculation this week that Thatcher would make a surprise visit to Namibia — in spite of denials by British and SA officials. Thatcher ended her four-nation tour of Africa in Malawi today.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said government had been consulted about the visit and reacted positively to the suggested visit of Thatcher to the British contingent of UNtag.

Sapa reports that Thatcher, when asked earlier yesterday if she intended visiting Namibia, said she had no plans for a Namibian stop-over. She said when she was to go somewhere she would make an announcement and "I have no announcement to make".

Botha said the usual courtesy arrangements had been made to the satisfaction of Thatcher's office and government. He would not say if he would meet Thatcher during his visit to the territory today and tomorrow, in part to oversee the PoW exchange which will bring Rielman Johan Papenbus back to SA after 11 months of captivity in Havana.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said although Botha would be in Namibia today "we have no knowledge of a possible meeting with Thatcher. In fact if it comes off we will be surprised. It is all just speculation at this stage."

A British Embassy spokesman said in Cape Town earlier yesterday Thatcher "had no plans to visit Namibia. She is in Malawi today and is scheduled to leave tonight for London."

He said the British ambassador to SA, Sir Robin Renwick, was visiting Namibia and was to meet UN special representative to Namibia Martti Ahtisaari on his arrival at the Windhoek airport this morning.
SA releases grip on Africa's last colony

KEVIN JACOBS reports from Windhoek

Trade-off

Ten years ago, US linkage of Namibian independence to withdrawal of Cuba's 3,650-man expeditionary army from Angola increased SA's resistance, and the trade-off was agreed in New York last December.

Last November's supervisory job runs in tandem with Administrator-General Louis Fisaar, whose Pretoria-conferred authority becomes the core of daily government until independence.

"The Special Representative's job is essentially to ensure that there will be a process of free and fair elections approximately seven months after April 1," Cedric Thornsbery, the UN's second-ranking administrator, said in Windhoek this week.

The Ribi peace operation takes up where the war ended. Under the phased settlement plan, 1,250 UN soldiers withdraw, refugees and Internal displaced persons return as civilians, and local prisoners are freed by both sides, voters are registered and elections in November precipitate a constituent assembly.

In the uniforms of some 20 nations, UN soldiers will monitor a ceasefire accepted by Pretoria and Swapo, ensure that SA's demobilizing forces are confined to bases, prevent intimidation and guard borders against infiltration.

Across the borders, principally in Angola, UN military contingents in concert with Frontline states' officials will ensure Swapo guerrillas are restricted to bases until they discard their weapons and return as civilians to take part in UN-guaranteed "free and fair elections."

About 500 civilian police monitors from 15 nations will be deployed with Namibian police to ensure impartial law enforcement during the transition.

Socialist Swapo, with its historic power base among the majority Ovambos, expects to sweep the poll and take the two-thirds clear majority in proportional representation that will allow it to write the new nation's constitution.

Spectrum

Most minority whites appear to favour free-enterprise rule by the DTA alliance, led by wealthy Afrikaner farmer and businessman Jan Rudolph. Second best wish for whites seems to be a good enough electoral challenge by the DTA to deny Swapa 67% of the poll, forcing it into a coalition with junior government partners who would hold out against an outright socialist constitution.

Some 42 political parties are registered in Namibia, in a spectrum from far right-wing to far left, across 11 major ethnic groups.

Demography and the territory's turbulent recent history frustrate accurate predictions of Namibia's post-November government.

But mischievous observers believe the late last year, about the time Pretoria effectively signed away white rule in its "apartheid republic," a monolithic rock landmark known as Mokorotlo — The Finger of God — inexplicably fell from its narrow, 1,000-year-old pivot in the desert south of Windhoek...
Thatcher to visit Windhoek

UN special representative Mr. Martin Amis announced he had been welcomed in his arrival in Windhoek today.

He said he was looking forward to working with Mr. Botha and that he expected the visit to be a success.

Later, at a press conference in the old terminal building, Mr. Amis said that following Mr. Botha's visit to Angola, the United Nations will take

...
UN boss arrives in Namibia

(Contd from page 122)

place a "unique and pioneering vision".

He also said all political prisoners and detainees would have to be set free "wherever they are being held" and laws which might "interfere with free and fair elections" would have to be abolished.

He added that there would have to be an end to "intimidation and violence".

The welcoming crowd comprised mainly supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by Republican Party leader Dirk Mudge after Swapo boycotted the arrival, alleging that members of the South West Africa Territorial Force had been trucked to Windhoek wearing Swapo T-shirts to disrupt the arrival.

However there were no Swapo T-shirts visible in the crowd, which was well behaved and orderly throughout.

The DTA has counter-claimed that Swapo members in the townships today were intimidating and threatening people not to go to the airport to meet Mr Ahiusaarl.

At the airport a small contingent of fewer than 100 police kept a low profile controlling the crowd and keeping them behind barriers.

Untag soldiers

However in the old terminal building where the press conference was held, armed Untag soldiers maintained tight security and all those entering were thoroughly body-searched.

The large singing and chanting crowd at the airport was the biggest show of strength the moderate DTA has made since the independence process got under way following the tripartite agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola last year.

DTA supporters had daubed the 40km route from the airport to Windhoek with slogans proclaiming they would win the November elections.

Placards held by the welcoming crowd proclaimed "no to one-party state", and "no to intimidation and violence" as well as "welcome Ahiusaarl".

◆ See page 15.
KEEPING THE PEACE: Windhoek lass Eveline Vister, 6, makes friends with Scandinavian members of the UN peace-keeping force in Namibia.
UN officials in Namibia brace for a torrid finale

"ZIMBABWE was difficult and dangerous," said a United Nations official, "but it was as nothing compared to Namibia." He had worked in Zimbabwe when the nationalist guerrillas were returning to the country and the Lancaster House agreement was on a knife edge, but he foresaw far greater problems in Namibia. Few now doubt that South Africa will leave Namibia next year. The issue is the manner of its going.

Swapo, designated by the UN as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, has to put that title to the test in elections for the constituent assembly. Under the UN plan, the constitution must be agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. Swapo's main support lies among the Ovambo people of northern Namibia who make up about half the population. It also has support in mining areas and in the Windhoek township of Katatura, especially among young people.

No one doubts Swapo will win a majority but no one seems sure it will gain two-thirds of the assembly. "South Africa will do whatever it can to stop that happening, short of halting the process," said one observer. From now on, Namibia is a battle of numbers.

The areas of dispute are already clear. Pretoria says the population of Namibia is about 1.1 million, Swapo suggests it is about 1.5 million. South Africa has suggested a minimum voting age of 21, Swapo wants 18 or under. Swapo is also concerned that the paramilitary force, Koevoet — purportedly disbanded by Pretoria — may become a freelance anti-Swapo gang, that pro-South African Angolans may be given Namibian identity cards to vote and that Swapo supporters may be excluded from the electoral register.

The man who will face these complaints is Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative. South Africa is likely to be accused dirty tricks — but Swapo, too, will be under scrutiny. Its policy to date has been to repeat liberation slogans and accuse any critic of being in the pay of Pretoria. "They are having problems adjusting from being a liberation movement to being a political party which has to fight an election," said one Eastern bloc diplomat recently.

Swapo was not part of last year's independence negotiations and its leaders regarded the talks, held under US chairmanship, as a plot to delay independence still further. When the breakthrough came, in Geneva on November 16, Sam Nujoma, the Swapo president, was in Mali, watching an anti-apartheid camel race.

"When the train finally arrived and Swapo were told this was their stop, they didn't believe it," said one observer. Even now, Mr Nujoma's statements betray a paranoid fear that he is being led into a fiendish Western plot. He warned recently that if South African and Western "mischief" did not stop, "Swapo will open fire and fight to the end."
Parties split over SA right to Walvis Bay

From JON QWELANE of the Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

TWO diametrically opposed views were put forward by the main contestands in the Namibian independence stakes - Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance - at separate Press conferences on the eve of the arrival today in the country of United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Swapo insisted on the return - "through negotiation or even if we mean we must go back to the dunes" - of Walvis Bay, while the DTA said it recognised that South Africa had a "legal and historical" right to the west coast port.

The DTA said it would turn out today to welcome Mr Ahtisaari at Windhoek airport, while Swapo said it would stay away not in boycott of the UN special envoy but to avoid what it said was a "confrontational atmosphere" deliberately created by the bussing into Windhoek of members of Battalion 101 allegedly disguised as Swapo supporters in the organisation's t-shirts, in order to cause confusion and chaos at the airport.

Both conferences - taking place two hours apart and at separate venues - were well-attended by a large contingent of foreign and local newsemen, as well as by many teams from South African media.

Mr Danny Tjongarero, member of Swapo's central committee, said Walvis Bay was an "integral part of Namibia and we do not in any way accept South Africa's claim to the port. It is an inalienable part of our country."

Across town at the multi-storey headquarters of the DTA, Mr Katutuire Kaura, DTA vice-president, said: "Walvis Bay is a part of South Africa, it is legally and historically so. But we feel it would be to the benefit of South Africa if Walvis Bay is returned to Namibia. We will negotiate with South Africa about the return of Walvis Bay."

DTA vice-chairman Andrew Matjila claimed at length that the scrapping of apartheid laws like the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act was brought about by his organisation. Even the release of Namibian political prisoners from South Africa's maximum security prison, Robben Island, had come about because of efforts by the DTA.

Both Swapo and the DTA will hold major political rallies tomorrow in Katutura township and it is these which observers here say will be a reliable indicator of the kind of support each commands.

435 festival strikes sour note

A MAMMOTH, day-long "independence" rock festival planned for tomorrow at the Windhoek Stadium looks like becoming a political hot potato.

Swapo has condemned the pageant - dubbed "Festival 435" - as a deliberate attempt to steal their political thunder on the day of an important Swapo political rally.

And, all the South African musicians and performers booked and advertised to appear at the festival, including Ray Phiri and Stimela, Taxi and Theta are reported to have withdrawn at the last minute.

The New York agent of hula dancer and anti-apartheid entertainer Harry Belafonte has said their star has "absolutely nothing" to do with the Windhoek spectacular, contradicting reports on SWATV news bulletins here that Belafonte would be appearing.

At the same time, the much-publicised international soccer game between Namibia and Angola, which was to have taken place over the weekend as part of the Festival, is also in the balance, with the organisers engaged in a last-minute race to find sponsors.

From Johannesburg, a director of the SA Music Association, Mr Jabu Ngwena, said all the South African groups booked to appear here had cancelled their appearances. He also claimed he had been physically attacked in his offices this week by two of the organisations of "Festival 435".

He said two men "almost strangled" him.

He said the men threatened his life if he interfered with the musicians billed to perform in Windhoek.

"But those artistes are members of my association, and when they heard what happened they decided to withdraw."

Mr Ngwena said he would be laying charges of assault and attempted murder against the two men who allegedly attacked him in his office.

Earlier Swapo central committee member Danny Tjongarero told the AANS here that he believed there were two possible reasons for the staging of the show.

"One is that someone is out to make a fast buck by cashing in on the implementation of Resolution 435 and coming companies like Coca Cola, Hartlief Meat Products and South African Breweries into believing the music festival is doing something for the cause (of liberation)."

"The other reason is that other political groups also contesting the elections are trying to stage a counter-attraction to our rally. The festival would naturally attract thousands of people, even our supporters, because big international names like Harry Belafonte have been handed about to lure people to the show."

But South African music promoter Mr Tobs Xulu, spokesman for the Namibia Entertainment Organisation, organisers of the show, angrily denied that politics was involved in staging the show.
WINDHOEK. — United Nations Namibia supremo Mr Martti Ahtisaari arrives here today in a landmark step towards the territory's independence from 74 years of South African rule.

But he lands amid a public dispute between the two biggest claimants to the right to govern the former German colony.

Swapo, accusing black soldiers demobilised from the territory's Ovambo-based 101 Battalion of plotting disruptions, yesterday urged its followers not to meet Mr Ahtisaari at Windhoek Airport.

Spokesman Mr Dan Tjiverano said the veteran anti-guerilla troops planned violent demonstrations that would be blamed on Swapo, whose insurgents had waged a bush war against Pretoria's administration since 1988.

Mr Tjongarero also disclosed for the first time that Swapo planned to maintain a residual force of combatants in UN-monitored bases in Angola and Zambia until international poll-watchers in the UN-tug force approved Namibia's independence elections scheduled for November.

The DTA, considered the only major electoral challenge to Swapo in the planned UN-supervised elections, said Swapo feared being overshadowed, and disclosed that the DTA was basing thousands of supporters into the capital in a show of strength and support for the start of the independence calendar tomorrow.

"We will get as many buses as our countrymen can pay for," DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said, charging that Swapo supporters threatened attacks on residents of Katutura unless they stayed indoors today and tomorrow.

Supporters on bicycles

DTA vice-president Mr Katutire Kaura said supporters would converge on Windhoek "by bicycle, by donkey cart, on anything that moves".

He said Swapo backed down from a welcoming crowd scene at the airport because the movement feared "they will look too small compared to the DTA".

Police and UN officials disclosed a security plan that will allow only airline passengers, international dons and journalists into the airport for Mr Ahtisaari's scheduled 7:30am arrival on board an SAS flight from Frankfurt.

The Finnish former diplomat will be met at the airport by his co-governor of the territory for the next eight months, South Africa's Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Swapo's Mr Tjojongarero told a news conference the movement urged its followers to stay away from Windhoek Airport today "to avoid any incident that would mar the start of the implementation period".

"Battalion 101 is being ferried to Windhoek wearing Swapo T-shirts ... to serve as agents provocateur when Swapo stands opposite any other group at the airport.

"At no time do we intend to be drawn into a situation which can be interpreted as if Namibians were fighting each other in a (Resolution) 435 situation," he said.

"Anyone going to the airport will not be Swapo supporters."

Followers would mark Mr Ahtisaari's arrival and tomorrow's kick-off to independence with a Swapo rally in Katutura tomorrow, he said.
HARARE. — British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher ended her visit to Zimbabwe yesterday by rejecting anti-South African sanctions as "absurd" at this stage and saying there was a "good chance" that Mr Nelson Mandela would be released.

Mrs Thatcher told a news conference before leaving for Malawi that it would be "absurd" to apply sanctions at a time when South Africa had been "helpful in negotiating for the independence of Namibia and when things are moving in the direction in which we want them to go".

"I think the next major step is the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of political organizations. I think this will unlock the door to all kinds of negotiations and I think that there's a good chance that those will come about."

Asked to confirm that she plans to visit Namibia tomorrow, Mrs Thatcher said: "When I am going somewhere I make an announcement and I have no announcement to make."

However, Sapa reported last night that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the government had "reacted positively to the suggested visit of Mrs Thatcher to the UK UNITAG contingent".
WINDHOEK — The SWA police have announced strict security measures will be in force at the Windhoek airport today for the arrival of the UN special representative for Namibia, Mr Martí Ahtisaari.

Police Commissioner Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws said the security measures would, of necessity, inconvenience the public, but were necessary in view of the massive crowds expected to go to the airport to welcome the UN man.

**Oversee**

He will oversee Namibia's transition to peace under the Security Council Resolution 435 settlement plan.

Only accredited journalists, diplomats, VIPs, and airline passengers and their immediate friends or families, would be allowed into the airport grounds, said General Gouws.
BRITISH Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will visit Namibia over the weekend, her office at Number 10 Downing Street in London has confirmed.

Reporters covering the United Nations supervi sed Namibian independence exercise phoned her office yesterday afternoon and it was confirmed that Mrs Thatcher would be visiting the territory where the independence process begins tomorrow.

Her programme while in Namibia was not disclosed. Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and Defence Minister, Magnus Malan, are also expected in Windhoek today on an unspecified programme.

Botha confirmed last night that the South African Government had been consulted about her visit to the territory and "reacted positively to the suggested visit of Mrs Thatcher to the British contingent of Unita."

At the same time Mr Botha will be in Namibia today to witness the prisoner exchange to take place at the border with Angola.

It is known that Mr Botha will stay in Namibia for the weekend.

Ambassador

It is not yet clear whether Mrs Thatcher will be flying to Windhoek or directly to Grootefontein where most of the British Unita contingent is based.

But diplomatic sources and British journalists accompanying Mrs Thatcher said she would almost likely travel to Windhoek on Saturday after leaving Malawi on the last leg of her four nation African tour during which South Africa was the main topic of discussion.

The British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir Ron Kenwick, is in Namibia at present, reportedly to open the British liaison office in Windhoek.

He did not return to Pretoria despite a diplomatic crisis caused when six activists sought refuge in the British Embassy in Pretoria on Wednesday.

Mr Pik Botha...denk!
Controversy rages over Namibia music festival

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A day-long music festival — planned for tomorrow at the Windhoek Stadium — to celebrate the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia looks like becoming a political hot potato.

Swapo has condemned the pageant, dubbed "Festival 435," as a deliberate attempt to steal the organisation's political thunder on the day of an important Swapo political rally.

And all the South African musicians and performers booked and advertised to appear at the festival, including Ray Phiri and Stimela, Taxi and Thetha, are reported to have withdrawn from it.

The New York agent of balladeer and anti-apartheid entertainer Harry Belafonte has said the star has nothing to do with the Windhoek spectacular, contradicting reports on SWATV news bulletins that he would be appearing.

The much-publicised international soccer game between Namibia and Angola, which was to have taken place at the weekend as part of the festival, is also in the balance, with the organisers engaged in a last-minute race to find sponsors.

From Johannesburg, a director of the SA Music Association, Mr Jabu Ngwenya, said all the South African groups booked to appear in Windhoek had cancelled their appearances. He also claimed he had been physically attacked in his offices on Wednesday by two of the organisers of "Festival 435".

He said the men "almost strangled me. They threatened my life if I interfered with the musicians billed to perform in Windhoek. But those artists are members of my association, and when they heard what had happened they decided to withdraw."

Swapo Central Committee member Mr Danny Tjongarero yesterday said in Windhoek he believed there were two possible reasons for the staging of the show.

"One is that someone is out to make a fast buck by cashing in on the implementation of Resolution 435 and convincing multinational companies — like Coca-Cola, Hartlief Meat Products and SA Breweries — into believing the music festival is doing something for the cause of liberation."

"The other reason is that other political groups also contesting the elections are trying to stage a counter-attraction to our rally."

ENTERTAINMENT

But South African music promoter Mr Tebo Xulu, spokesman for the Namibia Entertainment Organisation — organisers of the show — angrily denied that politics was involved in the staging of the show.

"I am not a politician and do not involve myself in politics. Music and entertainment are my business. If we could ever involve ourselves in politics by showing support for any of the competitors in the elections, can you imagine the chaos that would take place?"

The soccer game between national sides from Namibia and Angola was in the balance yesterday when the organiser, Zimbabwean promoter Mr Peter Mubi, disclosed he was still battling to find sponsors for the match.

But both Mr Mubi and Mr Xulu said the events they had planned for the weekend were "definitely going ahead" despite the withdrawal of some of the South African music stars.
if it means we must go back to the dunes" — of Walvis Bay, while the DTA said it recognised that South Africa had a legal and historical right to the key west coast port.

The DTA will turn out today to welcome Mr Ahtisaari at Windhoek Airport while Swapo said it would stay away, not in boycott of the special envoy but to avoid what it said was a "confrontational atmosphere" deliberately created by the bussing into Windhoek of members of Battalion 101, alleged to be disguised as Swapo supporters in order to cause confusion and chaos at the airport.

Inalienable

Both conferences were attended by a large contingent of foreign and local newsmen, as well as by SA media teams.

Mr Danny Tjongarero, member of Swapo's central committee, said Walvis was an "integral part of Namibia and we do not in anyway accept SA's claim to the port. It is an inalienable part of our country."

Across town at DTA headquarters, Mr Eustace Kaura, DTA vice-president, said: "Walvis Bay is a part of South Africa, it is legally and historically so. But we feel it would be to the benefit of SA if Walvis Bay is returned to Namibia. We will negotiate with South Africa about the return of Walvis Bay."

DTA vice-chairman Mr Andrew Matjila claimed the scrapping of apartheid laws like the Mixed Marriages Act and Immorality Act had been brought about by his organisation.

the DTA and party leader of the National Party in Namibia, said no party in the country could claim to be the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people before it could go to the polls to prove itself.

He said: "We believe Namibia is now ready for independence. We still have racism among us — we have black racists and we have white racists. But many of my white countrymen had to accept that they must share the country with their black countrymen. They must share and share alike."

Swapo said the fraternal ties between itself and the ANC would be retained because they went back a long way, but the ANC would not be allowed to operate military bases in an independent Namibia.

The organisation said it would retain some of its cadres, at bases it did not disclose, arguing that this was similar to the token military presence South Africa would maintain during the implementation of Resolution 435.

Swapo was surprised the age of voters had been raised to 31 years, but as far as the organisation was concerned there was a proclamation stating clearly that voters had to be at least 18 years old and must have lived in Namibia for at least five years.

Asking about activities of Unita and whether it would not try to destabilise the emergent country, Mr Tjongarero said: "(Dr Jonas) Savimbi is not a factor in Namibia but if he wants to become one he will have to face the people of Namibia."

Swapo Central Committee members field questions at a press conference in Windhoek on the eve of the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 peace plan.
Namibia's 2 main groups meet the press

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two diametrically opposed views were put forward by the main contestants in the Namibian independence stakes — Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — at separate press conferences on the eve of the arrival today in the country of UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Swapo insisted on the return — “through negotiation or even...”

Mr. Dirk Nudes, chairman of...